"All the News That's Fit to Print."

# The New York Times.

WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE

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WITH ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY MAGAZINE

THE WEATHER.
Showers; winds variable.

VOL. XLVIII..NO. 15,431. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JUNE 25, 1899.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

## THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks firm.

FOREIGN.—Capt. Dreyfus is expected to arrive at Brest this afternoon, and while there is considerable excitement among the people of the vicinity, no violence is feared, and order is pretty well preserved. The French Cabinet has sent out circulars to the Prefects and Generals asking them to co-operate in harmonizing the political differences in France, and in preserving order. The Anti-Strike bill and the Canal bill have aroused bitter opposition in the Reichstag at Berlin. The very heavy expenditures being made by Great Britain in equipping the army and navy have caused some taxpayers alarm. Dr. von Schwartzenstein has been selected by the German Government to replace Dr. von Molleben, Ambassador to the United States. Queen Victoria has returned to Windsor Castle, after passing a month at Balmoral.—Pages 1, 7, and 10.

**Page 1.**

Customs officials yesterday seized $50,000 worth of jewelry and clothes from Mrs. Phyllis E. Dodge, a passenger on the St. Paul.

**Page 3.**

The employes of railroad companies in Brooklyn will send a list of grievances to their employers. They will hold a meeting to-day to arrange their plans.

The cup defender Columbia grounded in the mud of Bristol Harbor yesterday morning as she was being towed into the channel. She stuck fast all day, but floated without assistance in the evening.

In this city it is not believed that there is any foundation in fact for the rumor current in London that the Transvaal Republic is being supplied with armaments by American firms. Large dealers deny any knowledge of any such orders.

**Page 4.**

At the tournament of the Lenox Tennis Club yesterday, Hackett and Allen beat Wright and Grant.

A negro in Newark claims that another negro fired fourteen times at him with a revolver, but he escaped with a flesh wound.

The Second Battery reached the camping grounds at Nelson Park yesterday just as a heavy hail and rain storm set in. The horses became greatly frightened, and the men had to stand by the animals. Many members of the battery were soaked.

The annual regatta and the first field day of the Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn were held yesterday afternoon at the club quarters at Bay Ridge. The unfavorable weather prevented a number of events on the water. The Crescents won at baseball and golf.

The Seventh Regiment returned home from camp yesterday, after an exciting experience on the last day. The camp was visited by a severe electrical and rain storm, and a number of men were shocked by lightning, but none was seriously injured. The march home was begun in a pouring rain.

In the golf events on the links of the Morris County Golf Club, in Morristown, N. J., yesterday Champion James A. Tyng made the long eighteen-hole course in eighty-three strokes, his best record in tournament play on the home links this year. W. Y. Marsh carried off the first prize.

**Page 5.**

Twenty-five women lawyers of this city organized "The Women Lawyers' Club" yesterday.

There was a preliminary examination yesterday in the Olive Stone case, at New Brighton, S. I., as to the charge of cruelty against the girl's mother.

**Page 6.**

The New Jersey and New York Tennis League opened its championship series of inter-club matches yesterday on Staten Island.

At the sale of yearlings from August Belmont's Nursery Stud yesterday, John Madden paid $4,025 for a son of Henry of Navarre.

At the Sheepshead Bay races yesterday the Great Trial Stakes of $20,000 were won by David Garrick, the Sheepshead Bay Handicap by Fly-by-Night, the steeplechase by Diversion, and the other races by Sir Play, Tinge, and Dan Rice.

Three thousand persons witnessed the bicycle races under the auspices of the Kings County Wheelmen at Manhattan Beach yesterday afternoon. The fifteen-mile and team pursuit races afforded much excitement. H. Y. Bedell won the former, and the Greenwich Wheelmen the latter.

**Page 7.**

Morton F. Plant, son of Henry B. Plant, arrived in the city yesterday to make arrangements for his father's funeral.

**Page 8.**

The New York baseball team scored an easy victory over the Clevelands yesterday. The Brooklyns were beaten in Chicago.

The twenty-fifth annual regatta of the Valencia Boat Club took place yesterday in such rough water on the Hudson that several of the smaller boats were swamped.

**Page 12.**

The St. Francis College Athletic Club held games yesterday at Washington Park, Brooklyn.

The polo games to be played at Rockaway between July 3 and 15 will bring together some of the best teams in the United States.

**Page 13.**

Police Captain James K. Price sailed for Europe yesterday.

Cornelius Vanderbilt, with his wife and daughter, Gladys, arrived yesterday on the Lucania and went to Newport.

Clifton White, who was shot Thursday night by Dr. McCorn of the River Crest Sanitarium, at Astoria, died yesterday.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Commercial Travelers' National League yesterday it was decided to bring the subject of trusts before the convention to be held at Albany.

James B. Reynolds will probably issue a call for a reorganization of the Citizens' Union to act on the proposition to form an alliance with the Republicans against Tammany, which he favors.

Dr. Julio J. Henna, one of the Puerto Rican Commissioners to this country, denies that he or his colleagues seek political preferment or personal gain. He also says that the commission is a properly accredited one.

Mrs. Grace Ramsey, who cut her husband's throat with a razor while he was asleep, as a result of which he died, was yesterday held by Magistrate Cornell to await the Coroner's investigation on Wednesday. It is believed she is insane.

The papers in the application of John McQuade for a writ of mandamus against the Municipal Assembly to compel action on the resolution for the issuance of $250,000 of corporate stock of the city for the account of water supply, were completed yesterday, and application will probably be made Tuesday.

**Page 19.**

Henry Norman, in his weekly cable letter to THE NEW YORK TIMES, says that the hopes of the Liberals have gone up with a bound, and that they believe the outlook for the future is very bright to them. The Government's Tithe bill is thought to be a source of much weakness to it. The situation in the Transvaal continues very critical, and it is hard to say whether affairs are worse or better. It is reported that the Boers have ordered large shipments of arms and ammunition, including some from this country. Troops have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness on twelve hours' notice. The new Cabinet of France, with its peculiar elements, is dealt with. The Cabinet has been received with a great amount of abuse, and some of the criticisms passed upon it are published. The Norman town of Rennes is fast filling up with people in anticipation of the Dreyfus trial. It is stated that grave fears are felt lest an attempt be made to assassinate Dreyfus. The work of the Peace Conference is talked of and its progress reviewed. The situation in the Philippines is receiving much comment in London, and the British offer several reasons for the present condition of affairs in the islands.

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## THE COMING OF DREYFUS

### Prisoner Expected to Arrive at Brest This Evening.

### STEAMER HAS PASSED MADEIRA

### Dreyfusites Gather in a Dance Hall, but the Brest Public Is Comparatively Calm.

BREST, France, June 24.—Capt. Dreyfus will not arrive here until to-morrow evening at the earliest. This was the latest news that was circulated in Brest on the receipt of the announcement that the cruiser Sfax had passed Madeira yesterday. The population of the city continues to maintain the calmest mood imaginable.

Red posters displayed at various points heralded a meeting of Dreyfusites to-night in the Salle de Venise, the biggest dancing hall in Brest, situated in the vicinity of the arsenal. The demonstration was organized by Socialists, and was attended by 1,200 persons, the audience consisting mainly of Socialists and Anarchists, together with a few detectives.

The speakers, among whom were most of the Socialist leaders, addressed the audience from a balcony. They attacked militarism and reaction. The audience enthusiastically cheered all references to Dreyfus, Zola, and Picquart. A couple of individuals who tamely cried "A bas Juifs" were promptly hustled out; but otherwise the meeting was perfectly calm, and the squads of police who were stationed in the adjacent streets had absolutely nothing to do.

The speakers called upon their hearers to assemble upon the arrival of Dreyfus in order to defend liberty and justice. The audience dispersed with cries of "Vive social révolution!" "Vive Zola!" and "Vive Picquart!" Some shouts of "Vive anarchie!" were heard.

The representative of The Associated Press saw M. Chiron, leader of the Brest Socialists, who said in the course of his conversation: "We intend to be present at the landing of Dreyfus, but we do not propose to make any demonstration. We shall be perfectly orderly and quiet unless the Reactionaries attempt to make a demonstration against Dreyfus. In that case, we shall defend the cause of liberty and justice."

This means that if the anti-Revisionists attempt a demonstration there will be broken heads in Brest when Dreyfus is landed.

The military authorities are still reticent as to the arrangements made, and it is evidently their desire to conceal the arrival of the prisoner of Devil's Island until he shall have been safely removed to Rennes, where there is more reason to fear disturbances.

PARIS, June 24.—A dispatch to La Patrie from Brest says the French cruiser Sfax, with Dreyfus on board, left the vicinity of the Island of Madeira this morning, where her commander found orders from Paris awaiting him.

**Mme. Dreyfus at Rennes.**

LONDON, June 24.—A dispatch to The Evening News from Rennes says Mme. Dreyfus and her father arrived there this afternoon.

## FRENCH CABINET AT WORK.

### Circulars Sent to the Prefects and Generals Urging Them to Aid in Harmonizing Matters.

PARIS, June 24.—The Cabinet has sent a circular to the Prefects, saying the new Ministry has been formed to defend the public, and that it puts aside all partisan feeling, which example, it is pointed out, should be followed by the Prefects. The latter are urged to promptly inform the Government of all acts affecting respect of established institutions and public order, and to be ready in case of need to act promptly on their own responsibility. The Prefects are also warned to let bygones be bygones, and to perform their duties with the utmost precision.

The Minister of War, General the Marquis de Gallifet, has also sent a circular to the Generals, as follows:

My Dear General: I have been forced, to my great regret, to leave my retreat and assume under the eyes of the country and the Government of the republic the responsibility for the army. I am greatly honored and in nowise frightened, and I beg you not to forget that I am responsible also for the chiefs of the army, the same as they are responsible to me for all which occurs within their commands. I count, therefore, on you, as you may count on me.

DE GALLIFET.

### TO REMOVE GEN. ROGET.

### French Officer Will Be Sent Away from Paris.

PARIS, June 24.—It has finally been decided to remove Gen. Roget from Paris and appoint him to command a brigade of infantry at Belfort.

Gen. Roget was in command of the troops MM. Déroulède and Marcel-Habert, members of the Chamber of Deputies, tried to lead from their barracks to the Elysée Palace during the trouble which followed the election of President Loubet. It was announced June 5 that the Ministry had decided to transfer the General from Paris to Orleans.

## ROCHESTER STRIKE IS ENDED.

### Laborers and Employers Compromise on an Eight-Hour Basis.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 24.—The street laborers' strike is over. The men will receive $1.50 a day for eight hours, and will return to their respective positions on Monday morning. The difficulties were settled this morning at a conference which was held in the Powers Hotel. Commissioners Gilbert and Webster of the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration were present. J. J. O'Sullivan, Nichola Desiderio, and Harry Pruner appeared for the laborers, J. J. McFarlin and R. D. Runyan for the Building and Trades Assemblies, and V. B. Whitmore for the contractors. The contractors agreed to the wages that the men asked, but the agreement is subject to review by the courts. The contractors will pay $1.50 for an eight-hour day. If the courts decide that under the eight-hour law the employers are not required to pay the old wages for ten hours, then the contractors will have the right to reduce the wages to $1.20 a day, or 15 cents an hour, should they desire. The contractors originally offered $1.40 a day, with a promise not to reduce wages even if the courts should decide against the men.

## NEW KANSAS CITY TRUST CO.

### Well-Known Eastern and Western Financiers Are Stockholders.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 24.—The Fidelity Trust Company, capital $500,000, was incorporated here yesterday. Henry C. Flower of Kansas City will be President.

The largest stockholder is James Stillman, President of the National City Bank of New York, whose holdings amount to $150,000. Among the other stockholders are W. W. Crapo of New Bedford, Mass., President of the Flint and Père Marquette Railroad; P. D. Armour, Chicago; John A. McCall, New York, President of the New York Life Insurance Company; Norman B. Ream, Chicago; Nathaniel Thayer, Boston, the largest stockholder in the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis Railroad; Frank Hipple, President of the Real Estate Bank of Philadelphia, P. A. Valentine, Chicago, and Charles S. Fairchild, Philadelphia.

**Fatal Fire in Jamestown.**

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., June 24.—The house of Andrew Johnson, a lake engineer, at Mayville, was burned this morning. Johnson was unable to escape, and was burned to death.

**Cool! Comfortable! Charming!**
Albany Day Line steamers for Poughkeepsie, &c.—Adv.

## WHISKY TRUST'S PROPOSALS.

### The Distilling Company of America After More Plants.

PHILADELPHIA, June 24.—The Philadelphia distillers of pure rye whisky have again been approached by the representatives of the Distilling Company of America, with new proposals for the acquisition of their plants. Among the firms on whose plants options have been given is that of Moore & Sinnott, and negotiations were resumed to-day. Joseph F. Sinnott, a member of the firm, said:

"Yes, I have had a new proposition made to me by the bankers of New York for the purchase of this plant. I have taken it into consideration and have turned it over to my lawyer for examination and report."

Among other concerns that are said to have given options are the Hannis Distilling Company, J. A. Doherty's Sons, and the Philadelphia Pure Rye Whisky Distilling Company of Pennsylvania. Among those interested in the promotion of the syndicate are said to be Messrs. Widener and Elkins of this city, William C. Whitney of New York, and a number of Standard Oil magnates.

## TRAVELING MEN UP IN ARMS.

### Movement Started in Chicago to Fight the Trusts.

CHICAGO, June 24.—The Tribune to-day says:

"The first practical step of traveling salesmen to defend themselves against trusts and the wholesale removal of their fellow-commercial men incident to the combination of business houses in the various lines of industry may be taken within a few days.

"It is probable that the 4,000 members of the Illinois Commercial Men's Association will be invited to meet in Chicago and formally discuss the evils attributed to the operation of trusts and combines, with a view to suggesting and fighting for an effective remedy."

## ACTION AGAINST TRUSTS.

### Gov. Thomas of Colorado Says He Favors the Suggested Conference.

DENVER, Col., June 24.—Gov. Thomas has sent the following letter to Gov. Sayers of Texas:

"I have your communication of the 5th inst., suggesting the expediency of a conference of the Governors and Attorney General of the United States to consider the effect of the formation of trusts in the country, and to agree, if possible, on some sort of legislation to neutralize the evils resulting from their formation and the manner in which they should conduct their business affairs. I quite agree with you that the exigency demands, if possible, some concerted action, and if the character of my engagements will permit, I will endeavor to attend your conference."

## TRUST COMPANY OF AMERICA.

### Certificate of Payment of Capital Stock Filed at Albany.

ALBANY, June 24.—The Trust Company of America, which has a capital stock of $2,500,000, filed its certificate of payment of capital stock to-day with the Superintendent of Banks.

There are 350 stockholders, representing the wealthiest and most prominent people in the country.

**The Washburne & Moen Transfer.**

CHICAGO, June 24.—The deeds of transfer of the Washburne & Moen Company's plant and lands in Waukegan, Ill., to the American Steel and Wire Company has been placed on file. The consideration named is $528,000.

**Alabama Coal and Iron Merger.**

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., June 24.—Announcement is made of the forming of a company to take in the properties of the Standard Coal Company, consisting of coal mines, coke ovens, and coal washers, the Ironton and Gadsden furnaces, and the Shelby Iron Company, with two charcoal furnaces. It is stated that the company has $2,000,000 capitalization. T. G. Bush, President of the Shelby Iron Company, and the Messrs. Einstein of New York are said to be in the deal.

## RAILROADS UNDER FIRE.

CHICAGO, June 24.—Ex-Gov. Altgeld declared yesterday that the railroads will be placed under fire by the Democratic Convention next year.

"It is my belief," said the ex-Governor, "that if the convention were held within thirty days it would almost unanimously adopt a tentative plan declaring for governmental ownership of railroads. An unequivocal declaration would be a step so far beyond the existing limitations of public thought that the convention might hesitate about adopting it. Without continuous assistance from the railroads the trusts could not survive a year. If they had to transact business on the same terms as their competitors which do not belong to trusts they would quickly disintegrate and go to pieces, and the trust problem which is now agitating the public mind would be solved."

## RAILROAD MEN TO ORGANIZE.

Efforts are being made to unite the various organizations of railroad men in Brooklyn, including the surface, bridge, and elevated employes. Meetings to that end will be held in Brooklyn to-day. The men intend to present a list of grievances to the management of the rapid transit system. There is no strike talk, and the employes do not expect that there will be any need of a strike.

The men claim that their principal grievances are that they are made to work overtime without proper pay; that their schedules compel them to violate the speed laws, and that the company has not kept its promises to equalize salaries. President Rossiter says that he has received no complaints as yet, but that he has every desire to treat the men fairly, and that he is ready to meet them.

## SAMUEL INSULL IS INJURED.

CHICAGO, June 24.—While walking to-day on Jackson Boulevard with his bride, known on the stage as Gladys Wallis, Samuel Insull was run over by a cab. Mr. Insull, who is President of the Chicago Edison Company and the Illinois Electric Vehicle Company, was taken into the Wellington Hotel. A cab horse driven by Samuel Marks became frightened by one of the elevated trains just as Mr. Insull was passing under the tracks and knocked him to the ground. Pedestrians rushed to help him, and he was rescued before any serious injuries resulted. It was found the wounds were a deep gash across the chin and a cut or two on his cheek and forehead.

**Mrs. Field Her Husband's Guardian.**

SAN FRANCISCO, June 24.—Mrs. Minnie Field has been appointed guardian of her husband, Major Edward Field, of the United States Army, who broke down physically and mentally several weeks ago. As he is not competent to transact business, his wife applied for letters of guardianship so that his personal matters might be attended to by her in a legal manner.

**Baby Killed by Falling Tombstone.**

WAUSEON, Ohio, June 24.—Ransom Terry, baby boy of John Terry, was killed here this morning in an unusual manner. The father and mother, accompanied by the child, were at the cemetery, and while passing a big monument the stone crumbled and fell. A large piece struck the child, killing it almost instantly. The family were going to the graveside of another child they had buried a short time ago.

**New Fast Train to Detroit.**
The New York Central's "Detroit Special" leaves New York every day, commencing to-day at 4:00 P. M. Fine service. No excess fare.—Adv.

**Special Low Rate Excursions.**
The New York Central offers half-fare excursions for the Fourth of July to Niagara Falls, Adirondack Mountains, Thousand Islands, Montreal, Quebec, Detroit, Duluth, etc. Apply to ticket agents for pamphlets, tickets, and particulars.—Adv.

## CLEVELAND STRIKE ENDED.

### Agreement Between Street Railway Company and Men Signed After a Hitch in the Morning.

CLEVELAND, June 24.—An agreement between the big Consolidated Street Railway Company and its striking employes was reached at 6 o'clock this evening, and it is probable that cars will be running as usual on all the lines of the company to-morrow morning.

Last night it was believed that the trouble was at an end, but there was a hitch in the negotiations this morning, when the company refused to sign the proposition adopted at the meeting of the strikers last evening. The company's refusal was based on the allegation that certain paragraphs of the proposition which had been drawn by the strikers' attorneys were susceptible of misinterpretation, and were not a clear statement of conditions.

For a time after the refusal of the company to accept the proposition it seemed that an agreement would be impossible. The special committee of the City Council went to work, however, and finally the officers of the company and the Executive Committee of the strikers were brought together. After a long conference the Council committee presented a form of agreement, and asked both sides what they thought of it. President Everett of the company said it suited him, and he would sign it.

The strikers also said it satisfied them. The document was therefore signed by both sides, the strikers' committee saying no further ratification by the strikers was necessary.

The agreement provides for the hearing of grievances and a resort to arbitration in case the men and the company cannot agree, and it also provides for the reinstatement of practically 80 per cent. of the old men at once, the remainder, except those who have been guilty of violence, being placed on the waiting list. President Everett said cars would be started in the morning.

## CANAL COMMITTEES NAMED.

### Admiral Walker Designates the Men Who Will Investigate the Interoceanic Canal Routes.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—Admiral Walker, President of the Inter-Oceanic Canal Commission, has divided the commission into the following committees:

For the Investigation of the Nicaragua Route—Mr. Noble, Mr. Burr, and Col. Haines; for the Investigation of the Panama Route—Mr. Burr, Mr. Morrison, and Col. Ernst; for the Investigation of Other Possible Routes—Mr. Morrison, Mr. Noble, and Col. Haines; for the Investigation of the Industrial, Commercial, and Military Value of an Inter-Oceanic Canal—Prof. Johnson, Prof. Haupt, and Mr. Pasco; for the Investigation of Rights, Privileges, and Franchises—Mr. Pasco, Col. Ernst, and Prof. Johnson.

As President of the commission, Admiral Walker is ex officio a member of each of the five committees. The whole commission will reassemble here on July 6, when, it is expected, the plans for the prosecution of the work of the commission will be matured. As soon as the preliminary work is completed the members will leave for the isthmus for the purpose of personally inspecting the routes and termini of the two canals.

## TWENTY MINERS PERISH.

### Lose Their Way in a Desert and Die of Thirst.

CHICAGO June 24.—A special to The Record from San Diego, Cal., says:

"Word has been received here that a party of twenty miners, bound for the Sierra Pintada placers, lost their way in the desert and wandered around a long time, finally dying of thirst. The information came in a letter received by J. P. Cantlin, one of the charterers of the schooner Thomas S. Negus, which took a party of sixty prospectors to San Roque Landing, from L. J. Allen, purser of the Negus. The letter is dated at San Roque Bay, June 17.

"The corpses of the lost miners were accidentally discovered in the desert by a party bound in the same direction."

## THE YERKES STREET RAILWAYS.

### Well-Known Men to be Directors of the Union Traction Company.

CHICAGO, June 24.—Men whose business and financial reputation are unexcelled are to be associated with President Jesse Spalding in the management of the former Yerkes street railroad properties.

C. K. G. Billings, William Dickinson, a Director in the American National Bank, the Traders' Insurance Company, and the Glucose Refining Company; Clarence Buckingham of John H. Wrenn & Co., and Walter Wilson, a Director in the Royal Trust Company, have accepted positions as Directors. Charles L. Hutchison has received the offer of a position on the board, and may accept. Eastern men also will have positions.

Payments on the $12,000,000 preferred stock of the company will be made Monday, and July 1 the first payment to stockholders of the North Chicago Company on account of the dividend will be made.

## TRAIN ROBBERS IDENTIFIED.

### The Wyoming Prisoners Declared to be the Roberts Brothers.

HELENA, Mont., June 24.—From advices to United States Marshal Woolman it looks as though Under Sheriff Moore and the party that accompanied him last Tuesday made a lucky haul when they ran to cover two suspects in the southwestern part of Beaverhead County. It looks pretty certain that the right parties have been captured and that the reward of $2,000 offered for each robber, dead or alive, will go to the officers.

Deputy United States Marshal Bush of Utah, who has seen the Roberts brothers, notorious highwaymen for whom the Government has been on the lookout since the robbery of the Big Pine Post Office in Uinta County, Wyoming, and one of the postal clerks by the name of Dietrick, who was aboard the train of the Union Pacific that was robbed at Wilcox Wyoming, arrived at Dillon yesterday. They proceeded at once to the county jail, and both identified the men.

The Deputy Marshal is certain that they are the Roberts brothers, while the postal clerk is certain that they belonged to the gang which held up the train. These two identifications seem to settle the matter and corroborate the theory which the Wyoming authorities have all along maintained, that the Roberts brothers belonged to the gang of train robbers.

**Old Couple May Ride to Philadelphia.**

MARINETTE, Wis., June 24.—Veteran J. A. Rappe, who will start on a bicycle for Philadelphia about July 15, to attend the Grand Army of the Republic reunion, has begun practicing on a wheel, and is making fair progress. A Menominee bicycle factory has constructed a wheel designed especially for the old man, and he will ride it. To-day he purchased a bicycle for his wife, and it is her intention to accompany her husband on the trip. The sight of a couple aged eighty-six and fifty-five, respectively, wheeling through the country on a journey of the length of the one proposed, will be without a parallel. Both are possessed of remarkable vitality for their years.

**Prof. Beecher's Gift to Yale.**

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 24.—Prof. Charles E. Beecher of the Sheffield Scientific School, Yale, has just presented to Yale University for the Peabody Museum a valuable scientific collection of fauna and geological specimens. The gift is intrinsically valued at many thousands of dollars, but is almost invaluable, inasmuch as it is unique and cannot be duplicated. The collections which represent the life work of Prof. Beecher, are the most valuable that the university has yet received, and comprise over 100,000 specimens, which are mostly of invertebrate fossils.

**PLANT SYSTEM RY. AND S. S.**
Office removed to ground floor Dun Building, 290 Broadway, corner Reade Street. J. J. FARNSWORTH, Eastern Passenger Agent.—Adv.

Block Island service of Montauk Steamboat Co. will be resumed on Tuesday, June 27th. Steamer Shinnecock will leave Pier 15 E. R., foot Wall St., at 5:30 P. M.—Adv.

## BIG SEIZURE ON ST. PAUL

### Customs Officials Took $50,000 Worth of Goods from Mrs. P. E. Dodge.

### WERE ON LOOKOUT FOR HER

### Woman Was Met at the Pier by a Man Said to be Mr. Wormser, Who Vigorously Protested.

Some weeks ago the customs authorities at this port were warned through their secret agents abroad to keep a sharp lookout for Mrs. Phyllis E Dodge, who at that time was cutting a wide swath in Paris and buying a great quantity of jewels and expensive gowns, and who, it was thought, would try to get the goods into this country without the formality of paying the lawful duties thereon. Mrs. Dodge was seen on the boulevards of the gay Parisian capital with a Mr. Wormser of this city, and when he returned from Europe several weeks ago with an injured leg, the authorities increased their watchfulness, under the impression that Mrs. Dodge, who was expected at any time, would try to get through under an assumed name.

Several days ago a telegram was received that the woman had sailed on the St. Paul, and when the American liner reached Quarantine yesterday she was met by the revenue tug Calumet, having on board Deputy Surveyor Daniel E. Dowling and a large force of revenue officers, who were to look after the passengers' baggage, and incidentally to pay special attention to Mrs. P. E. Dodge and maid, whose names figured on the passenger list.

Mrs. Dodge occupied stateroom No. 7 on the promenade deck during the voyage, and with her was a young woman whom she called "Louise," and who, according to the stewardess, Mrs. Owens, seemed more like a companion than a maid, and who occupied the stateroom with her mistress. When Mrs. Dodge made her declaration to the customs officials she said that she had brought nothing dutiable with her from abroad. Her maid made a similar statement, and the address of the woman was given as 104 West Eightieth Street. Mrs. Dodge and her maid seemed the personification of innocence and truthfulness, and so ready were their answers that for a time the officials thought that perhaps their information from abroad was incorrect.

THE WOMEN CLOSELY WATCHED.

Notwithstanding this, the watch on Mrs. Dodge and her maid was kept up. As the vessel proceeded up the bay to her dock the woman and her attendant had retired to their room, and it was learned that they were busily employed there in transferring a large amount of jewelry from the original boxes to a handbag that Mrs. Dodge afterward carried. When the vessel neared the dock the woman and maid came on deck, and Deputy Dowling and his assistants made an inspection of the room lately occupied by the duo.

They found the stateroom littered with jewelry boxes bearing the names of Hubert Morhet, 5 Faubourg St. Honoré; Armand Laverette, 8 Rue de la Paix, Paris, and many more of the best known jewelers of Paris. This discovery confirmed the belief of Dowling that the woman was trying to smuggle in dutiable articles, and she was not thereafter allowed to get any great distance away.

Mrs. Dodge wore a large bunch of roses at her breast, and as the boat was warped into her berth, gayly waved her handkerchief to two men on the dock, which greeting they returned. Mrs. Dodge was cool and collected, but the maid nervously ran about trying her best to hide her evident embarrassment.

One of the men on the dock walked with a cane, and was said to be Mr. Wormser, while the other gave his name as Smith when interrogated. As Mrs. Dodge came down the gangway she was warmly greeted by the two men, and she kept up a running fire of talk to them while the officials were pawing over the baggage of the other 262 saloon passengers.

Not for a moment did the customs officers take their eyes off the woman and her maid, and when it finally fell to Inspector Coffey to examine the numerous pieces of baggage belonging to Mrs. Dodge, Wormser handed the Inspector the ticket. Coffey's orders were to make his search a very thorough one, and he followed his orders.

HANDSOME GOWNS FOUND.

The first trunk opened brought to view a lot of the most modish gowns and a great amount of finery altogether new, and which should have been declared. This stuff was hauled out and laid on top of the trunk, while the other passengers stared at the finery brought to their view. The gowns and laces were worth, it is estimated, over $1,000, and but $100 worth of wearing apparel is under the law entitled to free entry. Mr. Dowling's attention was then called to the matter, and he took the case at once into his own hands.

Then the other trunks were put through a similar examination, and from every one of them there tumbled out such a store of woman's finery as is seldom seen outside of the largest shops. There was enough to stock a store of large pretensions, and the gowns and attendant finery were estimated to be worth at least $10,000.

Mrs. Dodge stood all this time chatting with Smith and Wormser, and no one would have suspected from her cool appearance that it was her finery that was being hauled about by the officials. Yet she was watching the operation out of the corner of her eye, but without a tremor.

The maid seemed to be going into hysterics. She flitted about like a bird with clipped wings, mopped the perspiration from her brow, and in other ways betrayed her intense nervousness. Mrs. Dodge paid not the slightest attention to her.

Still there was no sign of the jewelry that had been taken from the cases found in the stateroom, and Mrs. Dodge was about to move away, when Dowling requested her politely to let him have a look at the alligator skin bag she carried in her hand.

Mrs. Dodge gave the Surveyor a look that would have killed had looks that power, flushed to the roots of her dark hair, and handed over the bag. That was the crowning blow for the maid, and she would have fallen had not one of the attendants caught her arm and supported her.

$40,000 WORTH OF JEWELS.

When Dowling opened the bag a veritable Golconda was disclosed to his gaze. A heterogeneous mass of mounted gems flashed and scintillated in a way that made even Dowling's eyes open in wonder. Then the stuff was hauled forth and sorted, and it was then given an appraisal value of at least $40,000. This is what the handbag contained:

One diamond sunburst, one diamond spray pin, one diamond chain bracelet, one pearl collar, one pearl and diamond arrow pin, one turquois bracelet, one string pearl necklace, two pearl and diamond rings, two emerald and diamond rings, one diamond and sapphire necklace, one book charm, one diamond-studded dice charm, one watch and brooch, one pearl watch chain, one ruby butterfly, one gold chain and charm, one diamond buckle, one diamond scarf pin, and diamond vest and sleeve buttons.

The young man who was said to be Mr. Wormser immediately began to explain to Dowling on Mrs. Dodge's behalf. His argument became warm and expostulatory, but the Surveyor waved him aside with the remark that there had been a clear attempt to evade the customs laws. Then, while Mr. Wormser still expostulated, Dowling ordered the jewelry and gowns seized and taken to the seizure room.

In the crush about the dock the flowers in Mrs. Dodge's corsage had become wilted and disarranged, and one of the watching officials noticed pinned underneath the flowers an enormous diamond brooch, containing about thirty-five gems. He called the woman's attention to this, but it was not taken from her. When it finally became settled in the minds of the party that they could have none of the woman's finery Mrs. Dodge and her maid and the two men jumped into an electric cab that was in waiting and were whirled off.

The man said to be Mr. Wormser, stout and florid faced, about thirty years old, and who walked with the aid of a cane, was making all sorts of threats just before he left the pier, directed to any one who would listen to him in general and to the reporters in particular. He threatened the latter with all sorts of vengeance if anything should appear in the newspapers. In reply to this one of the customs officials answered that the man would not talk quite so loudly if he knew of the information in the possession of the Custom House officers.

When Mrs. Dodge was asked by one of the officers what Wormser's interest was in the matter and why he was making such a fuss, she answered that he was a friend of hers, and that he had left Paris in advance of her on account of an injury to his leg.

END OF THE CASE NOT YET.

Deputy Surveyor Dowling said that the end of the case was not yet, and that a clear case of conspiracy to defraud the Government would be made out against the parties interested. He said that there would be some interesting developments when the examination came up to-morrow.

Mrs. Dodge is a tall, handsome woman, dark and shapely. She was attired in a dark walking dress, and during all the developments seemed the least excited of her party. She was at her home, No. 104 Eightieth Street, last night, and with her was the man who met her at the dock, and who was known as Mr. Wormser.

In spite of this the negro butler who answered the door said that his mistress was out, and repeated this in the most positive terms when he learned that the caller was a reporter. He was asked if Mr. Wormser was at home, and he said he was not. The house was formerly the residence of Richard Mansfield.

While the search of Mrs. Dodge's luggage was going on Customs Detectives Brown and Donohue were giving their attention to a second cabin passenger named Jacob Hat, whom they suspected of making an improper declaration. When they searched Mr. Hat they found in his possession a diamond chatelaine worth $1,100, and a gold and onyx snuff box valued at $400.

After these things were seized Mr. Hat was allowed to go home. He carried a caged parrot, and was very angry at what he called the unwarranted action of the officers. He said that the articles were part of his jewelry, and that the chatelaine bore his initials. He refused to tell where in this country he had bought the articles. Both looked new, and the snuff box had never been used.

## STONE OPPOSES BRYAN.

### Acting Chairman of the Democratic National Committee Denounces His Anti-Expansion Utterances.

CHICAGO, June 24.—The Tribune to-morrow will say: Ex-Governor William J. Stone of Missouri, acting Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, took sharp issue to-day with William J. Bryan and other leaders of his party. While not committing himself as to whether this country should own and govern the Philippine Islands, he declared strongly against the anti-expansion plea.

He asserted that after Dewey hauled down the Spanish colors at Manila there was nothing left for patriotic Americans to do but sustain the Government in its attempt to settle the questions there arising without unduly criticising its course and concluded with an argument in favor of doing everything possible toward increasing the American merchant marine, even to the extent of subsidies by the Government where necessary.

## ACCIDENT POSTPONES WEDDING

### Bride's Carriage Overturned by Trolley Car and She Is Sent Home in an Ambulance.

A Brooklyn trolley car came near turning a wedding into a funeral last evening. As it was, it succeeded in completely upsetting the plans of the bride and groom, and putting the bride into the hands of an ambulance surgeon before she reached those of the minister.

The bride was Miss Ida M. Petersen of 438 Carlton Avenue, and the groom, Frank Lawson of the same address. The marriage was to have taken place in Weed's Hall, at 54 Hancock Street, and the groom, and his best man and the wedding guests, had assembled there and were awaiting the coming of the bride. Instead of Miss Petersen, however, there came a messenger with the intelligence that the bride was being sent home in an ambulance.

Miss Petersen, it appears, was on her way to the hall with the bridesmaid in a carriage driven by John Nelson of 454 Carlton Avenue. As the carriage turned into Fulton Street from Carlton Avenue it was struck by a trolley car of the Fulton Street line and overturned. The driver and bridesmaid escaped injury, but Miss Petersen was badly cut and gashed about the face and head. After putting thirty-two stitches in the bride's head and face, Ambulance Surgeon Pinkham of the Homeopathic Hospital took her to her home.

When the groom learned of the accident he dismissed the wedding guests and then hurried to the side of his injured bride. The minister was called to the house later and the marriage ceremony was performed there.

## DR. TALMAGE'S ILLNESS SLIGHT.

### He Will Soon Go to His Country Home on Long Island.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—At the residence of Dr. T. De Witt Talmage the reports of his serious illness are said to be exaggerated. He is confined to his house by an illness due to the excessive heat he encountered on his recent trip to South Carolina.

His condition is considered neither alarming nor serious, and he and his family expect to leave early next week for Northampton, L. I., where Dr. Talmage has a country home.

## THE PRESIDENT ON GREYLOCK.

### He Takes a View of Mountain Scenery and Receives Old Soldiers.

ADAMS, Mass., June 24.—The warm weather here prompted President McKinley and several members of his party to remain about the Plunkett residence this forenoon. At noon the President and Mr. Plunkett were driven up Greylock Mountain to Bellows Vice, where the scenery is most picturesque.

Mr. Abner McKinley has been called to New York, and he will leave to-morrow. At 3 o'clock this afternoon President McKinley met the Grand Army of the Republic men in Memorial Building.

## TEMPERANCE WOMEN'S FIX.

### They Want to Get to Seattle Without Traveling on Sunday.

CHICAGO, June 24.—The officers of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, who believe that Sunday should be observed as a day of rest, have a problem on their hands in connection with their trip to the next convention at Seattle. The meeting opens on Tuesday, Oct. 17, and the problem consists in reaching that point without traveling on Sunday.

The women admit that they might start early in the previous week and arrive on Saturday, Oct. 14, but that would mean three days in Seattle before the day of the convention, and this is not generally popular. They also figured out that they might start later and by lying over Sunday at some intermediate point, reach the convention city Monday night. And the problem is now to secure a railroad whose managers will provide for such Sunday lie over in transit.

The necessary arrangements have not yet been made.

**Privileges at the Barge Office.**

A dispatch from Washington yesterday stated that the Secretary of the Treasury has awarded contracts for the privileges at the Barge Office and the Ellis Island Immigrant Station in New York for the next three years. Emil Schwab & Co. received the contract for the restaurant, Frank J. Scully that for the money exchange, and Bernard Biglin for the transfer of baggage.

Liris, E. J. McCahill.....48.00 6:11:33 6:06:57
Hussar, F. D. Baird.....43.00 Did not finish.

SLOOPS, 36-FOOT CLASS—START, 12:45.

Possum, J. R. Maxwell, Jr.....36.00 3:27:31 3:27:31
Ancatok, O. Sanderson.....33.95 3:31:21 3:28:44
Infanta, J. Burgess..... 3:50:21 3:46:56

SLOOPS, 21-FOOT CLASS—START, 12:50.

Ripple, —.....17.91 4:08:50 4:08:50

YAWLS—START, 12:40.

Albicore, S. L. Hyde.....41.00 3:43:30 3:43:30
Sultan, —.....37.93 3:44:19 3:40:46
Audax, H. W. Eaton.....30.90 Did not finish.

CATBOATS, 30-FOOT CLASS—START, 12:45.

Dot, C. T. Pierce.....29.58 Did not finish.
Kit, T. J. Dunne.....29.15 3:44:24 3:44:24
Joy, H. W. De Forrest.....26.61 3:50:32 3:45:46

CATBOATS.—25-FOOT CLASS.

Start, 12:45.

Dandy, —.....24.64 3:53:52 3:53:52
Win or Lose, J. S. Appleby.23.50 3:51:03 3:49:02
Elale, —.....23.52 Did not finish.
Sirene, F. Doremus..... —— 3:55:30 ——

CATBOATS.—21-FOOT CLASS.

Start, 12:45.

Spunk, C. E. Silkworth....19.00 3:59:51 3:57:06
Gosbird, —.....19.00 Did not finish.
Ox, H. N. Bavier.....19.14 Did not finish.
Vera, —.....20.07 3:58:37 3:58:37

CATBOATS.—17-FOOT CLASS.

Start, 12:50.

Kazaza, T. J. McCahill....17.02 3:56:20 3:56:20
Old Squaw, —.....14.00 Did not finish.
Maine, Jr., —.....17.00 Did not finish.

SLOOPS.—30-FOOT CLASS, (SPECIAL.)

Start, 12:45.

Hera, R. N. Ellis.....30.00 3:32:11 ——
Esperanza, H. O. Havemeyer, Jr.....30.00 3:35:43 ——
Carolina, F. Jones.....30.00 3:32:32 ——

KNOCKABOUTS.—25-FOOT CLASS.

Start, 12:45.

Oiseau, H. W. Maxwell....25.00 3:37:35 ——
Momo, C. H. Crane.....25.00 3:47:10 ——

OPEN SLOOPS.—25-FOOT CLASS.

Start, 12:50.

Houri, E. B. Hart, Jr.....21.00 3:45:58 3:45:58

KNOCKABOUTS.—21-FOOT CLASS.

Start, 12:45.

Mongoose, Simeon Ford....21.00 3:47:39 ——
Kittie, Hazen Morse.....21.00 3:45:58 ——
Spindrift, S. C. Pirie.....21.00 3:41:09 ——

S. C. Y. C. KNOCKABOUTS—START, 12:50.

Mistral, A. C. Dixon.....21.00 3:46:18 .....
Tosto, L. M. Scott.....21.00 3:57:23 .....
Midge, F. M. Boyer.....21.00 Did not finish.
Nakodo, F. B. Sherman....31.00 Did not finish.

The winners were: Quissetta beat Amorita 2 minutes 44 seconds; Clorita, walk-over. Quissetta also won Commodore's Cup for schooners.

Sloops—Vigilant beat Queen Mab 51 minutes and 50 seconds; Vigilant also won the Commodore's Cup for sloops.

Kestrel beat Syce 5 seconds, Passion beat Anoatok 1 minute 13 seconds, Hera beat Carolina 11 seconds, Oiseau beat Momo 9 minutes 35 seconds, Houri walked over, Spindrift beat Kittie 4 minutes 49 seconds, Mistral beat Tosto 11 minutes 5 seconds, also won the Leland Corinthian prize; Ripple walked over, Sultan beat Albicore 2 minutes 4 seconds, Kit beat Joy 1 minute 22 seconds, Win or Lose beat Dandy 4 minutes 50 seconds, Spunk beat Vera 1 minute 31 seconds, Kazaza won in small cat class. In the match between Liris and Hussar the former won.

The boats were lined up at the end of the first round as follows:

Spindrift, 3:12:00; Vigilant, 3:14:45; Mongoose, 3:15:33; Kittie, 3:16:17; Houri, 3:16:50; Win or Lose, 3:18:32; Sirene, 3:22:35; Dandy, 3:23:00; Vera, 3:25:11; Kazaza, 3:25:13; Mistral, 31:26:10; Losto, 3:27:15; Midge, 3:29:14; Spunk, 3:32:21; Malna, 3:28:16; Gosbird, 3:28:22; Ox, 3:29:25; Quissetta, 3:46:00; Amorita, 3:47:40; Queen Mab, 3:49:44; Syce, 3:54:18; Kestrel, 3:55:54; Liris, 4:08:07; Clorita, 4:10:13; Hussar, 4:12:20.

The yachts were lined up at the finish as follows:

Passion, 4:12:31; Anoatok, 4:16:21; Hera, 4:17:41; Carolina, 4:17:32; Esperanza, 4:20:43; Oiseau, 4:22:30; Albicore, 4:23:30; Sultan, 4:24:19; Spindrift, 4:26:09; Kit, 4:29:24; Kittie, 4:30:58; Momo, 4:32:10; Mongoose, 4:52:39; Joy, 4:35:32; Win or Lose, 4:36:03; Mistral, 4:36:18; Houri, 4:35:58; Vigilant, 4:37:54; Dandy, 4:38:52; Sirene, 4:40:30; Infanta, 4:41:21; Vera, 4:43:37; Kazaza, 4:46:20; Tosto, 4:47:23; Spunk, 4:47:51; Quissetta, 5:40:01; Amorita, 5:40:38; Queen Mab, 5:54:24; Kestrel, 5:57:30; Syce, 5:57:35; Liris, 6:51:33; Clorita, 6:58:23.

## YALE'S EXERCISES BEGIN.

### Faculty Announces the Senior Year Appointments and Honor Men in the Scientific School.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 24.—The Yale University commencement season opened to-day with the class day exercises of the Sheffield Scientific School. The exercises were held in an amphitheatre constructed for the occasion on the grounds of the school. Several hundred friends and relatives were present. The class histories were an interesting feature. They were by Henry Seidel Canby of Wilmington, Del.; Walter Murray Saunders of Montclair, N. J.; James McLean Walton of Ridgewood, N. J., Myron Turner Townsend of New York City, and Benjamin Vernon Norton of Detroit, Mich.

After the exercises the class, in academic gown and cap, paraded the streets of the vicinity, cheering the professors at their homes and also the several colleges halls.

The Faculty announced the senior appointments, Yale College, class of '99.

Following are the names of the men receiving appointments in the two highest groups:

Philosophical Orations—J. P. Norton, Los Angeles, Cal.; J. F. Flynn, Meriden, Conn.; H. C. Robbins, Springfield, Mass.; F. J. Hall, Brookville, Penn.; R. G. Vannamee, New Haven; R. B. Anderson, Duluth, Minn.; C. M. Hathaway, Jr., Oliphant, Penn.; C. T. Lark, Millersburg, Penn.; A. S. Mann, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. K. Clark, Brooklyn; H. E. Shipman, Hartford, Conn.; J. H. Morrey, Buffalo, N. Y.; H. J. Nichols, Binghamton, N. Y.; B. C. Smith, East Orange, N. J.

High Orations—S. E. Ames, Providence, R. I.; H. C. Andrews, Fishkill, N. Y.; G. E. Atwood, Norfolk, Conn.; N. M. Burrell, New York; G. M. Carleton, Hartford, Conn.; W. D. Cutter, Brooklyn, N. Y.; J. L. Evans, Haverford, Penn.; G. W. Field, Worcester, Mass.; L. P. Fuller, Willimantic, Conn.; A. S. Gale, Jacksonville, Fla.; G. D. Graves, Manchester, N. H.; A. B. Hall, Chester, Conn.; G. W. Humphreys, Cohoes, N. Y.; L. T. Lewis, Syracuse, N. Y.; Huntington Mason, Chicago; Ballinger Pitts, Galveston, Texas; F. H. Morley, Colorado Springs, Col.; C. B. Spitzer, Toledo, Ohio; C. B. Tinker, Denver, Col.

At the presentation exercises of the Sheffield Scientific School, Yale, the following honors for the members of the graduating class were announced:

General Two-Year Honors, for Excellence in All Studies—W. J. Backes, Hartford; H. F. Benjamin, Garrison, N. Y.; H. E. Boardman, Meriden; W. M. Brown, Yalesville, Conn.; H. S. Canby, H. C. Gause, Wilmington, Del.; E. J. Grant, Franklin, Penn.; R. F. Grant, Fargo, N. D.; H. L. Gray, Springfield, Mass.; F. B. Harrison, New Haven; J. M. Henderson, Waterbury, Conn.; H. T. Herr, Denver, Col.; H. A. S. Howarth, New Haven; F. B. Humphreys, New York City; Clifford Langley, New Haven; W. W. Murrick, Nyack, N. Y.; T. O. O'Brien, New Haven; W. M. Sanders, Montclair, N. J.; F. E. Seeley, Bridgeport, Conn.; A. H. Terry, Knoxville, Tenn.; D. T. W. Adams, Torrington, Conn.; William Walker, Montclair, N. J.; D. B. Watson, New Haven; C. E. Weaver, South Woodstock, Conn.

## PLUCK OF INJURED CONDUCTOR.

### Continued His Work Until, the Station Reached, He Fell Senseless.

Charles W. Allen, a conductor of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, staggered into the depot at the corner of Twenty-third Street and Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, last night and fell senseless. He had a gash in his stomach and a compound fracture of the pelvic bone, and in that condition he had been riding all the way from Manhattan, collecting fares, helping women on and off the car, swinging himself along the crowded footboard, and performing all his various duties without a murmur or a groan. When he was revived he protested vigorously against being taken to the hospital, and begged to be allowed to go on with his work. He yielded only when told that his life was in danger.

His car was No. 2,209 of the Nassau Road. At 7 o'clock P. M., while his car was crossing the bridge, the motorman of the car had an altercation with a truck driver, who refused to get out of the way. When compelled to do so the driver managed to swing his truck only so far as to let the car pass. Allen, who was on the footboard, was caught by the truck and squeezed back against the car. He gave a cry which attracted the attention of the passengers, but as he seemed to recover himself and went on collecting fares they thought no more of it.

When the car stopped at the station Allen, feeling his senses going, reeled into the station and fell. He came to just as an ambulance surgeon was preparing to take him to the Norwegian Hospital. He pleaded piteously to be allowed to go on with his trip.

"I can't afford to lose my job," he said, "and I must go on. Doctor, I have a wife and children depending on me. I'm not hurt, only a little squeezed."

The surgeon found that he had internal injuries in addition to his other wounds. Even then Allen would not yield until his fellow-workmen had added their arguments to the surgeon's. Allen lives at 708 Fifth Avenue. Last night the police were trying to find the truckman.

### L. O. Murray to Come to New York.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—Lawrence O. Murray, Deputy Controller of the Currency, has resigned his position, and will leave for New York to-morrow to enter the service of the newly formed Trust Company of America.

## SECRETARY ALGER'S FIGHT

### How His Candidacy for Senator Affects Cabinet Position.

### MAY BE FORCED TO RESIGN

### Washington Comment on the President's Attitude Toward His Secretary and Senator McMillan.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 24.—There is some opposition here to the idea of Alger's resignation, because he is an open candidate for Senator from Michigan, but it seems to be confined to those who have been the beneficiaries of the Secretary, and who fear that a change of control in the War Department may throw them out. Beyond the Algerine circle here the opinion that he must resign is unanimous, indeed, it may be said to be imperative.

Since the revision of the civil service rules the Secretary of War is much more free to make appointments than he was when his civilian appointments were subject to the approval of the Civil Service Commissioners. The number of those who may be reached by the touch of the hand of the Secretary is now anywhere from 5,000 to 7,000 or more.

It would not be easy to concentrate all these appointees in Michigan, but by a sort of reciprocity treaty with politicians, a commercial Secretary might be able to use his advantages as an appointing officer so as to help a side issue a great deal.

But the objection to permitting Alger to use his appointing power will be just the objection that will constrain all the other members of the Cabinet and the President in urging him to withdraw from the Cabinet circle. The President is supposed to be friendly to both Alger and McMillan.

Mr. McMillan called upon him some time ago, when he was departing from the city, and when he and Senator Burrows, his colleague, called upon Mr. McKinley, Mr. McMillan referred to his approaching Senatorial race, and the President did not venture to suggest to him that his Secretary of War hoped to defeat him. Nothing of the kind. The meeting was as cordial as any meeting of friendly gentlemen could be.

By retaining Mr. Alger in the Cabinet Mr. McKinley cannot escape, it is said, the suspicion of an intention to assist Alger in his Senatorial race. Loyal to his Secretary of the War Department as he has been, he cannot be expected to stand by him so recklessly as to bring about the defeat of another Republican who has been quite steadfast in his loyalty to the Administration. The retention of Alger will look to Michigan Republicans like a disposition to help Alger to force McMillan out of the Senate and out of control of a very big and strong machine in Michigan.

Retention of Alger will certainly not help McMillan. Every member of the Cabinet, including those members who long ago hoped to hear of Alger's resignation and retirement, will, it is said, protest that his retention will be misconstrued. The Michigan man who yesterday expressed some opinions concerning the probability that McMillan would beat Alger in the race, and who predicted Alger's retirement as among the things to occur early, said to-day:

"Every day that Alger remains is a day against the Administration. Alger may represent to the President that McMillan is at the head of a faction that runs politics ruthlessly, but it must be added that it runs politics successfully. It made Burrows Senator when nothing else could have elected him. The men who have fallen out with the McMillan machine will be for Alger or for Pingree, but it will be gall and wormwood for an Alger man to take Pingree, and a like dose for a Pingree man to accept Alger.

"The fact is that Pingree has a large following for himself, but nothing to transfer to anybody else. He can deliver nothing to Alger. Alger has a large personal following, but it would be very expensive to increase it sufficiently to match the McMillan clan. It was my understanding that Alger and Pingree were both opposed to the election of Burrows, but Burrows was elected. This may account for his simple faith and confidence in McMillan."

The opinion has been expressed here to-day that Alger will not need a hint from the President to hurry him out of the Cabinet. He has asserted his loyalty to the President over and over again, and it would be inconsistent, his friends say, for him to now quibble about retiring because the fire upon him has been resumed.

The assertion that the fight is to be a hot personal one makes it all the more imperative that Alger shall not appear to be supported by the President in his contest. Alger's friends say that he will go into a history of his relations with McMillan with the expectation of proving that McMillan promised to get out of the way and has changed his mind. At all events, the character of his canvass will be such as to preclude the prosecution of it while he is a member of the Cabinet of Mr. McKinley.

## CHASE-DUHME EXTRADITION.

### Gov. Pingree, After Hearing the Arguments of Counsel, Refuses the Request for Papers.

DETROIT, Mich., June 24.—The testimony in the Chase-Duhme extradition hearing before Gov. Pingree was concluded to-day. Alfred Russell, counsel for F. S. Chase, father of Moses Fowler Chase, began the argument in behalf of the application for a requisition upon Gov. Roosevelt for the return from New York of the Duhmes, and of Charles Peterman, Moses's alleged abductors. Mr. Russell asserted that it was perfectly apparent that there was a deep laid plot by which five persons by concurrence met here and abducted the boy, who in reality was incapable of forming an intention for himself.

G. P. Haywood, the Lafayette (Ind.) attorney, continued the argument for the applicant. He contended that Moses's father naturally sought to prevent his son from the machinations against the Duhmes' alleged conspiracy. He quoted law to the effect that the consent of a person abducted could not constitute a defense, unless it was satisfactorily shown that such consent was not obtained by fraud, duress, or threats. He insisted that Moses was mentally incompetent when he left Detroit, and declared that if his father had shot the Duhme, no court would convict him of the crime.

John D. Conely opened for the Duhmes. He asserted that Moses was his own master, and that his father had no right on his coming of age to assume charge of him and hurry him to Indiana, so that, as suspected, the father could be appointed his majority guardian. The act of the Duhmes, he contended, was but a rescue, sought by Moses himself. At midnight, after a long conference with the Attorney General, Gov. Pingree announced that he would deny the application for requisitions.

### MR. ROCKEFELLER'S TRIP WEST.

#### He Closed Transactions for Extensive Mining Properties.

SEATTLE, June 24.—John D. Rockefeller did not pass through the Pacific Northwest for pleasure. The resignation of General Manager Brownell of the Everett Land Company was part of a programme arranged by the financier himself to get control of the Everett Land Company, with its $3,000,000 or $4,000,000 worth of property.

The fact came to surface by a suit filed in the Federal Court by the Central Trust Company of New York City to foreclose a mortgage for $1,500,000 against the land company. Mr. Rockefeller owns this mortgage, and by foreclosing it he will come into possession of more than three times its value. The act, taken in connection with his recent move in foreclosing a mortgage against the Monte Cristo Mines, which property his representative purchased for $375,000, practically makes Mr. Rockefeller the landlord of Everett, with its 3,000 or 4,000 people for tenants, for the mortgage covers nearly everything within city limits besides thousands of acres in the country.

### Champion Douglas Wins Jubilee Cup.

GREENWICH, Conn., June 24.—The Queen's Jubilee Club, a perpetual club cup, presented by F. E. Vivian Bond three years ago to the Fairfield County Golf Club, to be played for on the Saturday nearest the Queen's birthday, was won here to-day in a thirty-six-hole handicap competition by Findlay S. Douglas, the amateur champion. Douglas made a new record for the new course opened last Saturday, viz.: 39, or one above the bogie. There was a large field at the beginning of the play, but about 5 o'clock to-night, after Douglas had finished, hailstones as large as marbles fell in a terrific storm, and many came in. Only ten completed the course and handed in their cards. Douglas winning with a net score of 168. Mr. Douglas will receive a small trophy and have his name engraved upon the case of the cup, as have the other two, Georg Phelps and S. W. Sanger, who previously won it in the annual competitions.

## MAJOR BRENNAN DIES IN MANILA

### First Montana Officer Succumbs to Bright's Disease—His Long Service.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—The War Department has received the following:

"MANILA, June 23, Adjutant General, Washington: Major Brennan, First Montana, died at 1 this morning, Manila; Bright's disease; ill three months. OTIS.

HELENA, Mont., June 24.—Major Brennan, who died to-day at Manila, entered the volunteer service in the Eighty-eighth New York Infantry in June, 1862, serving until May, 1865, when he was honorably discharged. He at once re-enlisted with the Twenty-second United States Infantry in July, 1866, serving with that regiment until July, 1869, when he transferred and re-enlisted with the Ninth Infantry, and was connected with this command as a Sergeant until July, 1877, when he became a Commissary Sergeant, which position he held until July, 1884.

Leaving the regular service then, he took up the pursuits of civilian life, but the soldier spirit was strong within him, and he joined Troop B, National Guard, on May 1, 1889, and on the 4th of the same month was commissioned First Lieutenant, serving until May 9, 1890, when he was elected to the Captaincy of the troop. On June 23, 1890, the troop was mustered out, and reorganized as an infantry command, Major Brennan still retaining command. In 1895 he was elected Major in the regiment, and held this position until called to the Adjutant Generalship of the National Guard by Gov. Smith, filling this position with much credit, until the organization of the First Montana, when he was commissioned Senior Major of the regiment. There was no more popular officer in the command than Major Brennan, and by the rank and file as well as his brother officers he was most highly esteemed, because of his goodness of heart and rugged honesty and sense of justice.

### A BRITISH OFFICER'S VIEWS.

#### Surgeon Gen. Hamilton Says More Men Must Be Sent to Manila at Once.

GLACIER HOUSE, British Columbia, June 24.—Surgeon Gen. John B. Hamilton, who was connected with the British Army in India for thirty years, arrived here to-day from Japan. Concerning the American-Filipino conflict, he said:

"The Americans have a big contract on their hands in the Philippine group, and, if they are to be successful, they must get the proper number of men on the ground, and do it in a hurry, for climatic conditions there are against Brother Jonathan's army. Our British soldiers in India could stand such a country. I do not think the American Government has mastered the food problem. Since my arrival in America I have learned a good deal of the difficulty encountered in Cuba. Rice and vegetables, instead of meat and other rations productive of bodily heat, should have been given to American soldiers in Cuba and Puerto Rico."

Gen. Hamilton was a member of the Irish rifle team when it made its celebrated Creedmoor trip to the United States in the seventies, and, after a visit to Montreal and Quebec, expects to go to Boston, New York, Washington, and Chicago.

### TO SEND ARTILLERY TO MANILA.

#### The War Department Experimenting with Types of Light Guns.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—The War Department has become impressed with the necessity of increasing the efficiency of the artillery force in the Philippines.

A large number of batteries in the archipelago are doing duty as infantry, but there is a movement on foot to furnish them with guns adapted for use in that country, and the department is now engaged in a series of experiments to determine the most effective form of light gun for use against the insurgents.

#### Volunteer for the Philippines.

CHICAGO, June 24.—The members of the First Illinois Cavalry who live in Chicago are organizing a cavalry squadron of four troops, the services of which have been offered to the Government for the Philippines. Many of the officers have been elected, and it is understood that Capt. Paul Lino of Troop B will have the offer of the position of Major.

#### Engineers for the Philippines.

Two non-commissioned officers and ten privates of Company C, Engineer Corps, arrived at Willets Point yesterday from Camp Meade, Penn. They are transferred as volunteers from Company C to Company B, which is to leave during the first week in July for Manila for service with the army.

#### The Cleveland at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 24.—The United States transport Cleveland arrived to-day from Manila, via Yokohama. She brought but two passengers, both from Yokohama. The voyage from Manila occupied forty-one days.

### G. A. LARNED A FORGER.

#### Acting Auditor of Pittsfield, Mass., Confessed His Crime.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., June 24.—G. Albert Larned, acting City Auditor, has confessed to having forged an order for $81 on the city Treas rer, which he collected for his own use. Larned has offered his resignation to Mayor Whiting, and it has been accepted.

The sum taken has been refunded, and it was said that unless an examination of the books should show further wrongdoing, no arrest would be made. Larned was, however, placed under arrest this afternoon.

### AT THE HOTELS.

ASTOR—Arthur R. Morell and Ernest P. Rammell, Leeds, England, and Percy H. Holbrook, London.

FIFTH AVENUE—Henry A. Butters and W. S. Armitage, London; Arthur Malcomson, Clonmel, Ireland, and Filipe Felice, Havana.

HOFFMAN—The Rev. Daniel S. Sherin, Boston; Felipe Pardo, Lima, Peru; R. W. Moore, Belfast, and H. G. Palmer, London.

HOLLAND—J. Meridith McCormick and Edgar Watts, London, and Isaac Cartwright, Loughborough, England.

MANHATTAN—B. H. Pillsbury, Minneapolis; W. R. Casells, Buenos Ayres, and F. M. Chisholm, Savannah.

MURRAY HILL—John McEvoy, Liverpool, and John C. Gould, Sleaford, England.

NETHERLAND—Allen H. G. Stoneham, Richard Popke, and George H. Edwards, London.

WALDORF—G. Townsend Fenwick, Trinidad; M. E. Ingalls, Cincinnati; A. Fraser, Edinburgh, and Capt. Marks.

WESTMINSTER—A. Leuenberger, Switzerland, and J. Marshall, Birmingham, England.

### THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST.—Showers; winds variable.

Unsettled conditions continue, and showers have fallen between the Mississippi Valley and the Atlantic Coast. Showers have also fallen in the Middle Rocky Mountain region. A trough of low pressure extends from Arizona to Alberta. The pressure is high off the Atlantic and Middle Pacific Coasts, and a ridge of high pressure extends from the West Gulf to the north of Superior. The temperature has fallen in the lake regions and Ohio Valley, has risen in the Northern Rocky Mountain region, and has remained nearly stationary elsewhere. Unsettled conditions and showers may be expected from the Ohio and Lower Mississippi Valleys to the Atlantic Coast. The temperature will moderate in the Middle Atlantic States this afternoon from thunderstorms. Brisk to high south to southwest winds will prevail on the North Atlantic Coast, and light south to southeast winds on the Middle and South Atlantic Coasts.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

| | Weather Bureau. 1898. | 1899. | TIMES. 1899. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3 A. M. | 60 | 65 | 73 |
| 6 A. M. | 59 | 66 | 78 |
| 9 A. M. | 63 | 78 | 83 |
| 12 M. | 78 | 82 | 88 |
| 4 P. M. | 83 | 80 | 90 |
| 6 P. M. | 82 | 75 | 78 |
| 9 P. M. | 77 | 70 | 73 |
| 12 P. M. | 72 | 68 | 74 |

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Printing House Square | 79½ |
| Weather Bureau | 75 |
| Corresponding date 1898 | 72 |
| Corresponding date for last twenty years | 71 |

The maximum temperature yesterday was 85 degrees at 1 o'clock P. M., and the minimum 66 degrees at 3 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 77 per cent., and at 8 P. M. 60 per cent.

## STORMS IN THE STATE.

### Lightning and Hail Damage Houses and Growing Crops—Excursion Boat Missing.

GARNERVILLE, N. Y., June 24.—One of the most terrific thunderstorms ever known passed over this section of country this afternoon, doing much damage. Garden truck, and fruit crops are practically destroyed. When the electrical storm was at its height large hailstones fell, breaking windows in dwellings and stores, tearing branches from trees, and frightening horses and cattle.

This afternoon eighteen couples left Haverstraw on an excusion boat bound for Poughkeepsie, and the tug Mable left with a party on board for Iona Island. The excursionists were last seen near Stony Point Lighthouse when the storm struck the river at that point, and fear is entertained here for their safety.

GOSHEN, N. Y., June 24.—Lightning struck the stone steeple on the Presbyterian Church at this place to-night, about twelve feet from the top. One thousand pounds of stone fell a distance of 185 feet down on to the roof of the church and crashed through into the main portion of the edifice. Large quantities of water rushed through the hole in the roof. The building was damaged to the extent of $5,000. The church cost $18,000, and the steeple was rebuilt several years ago at a cost of $12,000

Reports from Nyack and Middletown show that similar storms have prevailed there.

## A TALK WITH GEN. WOOD.

### He Says the Yellow Fever Cases at Santiago Probably Originated in a Low Resort in the Slums.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—Brig. Gen. Wood, commanding the Department of Santiago, was at the War Department to-day. He says he expects to remain in Washington a day or two, and will then go to Boston. He will stay there until the latter part of next week, and will sail for Santiago on Saturday, "unless," said the General, "there are developments of yellow fever such as to need my immediate presence. Then I shall go at once."

Speaking of the outbreak of yellow fever in Santiago, Gen. Wood says he has a cable from Capt. Gilmore which he thinks explains its origin. He says that the barracks occupied by the troops were constructed last year, and were new throughout. No fever developed even in the worst month, October. It appears, however, from the cable of Capt. Gilmore that the cases originated in what is called the Army and Navy Bar, a liquor place of bad repute, which it has been found necessary to close two or three times.

This place was started and named by some Americans, and is in the worst part of the Santiago slums. It is a resort for seafaring men and women from the north coast of South America, and the islands of the Carribean Sea. The soldiers who were stricken with yellow fever had been frequenting this place, and the belief is that they became infected from some of the persons they met there. Gen. Wood says it is sometimes impossible to tell where the fever comes from.

When asked as to the prospects of his leaving the army, Gen. Wood remarked that nothing definite had been agreed upon. "One dislikes to leave the army in time of war," he remarked. He has received several attractive business offers, including that of the Presidency of the Washington Traction and Electric Company of this city. As to the President's alleged desire that he remain in charge of Santiago, he said he did not discuss that subject with Mr. McKinley to any extent.

#### FEVER CASES AT HAVANA.

#### Supposition that They Were Yellow Fever Was Groundless.

HAVANA, June 24.—Two cases of malarial fever among the American marines here caused alarm. They were supposed to be cases of yellow fever, but isolation and investigation have proved conclusively that this was not the case.

The wharf where the marines and sailors are quartered is supposed to be extremely unhealthy, and the doctors say there ought to be a guard ship in the harbor, so that the sailors and marines could live on board. Where they are at present every vile odor reaches them.

La Discusion to-day says:

"Thanks to the sanitary measures adopted in Havana, unprecedented conditions now exist. No deaths have occurred for the past two days in the Jesus del Monte district, which is populated thickly by the poorer classes. We give this as an indication that Havana is one of the healthiest cities in the world. All thanks are due to Surgeon Major Davis, whose energy has produced the existing condition in the district, which was formerly one of the unhealthiest in the city."

#### Mexico Will Try Yellow Fever Serum.

VERA CRUZ, Mexico, June 24.—Dr. Edward Liciaga, representing the Mexican Government, has arranged with Health Officer A. H. Doty of New York for the use of the yellow fever serum in Vera Cruz, where there are a great many cases of the disease. Dr. Doty has appointed a young physician of Charleston, S. C., who is thoroughly immune to yellow fever, to represent him and use the serum here. This physician will leave by steamer for this city on Wednesday next.

### AGAINST MR. SHOOK'S ESTATES.

The executors of the estate of Sheridan Shook, the politician and builder of the Union Square Theatre, who died on April 27 last, have been informed that Mrs. A. M. Palmer, who was Mr. Shook's first wife, will make claims against the estate for her dower rights in the real estate owned by Mr. Shook previous to their divorce, and for the maintenance of their three children. Ex-Judge A. J. Dittenhoefer, who is one of the executors, said yesterday that he had heard that Mrs. Palmer intended to make these claims, but had not been formally notified. He declined to discuss the matter, and said that until it is brought before the executors, who will meet in Red Hook, N. Y., next week, he could venture no opinion as to the outcome of the claims, if any should be made.

Mr. Shook and Mr. Palmer were partners in the Union Square Theatre, now Keith's, until 1883, when Mr. Palmer retired from the firm. Domestic infelicity resulted in Mrs. Shook's bringing an action for divorce from her husband, and, after the decree had been signed, she was married to her former husband's partner.

Three children, which had been born to Mr. and Mrs. Shook, remained with the mother after her divorce and assumed the name of her second husband. It is for the maintenance of these children that it is expected Mrs. Palmer will make a claim of $18,000. The claim for dower interest in the realty owned by Mr. Shook at the time of the divorce, it is said, will amount to $7,000. In his will Mr. Shook bequeathed $5,000 to each of these children. His estate is estimated to be worth about $100,000.

Mr. Shook, after his divorce, remarried. By this second marriage he had three children, who are also beneficiaries under his will.

#### Jersey City Man Commits Suicide.

CHICAGO, June 24.—John B. Monell, seventy-one years old, traveled all the way from Jersey City to see his daughter before he carried out his purpose of ending his existence. At 7 o'clock this evening he rang the doorbell at the home of his daughter, Mrs. F. W. Goulden. He greeted her affectionately. Then he asked to be shown to a room, saying he wanted to rest a while. His daughter went to see him a little later. She found him dying. In his hand was a bottle bearing the label of a Jersey City druggist. It had contained poison. With his dying breaths the old man told his daughter that he had made up his mind to die. He lived at 204 Eighth Street, Jersey City.

#### A Child's Remarkable Escape.

Esther Sombers, five years old, living at 117 Columbia Street, was playing on the fire escape at a fifth-story window of her home last evening, when she fell through the opening to the ground. The parents of the child expected to find that she had been killed by the fall, but she had received only a slight scalp wound, which was dressed by an ambulance surgeon from Gouverneur Hospital. The child remained at home.

#### Steamer Runs Ashore Near Portland.

PORTLAND, Me., June 24.—The Thompson Line steamer Planet Mercury, which left this port for Liverpool at an early hour this morning, went ashore on the breakwater, near Bug Light, in this harbor. The steamer was floated about 9 o'clock, apparently without having sustained damage. She anchored in the stream for examination, and it was found that she had sustained no injury. The vessel proceeded to Liverpool.

## THE KENTUCKY CONVENTION

### Democrats Finally Organize and Adopt a Platform.

### INDORSE WILLIAM J. BRYAN

### Shout for Silver at 16 to 1 and Condemn Trusts of All Kinds—No Governor Yet Nominated.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 24.—Torn with dissension, the Kentucky Democrats are having a hard time holding their State Convention. After three days of waiting, under temporary organization, for the Credentials Committee to dispose of contests involving about a third of the whole delegate strength or convention, they were prevented last night from considering this report by a disturbance caused by the admittance to the floor of outside persons. It effectually tied the hands of the convention and forced an adjournment until this morning.

When Chairman Redwine rapped for order to-day, the report of the Credentials Committee was presented and read. The committee disposed of contests in thirty-two counties involving about 350 seats. These were all decided in favor of Stone or Goebel delegates, except in three cases—Calloway County and the Forty-fourth Legislative District of Louisville, where Hardin delegates were seated, and Nicholas County, where the delegation was divided between contestant and contestee. A minority report was presented by the Hardin people.

Good order prevailed from the start, and a marked disposition to expedite business was shown. Twenty minutes were allowed to each side for the action on the credentials report. Many protests were made by representatives of unseated delegations, and the family quarrels of county organizations were aired.

An interesting colloquy arose between Congressman Berry of the Sixth District and Judge James P. Tarvin of Covington, over the contest in Campbell and Kenton Counties, where the Hardin delegates were unseated in favor of those favoring Goebel. Berry championed the cause of the Hardin men and Judge Tarvin vigorously attacked his Democracy, accusing him of being unfaithful to Bryan and silver.

Congressman Berry paid his respects to Judge Tarvin as "an imaginary candidate for Vice President on the Democratic ticket." Finally a call of the roll was reached, the question being the adoption of the minority report of the Committee on Credentials. The vote resulted—Yeas, 328; nays, 441.

The majority report of the convention was then unanimously adopted, both sides cheered, and the first rays of harmony broke upon the convention after a week of wrangling and bitterness, which several times threatened to result in a split.

The applause had barely subsided when Gen. P. Wat Hardin emerged from the crowd on the stage and started another demonstration. The time had come, he said, when an expression from him was necessary to the united party. With a few cordial words of thanks to his followers, he announced his withdrawal from the race for Governor, and appealed earnestly for the undivided support of the party in behalf of the nominee. He was glad to relieve all personal consideration and do what he could to allay the bitterness which had been aroused during the last few days. He urged conciliation and harmony in the interest of Bryan.

The Committee on Organization then reported. It recommended the continuance of the temporary organization, with Judge Redwine as Chairman, and was unanimously adopted. The Committee on Resolutions then presented the platform, which was written by Judge James P. Tarvin of Covington:

The Democrats of Kentucky, in convention assembled, reaffirm, without the slightest qualification, the principles and policies declared in the Democratic National platform, adopted at Chicago in 1896.

Our faith in bimetallism is vindicated by events. The necessity for the restoration of the double standard was acknowledged by the President and Congress in 1897, when a commission was sent to Europe to entreat other nations to aid in establishing bimetallism, and the failure of the commission to secure European co-operation confirms the friends of free coinage in their belief that relief can only come by the independent action of the United States. The present legal ratio of 16 to 1 is the only ratio at which bimetallism can be restored, and opposition to it is confined to those who oppose bimetallism at any ratio and to those who misapprehend or ignore the reasons which led three National conventions to adopt it.

We denounce the present Republican National Administration for its reckless extravagance in the conduct of public affairs, for its cruel and inhuman neglect in its treatment of our soldiers and sailors during the late Spanish war, for its complete subordination to the interest of organized wealth, for its protection and encouragement of trusts and combinations, and especially for its appointment and retention in office of an Attorney General devoted to the interests of trusts and combinations.

We call attention to the incompetency of the present Republican administration in Kentucky, the abuses and scandals in the management of penitentiaries and asylums while under Republican control, and we commend the wisdom of the last General Assembly of Kentucky in the enactment of laws which secure the wise and economical administration of the public institutions of the State under Democratic control; to the increases in the rate of taxation; to the vetoing of all Democratic legislation, favorable to the interests of the people and hostile to the oppressions and extortions of organized wealth.

We believe the trust is the result, in large measure, of the policies adopted and pursued by the Republican Party, chief among which are the demonetization of silver, by which the volume of currency has been kept below the demands of business, and the enactment and enforcement of vicious, unwise, and unpatriotic legislation, such as the protective tariff laws, known as the McKinley and Dingley bills, whereby there is a discrimination in favor of corporate wealth and against individual enterprise. We favor the destruction of the trust as well as the removal of the causes. The re-establishment of independent bimetallism at 16 to 1 and the repeal of all protective tariff laws would do more to cripple and destroy the organization and operation of the trusts than any other laws.

We believe the law in Kentucky, known as the anti-trust law, should be so amended as to make unlawful any agreement, combination, or arrangement by corporations or individuals under which, in the carrying on of any business, the prices charged should thereby be fixed, controlled, or regulated. And we believe that said law should be further so amended as to provide that all contracts made by any combination, generally known as a trust, in any kind of business, shall be void and not enforceable at law or in equity, and we especially demand that all trust-controlled articles be placed on the free list.

We hereby express our continued confidence in William J. Bryan and favor his nomination for the Presidency of the United States by the Democratic National Convention of 1900. We recommend to the Democracy of Kentucky, J. S. C. Blackburn as the successor of William Lindsay in the United States Senate.

We indorse the war carried to success for the freedom of the enslaved Cubans, and we appreciate the honor and courage and heroism of our soldiers and sailors therein engaged. But we declare the conduct of the present National Administration as to the Philippines to be repugnant to every line of the Bill of Rights, the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence.

In the matter of State affairs, the platform indorses the election law passed by the last Legislature, known as the Goebel law, and the "law to prevent extortionate, unfair, and discrimin

# THE COLUMBIA GROUNDED

## She Stuck Fast in the Mud of Bristol Harbor Nearly Nine Hours.

## NOT THOUGHT TO BE DAMAGED

### The Yacht Floated Without Assistance in the Evening—Will Probably Have a Trial Spin To-day.

BRISTOL, R. I., June 24.—The cup defender Columbia went aground in Bristol Harbor, about 100 yards from the boatshop docks, at 9:30 o'clock this morning. The yacht was being warped into the channel at the time, preparing to be towed out into Narragansett Bay for a trial spin. Despite the efforts of the crew, assisted by a tug, the yacht remained fast until about 6 o'clock this evening, when she floated free without assistance, and was towed to a safe anchorage, further out in the harbor, for the night.

The yacht stood upright on an even keel while aground, and it is probable that little damage resulted to her on account of the accident. She rested on a mud bank at the edge of the channel. From what could be learned there are no rocks thereabout, and it is therefore believed that the keel of the Columbia settled in the mud without any material harm resulting.

The scow that was hauled alongside soon after she grounded did good service in holding her on an even keel. Some of the seamen were stationed at the halyards, that were hooked to the slings on the scow, and as the tide fell a gradual strain was kept on the scow, causing the Columbia to rest easily.

A line was also taken out from the masthead to the end of the south pier, a length of about 125 yards. This line aided greatly in balancing the Columbia when the tide was low. It was removed at 5 o'clock, as the tide was fast rising, and it was no longer necessary.

A squall approaching about 5 o'clock, the scow was removed also, so that there would be no danger of it banging against the sides of the Columbia if the wind rose. The water in the stern was then two feet or more above the water.

At low water the after water line was out about four feet, while the bow was dipped down so that the bobstay plate over the edge of the water line was showing at the water's edge. The new boat, resting in this manner, presented a very curious appearance, a large area of the after portion of her underbody being exposed. Early in the day nearly everything movable was taken out the Columbia's deck and under decks in order to lighten her for the strain that would come from the falling tide.

Hatch covers, companionways, tables, and other movable fittings were taken on board the scow and over to the north wharf. Mr. Iselin, Capt. Barr, and the Columbia's crew kept close watch every minute to see that the yacht maintained as even a position on the mud bank as possible.

Range posts had been placed on the wharf as a guide for the sailing of the boat off shore, and the channel out from the slip was dredged some time ago to a depth of nearly 24 feet at low water. Outside of this channel to the north and south the water is only of moderate depth, and manoeuvring a yacht like the Columbia, drawing as she does 20 feet and 3 inches, is a ticklish job.

All went well until one of the lines slackened. This was the immediate cause of the Columbia's stern swinging on the bank. The after end of the keel was the only part of the boat fast. The bow was swung diagonally across the deep channel.

There were a number of yachts in Bristol Harbor in the afternoon. Among them was the new steam yacht Corsair, owned by J. Pierpont Morgan, Commodore of the New York Yacht Club, and part owner of the Columbia. It was Commodore Morgan's first visit to Bristol since the construction of the Columbia began, and he had a long conference with Mr. Iselin.

Other yachts were the Narada, owned by H. Walters, and the Sagamore, owned by J. H. Hanan, both of the New York Yacht Club. A number of excursion boats from Providence were also in the harbor in the afternoon. When the passenger steamer of the Fall River and Providence Line passed it caused a swell, which rocked the Columbia considerably, although nothing serious resulted.

Shortly after 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and just previous to a heavy tempest, the spinnaker boom and spars for the club topsails were carried on board the Columbia by the scow. The yacht lay quite still during the squall. Only about a foot of her underbody was then showing.

The Defender came up the bay from Newport early in the afternoon. It was low water at the time she hove in sight off Bristol Harbor, and she dropped her anchor in the bay on the west side of Hog Island, sending a boat into the harbor. She sailed again for Newport at 5 o'clock, just as the squall came up.

It is expected that the Columbia will be taken out for her first trial spin early to-morrow forenoon.

## PRINCE SEES THE SHAMROCK.

### His Royal Highness Spends Two Hours at Thornycroft's Yard.

LONDON, June 24.—The Prince of Wales, Lord Suffield, Capt. Halford, and Mr. Jameson inspected the cup challenger Shamrock to-day.

The Prince and his party were received at Thornycroft's yard by Sir Thomas Lipton, W. Fife, Jr., and Charles Russell.

His Royal Highness spent two hours in making a thorough inspection of the yacht, and left amid the cheers of the large number of workmen who are employed in preparing the Shamrock for launching on Monday.

The cup challenger Shamrock will be launched Monday and the ceremony will be a greater function than previously intended. The arrangements are in the hands of Mr. Charles Russell, who, in addition to "petticoating" the yacht, will rigidly exclude all reporters, cinematographers, kodakers, &c. The yacht's full crew has arrived and a tent has been erected nearby for a luncheon, at which a number of distinguished people, like Lord Salisbury, who are ignoramuses on the subject of yachting, will be present.

### Seawanhaka Cup Defender Launched.

DORVAL, Quebec, June 24.—George Herrick Duggan's new Seawanhaka Cup defender was successfully launched this afternoon, and is now being rigged for her trial spin to-morrow.

## CALIFORNIA WOMAN WINS.

### Miss Jones of Pasadena Carries Off the National Tennis Honors.

PHILADELPHIA, June 24.—The finals in the lawn tennis tournament for the women's championships of the United States were played to-day at Wissahickon Heights, near this city. Miss Marion Jones of Pasadena, Cal., carried off the honors and now holds the title, as Miss Julia Atkinson of Staten Island, last year's champion, will not defend it. To-day's play resulted as follows:

Women's Singles.—Final Round—Miss Marion Jones, Pasadena, Cal., defeated Miss Maud Banks, Philadelphia Cricket Club, 6—1, 6—1, 7—5.

Women's Consolation Singles.—Final Round—Miss R. H. Lycett, Marion Cricket Club, Philadelphia, defeated Miss D. H. Rastall, Belmont Cricket Club, Philadelphia, 6—2, 6—2.

Mixed Doubles.—Final Round—Miss E. J. Rastall and A. L. Hoskins, Belmont Cricket Club, Philadelphia, Defeated Miss J. W. Croven and J. P. Gardner, Kenwood Cricket Club, Chicago, 6—4, 6—2.

Women's Doubles.—Final Round—Miss Myrtle McAleer, Pittsburg, and Miss J. W. Craven, Chicago, defeated Miss E. J. Rastall, Belmont Cricket Club, Philadelphia, and Miss Maud Banks, Philadelphia Cricket Club, 6—4, 6—1, 7—5.

### The St. Paul in a Storm.

The American liner St. Paul, which arrived yesterday from Southampton and Cherbourg encountered a bad storm on Tuesday. The passengers were kept below. Only 443 knots were logged that day, and the highest day's run on the passage was 480 knots. Among the passengers were Guy Du Val, Mrs. William Floyd Reynolds, A. M. Palmer, and Frank A. Munsey.

### Chicago Men Lower Tandem Records.

CHICAGO, June 24.—Four tandem records were broken to-day at the Ravenswood Athletic Field by Cottle and Lamb. The new records are: Two miles, 4:03 4-5; three miles, 6:11 3-5; four miles, 8:20 3-5; five miles, 10:26.

The ride was to have been a trial for the two-mile record, but as the men were doing well, they were advised through the megaphone to keep up the pace and try to lower the five-mile record. Shortly after making these, the men tried for the quarter-mile tandem record, now held by Peabody and Llewellyn, but failed to touch it.

## RUSSIA'S ADVANCE IN ASIA.

### J. O. Bookwalter, Who Is Going to Thibet, Says the Czar's Empire Will Include All the Orient But India.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, June 24.—John O. Bookwalter, a unique figure in American National life, art connoisseur, millionaire, Nebraska ranchman, Democratic politician, but some time ago disgusted with Ohio Democratic political methods, is home again for a brief stay, after a long trip through European and Asiatic Russia, most of his time being spent in Siberia. Russia, in the opinion of Mr. Bookwalter, will in a few years possess all Asia, with the exception of India. There is now forming, he says, a surveying party of Russian officials, who will start in the extreme southern part of Thibet, traveling north to Klathka, a distance of about 2,400 miles. This will be practically a party of occupation, and all territory that is desired will be taken possession of in the name of the Russian Government.

Mr. Bookwalter is making arrangements to accompany this surveying party, and anticipates no trouble in obtaining a permit for the purpose, as he has been the recipient of many favors from the Russian Government. Aside from taking possession of all available parts of Thibet, Russia, according to Mr. Bookwalter, is on the eve of taking possession of Persia and all other territories bordering on India, which latter country it will then be in a position to control. Persia will also be of great value to Russia, because it will afford her a water outlet for the middle section of her vast territory. The seacoast of Russia proper affords a water outlet for the eastern part of her territory, while the trans-Siberian railway was built to afford an outlet by water to the eastern section of territory. Between the two territories, however, is a section of country almost as large as the United States which is too far away from the western or eastern outlets to be profited by them. Accordingly, Russia will seek an outlet to the south, and for the purpose will take Persia, using one of the southern seacoast towns of that country for a large seaport.

Russia has also in view a large number of railroads that will put Moscow in direct communication with almost all the principal cities of the Orient. One of the greatest of those under contemplation is that from Klathka to Pekin. Another great line is also contemplated which will put Moscow in direct communication by rail with Teheran, Persia.

From the reasoning of Mr. Bookwalter, Russia will not interfere with India, although the Russians will soon have that country at their mercy. With India in reach the Russians will be able to control the actions of England in the Orient, and the English, consequently, will not then be likely to interfere with anything Russia may do with regard to China.

Arguing from this basis, Mr. Bookwalter thinks the United States was unwise in occupying the Philippines, as it will make this country a factor in Eastern politics. England, he thinks, instigated the occupation of the Philippines by the United States and is anxious to contract an Anglo-Saxon alliance in order to be prepared to cope with Russia. For many years, says Mr. Bookwalter, England has been on the lookout for some great power with which she could combine in order to break the backbone of Russia, and it seems to him that the United States has fallen into her trap.

Mr. Bookwalter says he will sail for Europe in July, and that his contemplated trip through Thibet will be the last great journey he will undertake, as it will familiarize him with almost every part of Asia. He would not say anything as to what he intends to do regarding his interests in this city.

## BROOKLYN REPUBLICANS LIVELY

### Last Shot in Letter-Writing Campaign Fired by Mr. Dady.

The midsummer political warfare among the discordant elements of Brooklyn Republicanism is turning into a letter-writing and interviewing campaign. The rival leaders are engaged in hurling epigrams and sarcasm at each other in the form of letters and statements, and so far honors are easy.

Internal Revenue Collector Moore recently issued a statement in which he made insinuations about people who made their camp first in one party and then in the other, and about people who used patronage to get themselves nominated for high State offices. Those who studied Mr. Moore's veiled satire say he was hinting things about Michael J. Dady and Lieut. Gov. Woodruff.

Mr. Dady yesterday got back at the Moore crowd in a letter to Thomas H. Wagstaff, executive member of the First Ward. He adopted the Moore plan of describing his adversary without naming him. His shaft was aimed at R. Ross Appleton, who is trying to get control of Mr. Wagstaff's ward. He did not name Appleton, but called him "an individual," and further said that the "individual" intends to "be the executive member, Chairman of the Executive Committee, member of the State Committee, delegate to the National Convention, and anything else within sight, an ambition due on his part to the large appetite he possesses for holding public offices, especially those of emolument."

Mr. Dady further describes Mr. Appleton as "an outsider who has no following," and advises Mr. Wagstaff to hold a conference with the representative men of the Ward Committee for the purpose of selecting the eight delegates to the County Committee without reference to Mr. Appleton. Finally, Mr. Dady expresses a desire for harmony in the party.

## DOLL AND THE SPEEDWAY.

### Police Want a Definite Reading of Justice Gildersleeve's Order.

William F. Doll, who got an order from Justice Gildersleeve of the Supreme Court Friday allowing him the use of the Speedway with landau or horse during certain hours to be fixed by the Park Board, has caused a good deal of trouble which is not yet ended. The Police Board was yesterday so bothered by the order of President Clausen granting Doll the use of the Speedway between 12 and 2 P. M. that it could not come to any definite interpretation of the matter, and it will now appeal for a definite interpretation of the decision of Justice Gildersleeve.

President Clausen not fied President York of the Police Board of the order he had issued, and asked the police to see that it was complied with. When the letter arrived from the President of the Park Board the President of the Police Board and Chief Devery had a talk about it. It seemed to them that if an order were granted by a Supreme Court Justice that a certain man could not be restrained from driving in a landau on the Speedway or riding horseback on it, if the Park President had issued an order allowing him these privileges between certain hours, that everybody else must be allowed to use the Speedway during those hours.

Chief Devery was almost satisfied that this was the way of interpreting the matter, and it took some time to come to a settlement about the length to which the Police Department should go in its co-operation with the Park Board in the enforcement of the order. It was at last decided to look for the decision of Justice Gildersleeve as soon as possible and then get a direct and definite reading of it.

Meantime Capt. Kirchner of the West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street Station, whose precinct takes in the Speedway, was notified to let no one but Mr. Doll ride in a landau or on horseback on the driveway between the hours mentioned.

Mr Doll said last night that he was satisfied that the order restricting ihm to the use of the Speedway during certain hours would not hold He believed, he said, that he had a right to use the driveway at any time that he might choose, and declared his intention of keeping up the fight to have the restricted road thrown open to the public generally. He would be pleased, he said, to have the Automobile Club join with him in the fight, as well as the cyclists.

Mr. Doll said that he had ridden on horseback on the Speedway on Wednesday night and again on Friday night, and had not been interfered with, despite the order which restricted him to the use of the road between the hours of 12 noon and 2 P. M.

### Baby's Death Due to Faith Cure.

Chief of Police Murphy of Jersey City is investigating the death of an eight-months'-old baby, who is said to have been a victim of the faith cure. He refuses, however, to give the name of any one concerned in the affair. Chief Murphy says the facts were brought to his notice by a well-known physician, who was called to attend the child. He found the infant suffering from an attack of measles. He prescribed the usual remedies, but when he called again the child was dead. He learned that the mother of the child did not use the medicines prescribed, but resorted to the faith cure on the advice of a friend.

## ROUGH RIDERS REUNION

### Gov. Roosevelt Arrives at Las Vegas Among Comrades.

## RECEIVES A GREAT OVATION

### Addresses the Men with Whom He Fought Near Santiago—Outlines the Duties of Peace.

LAS VEGAS, N. M., June 24.—Roosevelt's Rough Riders' day opened auspiciously, the clouds having dispersed over night. Business men and residents whose decorations were damaged by the heavy rainfall last evening were busily engaged early in the day in restoring brightness and color to the scene. The bright sun quickly dried up the mud, and by 9 o'clock in the morning the streets were in good condition.

The excursion train from Trinidad, Col., arrived here shortly before 12 o'clock. It consisted of eight coaches, heavily laden with people. Two regular trains from the north and east were also heavily loaded with excursionists, each being furnished with more than its double equipment.

The combined committee of Rough Riders and citizens of New Mexico left here at 7:30 to meet Gov. Roosevelt at some point on the road. It was the original intention to leave at 4 A. M., and meet him at Raton, but as the trains from the west were delayed, the two coaches containing the committee were attached to a fast freight train.

Gov. Roosevelt telegraphed to-day to the local committee on arrangements that he would accept no hotel accommodations, and wanted to camp out with his command. Accordingly a tent was pitched for his accommodation in Camp Cochran.

He arrived here at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon, and was greeted, as he stepped off the platform of the rear car, with tremendous cheering from 5,000 people, massed around the station.

The noted New Yorker was clad in his Rough Rider uniform and was easily recognized by the crowd. He was almost lifted bodily from his feet by the press of persons anxious to grasp his hand, and as he and his party made their way slowly to the Castaneda Hotel the crowds surged after him. He looked in excellent health, and seemed to appreciate the hearty enthusiasm of the people who greeted him. As he walked down the station sidewalk a line of Rough Rider veterans saluted and joined in the procession.

When Col. Roosevelt came opposite the line of Rough Riders, he commenced shaking hands with the troopers and gave them a most cordial greeting. He remarked:

"I am mighty glad to see you, boys, and to be able to be with you. I would not have missed this meeting. If the reunion had been held in Alaska, I would have gone there to see you."

The Rough Riders cheered him continuously, and were apparently equally pleased to greet him. The party of Rough Riders and citizens of New Mexico met Roosevelt and party at Wagon Mound at 11:40 o'clock. There were no speeches made, as had been anticipated.

On the way down Col. Roosevelt remarked: "Capt. Luna was the first man I spotted." As he met his old comrades in arms, he ejaculated, heartily: "I'm glad to see you." "How does me good to shake your paw." "How are you?" and similar expressions evincing his hearty sympathy.

At Raton the citizens turned out en masse. Col. Roosevelt was presented with a floral offering consisting of an archway with a gate swinging open. The design was made up of roses and carnations, with a background of smilax.

Col. Roosevelt made a short address, recounting the deeds of New Mexico's Rough Riders, and complimenting the citizens of the Territory upon the reputation the Rough Riders had conferred upon it.

At Springer the citizens presented the Colonel with a floral wreath.

### GOV. ROOSEVELT'S SPEECH.

To-night Gov. Roosevelt addressed the Rough Riders and said in part:

"Just at this time I would not have left New York State for any purpose save to attend the reunion of my old regiment, and for that purpose I would have gone to Alaska, or anywhere else, for the bond that unites us to one another is as close as any bond of human friendship can be. It was our good fortune to be among those accepted when the country called to arms a year ago last Spring, and when ten men volunteered for every one that could be chosen. I think I may say without boasting that the regiment did its duty in every way and that its record is subject for honorable pride, not only to the members themselves, but the country at large. I am proud of you because you never complained and never flinched. When you went to war you knew you would not have an easy time; you expected to encounter hardships, and you took them without a murmur. You were all readiness to learn and to show prompt obedience, which make it possible to turn the American volunteer so soon into a first-class type of fighting man. Of those of our number who landed for the brief campaign in the tropical midsummer against Santiago, one-fourth were killed or wounded and three-fourths of the remainder were at one time or another stricken down by fever.

"Many died, but there is not one among you so poor in spirit that he does not count fever, wounds, and death itself as nothing compared with the honor of having been able to serve with the regiment under the flag of the United States in one of the most righteous wars which this country has seen. This was a typical American regiment. The majority of its members came from the Southwest, but not all. We had in our ranks Easterners, Westerners, Northerners, Southerners, Catholics, Protestants, Jews, Gentiles—men whose parents were born in Germany or Ireland, and men whose ancestors were born on the banks of the James, the Hudson, and at Plymouth Rock nearly three centuries ago; and all were Americans in heart and soul, in spirit and purpose—Americans, and nothing else. We knew no distinction of creed, birthplace, or residence. All we cared for was that a man should do his duty, should show himself alert, patient, and enduring, good in camp and on the march, and valiant in battle.

"My comrades, the regiment was but a microcosm of our great country, and the principles which enabled us to make so much out of it are those upon which we must look if the Nation itself is to rise to and stand level to the needs of our mighty destiny. In administering this great country, we must know no North, South, East, or West; we must pay no heed to a man's creed; we must be indifferent as to whether he is rich or poor, provided only he is indeed a good man, a good citizen, a good American. In our political and social life alike, in order to permanently succeed, we must base our conduct on the decalogue and the golden rule. We must put in practice those homely virtues, for the lack of which no intellectual brilliancy, no material prosperity, can ever atone.

"It is a good thing for a nation to be rich, but it is a better thing for a nation to be the mother of men who possess the qualities of honesty, of courage, and of common sense. We have many great problems ahead of us, we Americans, as we stride along the road to national greatness—problems of home administration, and problems that affect our dealings with the outside world. We cannot solve them if we approach them in the spirit of levity or vainglorious boastfulness; still less if we approach them in a spirit of timidity, and, least of all, if in dealing with them we do not insist upon honesty and righteousness, upon the uprightness of character, which is the keystone in the arch of true national greatness. The problems that rise from year to year differ widely, and must be met in widely different ways, and not one of them can be properly solved unless we approach it with resolute fearlessness, and with a sincere purpose to do justice to all men, exacting it from others, and exacting it no less from ourselves.

### PROUD OF HIS COMRADES.

"I am proud of the way in which you have taken up the broken threads of your lives—in which you have gone back to the ranch, the farm, the mine, and the counting room. In so doing you show yourselves to be typical American citizens, for it has always been the pride of our country that an American, while most earnestly desirous of peace, was every ready to show himself a hard and dangerous fighter if need should rise, and that on the other hand, when once the need had passed, he could prove that war had not hurt him for the work of peace, and that he was all the fitter to do this work for having done the other, too. We may be called to war but once in a generation, and I most earnestly hope that we shall not have to face war again for many years. The duties of peace are always with us, and these we must perform all our lives long, from year's end to year's end, if we are to prove ourselves in very fact good citizens of the Commonwealth. We must work hard for the sake of those dependent upon us; we must see that our children are brought up in a way that will make them worthy of the great inheritance which we, their fathers, have ourselves received from those that went before us. We must do our duty by the State. We must frown upon dishonesty and corruption, and war for honesty and righteousness.

"I am proud of you, my comrades, not only because you were very brave in battle, but because when once the battle was over you showed yourselves always merciful to the weak. A coward in your ranks would have received short shrift, indeed, but when once the battle was on, I never knew one of you to perform an act of cruelty. I shall ever keep in mind the valor you showed as you fought in the jungles of Las Guasimas, as you charged up the slopes of San Juan Hill, and I shall keep in mind no less the way in which you shared your scanty rations with the poor, miserable refugees at El Caney, the way in which you tried to help the women and children upon whom war had laid its heavy hand. In our regiment the man who flinched from armed foe and the man who wronged a woman or a child would have met with equally quick and grim justice.

### ABSENT ONES REMEMBERED.

"Let me say a word of those to whom our thoughts should turn at such a time, both among the living and among the dead, to our absent living comrades, and especially to our former commander, now Major Gen. Leonard Wood, whose administration of the Province of Santiago has reflected such high credit, not merely upon himself, but upon the Nation so fortunate as to have him in her service. We send to them the heartiest and most loyal greeting. With these men we hope in the no distant future to strike hands again, and as long as we live and they live we shall all be bound together by most indissoluble ties.

"But when we come to speak of our dead comrades, of the men who gave their lives in the fierce rush of the jungle fighting or who wasted to death in the fever camps, we can only stand with bared heads and pray that we may so live as at the end to die as worthily as these, our brothers, died. Allyn Capron, in the sunny prime of youth, in his courage, his strength, and his beauty; 'Bucky' O'Neill, than whom in all the army there breathed no more dauntless soul—of these and other gallant comrades, the men who carried the rifles in the ranks, I can say is that they proved their truth by their endeavor that in the hour of our greatest need these rose level to the need and gallantly and cheerfully gave to their country the utmost that any man can give—their lives—for we read in the Holy Writ 'that hath greater love hath no man than this, to lay down his life for a friend.' And these men so loved their country that they gallantly gave their lives for her honor and renown and for the uplifting of the human race. Now their work is over, their eyes are closed forever, their bodies are stilled in the dust, but the spirit that was in them cannot die and it shall live for time everlasting.

"So much for our comrades of the regiment. Let us not forget our comrades who this Summer are facing all that we faced last Summer. Let us not forget the gallant men, the regulars and volunteers, who are upholding the honor of the flag and the interests of the Nation in the Philippines. Surely there is not one of us whose veins have not tingled with pride as he read of the gallantry of those men, and I suppose few of us have not thought at times that we should like ourselves to fight beside Lawton as we fought beside him last July, and to see if the Rough Riders could not do their share of the work with the splendid men who followed Funston, Hale, and other daring leaders, who during the past six months have added so many new pages to the honor roll of American history. To our shame be it said that there are men in this Nation so indifferent to the country's honor, so lukewarm in patriotism and courage that they would let all the work of these men go for naught—let their blood be spilled in vain.

"Where our flag has been raised it shall not be hauled down. If any difficulty seems greater than we expected it merely means that he shall exert a little more strength in overcoming it.

"I read with pride the other day how both Senators from California, those of opposite political parties, joined in assuring the President that California would stand like a rock behind him in seeing that there was no step back in the Philippines, and so I can assure him of the like spirit from the great State of which I have the honor to be the Governor. We stand ready to give him whatever he needs in men or money to put down the savagery to which we are opposed in the Philippines. He shall have all he wishes to put it down quickly; and whether it is put down quickly or not, he shall have our support in ever-increasing measure until the last spark of resistance has been stamped out. We want no peace talk with men who bear arms in their arms. When once they submit they shall be treated with absolute justice and equity, and their rights most carefully guarded; but until they submit they must be taught with rough hands what it is to make war on the American flag. There is no East and no West when we come to deal with questions of this kind. The United States is to be the great power of the Pacific, and we men of the Atlantic Coast are good Westerners and are as resolutely bent upon upbuilding our power in the Pacific as the men on the Pacific Slope themselves.

"We are a great Nation. Our Nation must show itself great not only in the ways of peace, but in that preparedness for war which best insures peace. We must upbuild our navy and army until they correspond to the new needs which the new country will bring. Above all, my comrades and my fellow-countrymen, we must build up in this country that spirit of social and civic honesty and courage which alone can make this Nation reach the highest and most lasting greatness."

## ROUGH RIDERS AT DINNER.

The anniversary of the battle of Las Guasimas was celebrated by the Rough Riders in New York by a dinner last night at the Arena. There were present Arthur Fortunatus Cosby, Hallett Alsop Borrowe, H. W. Bull, E. Burke, Elliott Cowdin, Douglas Campbell, Sumner Gerard, E. E. Garlson, Kenneth Robinson, W. S. Simpson, Richard Stockton, Harry S. Van Schaick, and Lorimer Worden. Mr. Cosby presided.

This telegram was drafted, and with the signatures of all present was sent to Gov. Roosevelt at Las Vagas, N. M.: "We send you greetings. Here's how."

The dinner was informal. There were no set speeches and no toasts. Gen. Leonard Wood, who was colonel of the Rough Riders when they first went into action, was unable to be present.

## A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

### Garrison—Knight.

ORANGE, N. J., June 24.—Miss Marion Knight, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. Lyman Knight of Harrison Street, East Orange, and Philip McKim Garrison were married this afternoon in Grace Church, this city. The best man was Lloyd McKim Garrison, a brother of the bridegroom. The maid of honor was Miss Grace Knight, sister of the bride. The bridesmaids were the Misses Battershall of Albany, Noel of Morris Heights, N. Y.; Lovett of Boston, and Thomas of New York. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Battershall of Albany, assisted by the Rev. Anthony Schuyler of Grace Church. The bride wore white satin, trimmed with old point lace, and carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley. The bridesmaids and maid of honor were attired in pink, and carried pink sweet peas. A reception followed the church service.

### Karweg—Pausewang.

Miss Johanna A. Pausewang, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Pausewang, was married to George H. Karweg last evening at the residence of her parents, 1,210 Franklin Avenue, Borough of the Bronx. The Rev. Dr. William Feldman performed the ceremony. The bride, whose attendant was her sister, Miss Ernestina Pausewang, was attired in white satin, trimmed with duchesse point lace. A diamond crescent pin, a present from the bridegroom, fastened the tulle veil. James H. Fahey was the bridegroom's best man. Some of the guests at the ceremony and reception were Mr. and Mrs. R. Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Kroeger, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Pausewang, Mr. and Mrs. Carstens, Miss Emma Pausewang, the Misses Fallon, Frederick Karweg, Adolph Karweg, and Edward Fahey.

### Roche—Brophy.

At the Church of the Annunciation, by the Rev. Father Carey, on Wednesday, June 21, Miss Bertha Arnette Brophy was married to Mr. John Francis Roche. The bridegroom is a member of the Actuaries' Society of America, and is connected with the New York Life Insurance Company. The bride is the daughter of John P. Brophy, LL. D., and Elizabeth Warren Tyler, and grandniece of President John Tyler.

### McPhee—Wells.

Miss Louise Z. Wells, daughter of Joseph Wells, was married yesterday afternoon at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Charles A. Wendell, 752 West End Avenue, to Dr. John J. McPhee. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Father Carey of the Church of the Annunciation, assisted by the Rev. Father Penny. Only the relatives of the couple attended the ceremony.


## Not too Late

If you have already closed your house without any protection against burglary, it is not too late for you to send us your keys and we will wire your house in two hours' time, and connect the same with our district office.

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## THE INDUSTRIAL INQUIRY.

### George K. Holmes Says that Fruit, Milk, and Farmers' Trusts Should Be Subject to Legislation.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—A. C. True, Director of the office of experiment stations, was before the Industrial Commission today. He directed his remarks especially to the subject of technical education for agriculturists, giving much information concerning the experiment stations, the agricultural colleges, the secondary agricultural schools, farmers' institutes, &c. Referring to the last named institutions, he said there was an increasing demand for experts at these meetings, and he recommended that traveling professors be employed for their benefit. He said that in the United States at large there were sixty-four land grant colleges, with resources amounting to $53,500,000, which afford an education along agricultural lines and which were attended last year by more than 31,000 students, 4,000 of whom had taken an agricultural course.

In the matter of experiment stations, Mr. True said that $10,000,000 had been expended upon them in the past ten years, but as this amounted only to $1 for every $3,000 of farm products he did not consider the sum excessive. In this time 500 annual reports and 3,000 bulletins had been issued by the stations, 500,000 copies being distributed annually. There are 54 stations in the United States and they are engaged in investigating all the subjects pertaining to agriculture, horticulture, and stock breeding.

Mr. True referred to the movement for agricultural education in the United States as only a part of a movement which was practically worldwide. Not only had this movement found a footing in the highly civilized lands, but in others also. He pointed out that all this meant competition for the trade of the world, and urged the necessity for adequate effort in this direction on the part of our own people.

At the afternoon session of the commission, George K. Holmes, also of the Agricultural Department, was heard. He furnished statistics showing that the average per capita earnings of farm laborers in the United States amount to $225 per annum, without board, compared to $227 paid to persons engaged in domestic service, $420 paid to miners, and $445 paid to those engaged in the mechanical arts. He also submitted figures showing the per capita production of the agriculturists of the United States to be $117 in the South Atlantic States, $211 in the Southern Central States, $362 in the North Central States, $389 in the North Atlantic States, and $519 in the Western States, the average production in manufactures being $850 per capita per annum.

From these figures he deduced the conclusion that the condition of the farm laborer was wretchedly poor, while that of the farm owner was little, if any, better. He estimated that after all expenses were paid the farmer receives an average of only $22.61 per month, counting nothing for interest. For the past few years there had been a constant decline in the price of farm products, except in meat, dairy, and poultry products.

Referring to the probability of recommendations by the commission bearing upon the subject of trusts, he asked that the agricultural trusts be remembered. Among the farmers' organizations which he considered in the nature of trusts were the numerous fruit associations of California and other States, and the Milk Producers' Association of Boston.

There was also a tendency toward organization among the cotton growers, and if it ever took definite shape it would be the most gigantic trust in the country. Any law applying to trusts must bear upon these organizations, and there was no doubt, he said, they had been beneficial. He also referred to the numerous farmers' co-operative associations, of which he said there were 10,000 in the country. He thought they should be subject to State supervision for the protection of their members against dishonesty and incompetency. At the conclusion of Mr. Holmes's testimony the commission adjourned until Sept. 5.

## HOPEFUL OF THE CONFERENCE.

### Baroness von Suttner Looks to America for Greatest Efforts.

LONDON, June 24.—The Baroness von Suttner has just arrived here from The Hague. She said yesterday evening:

"I am most hopeful of practical results from the Peace Conference. I have already won notable support in Austria, but it is to the great country beyond the sea that we look as the mighty propagandist of peace. I deplored, as did so many Americans themselves, the necessity of appealing to arms last year. But we are not a peace-at-any-price people. We believe a righteous call to arms is still a necessity of the age, but it is impossible for me to believe there will be any future great resort to arms among civilized people. After the splendid awakening of the Czar, and with the Anglo-Saxons in the van of the peace movement, nothing in that direction is impossible."

## THE COUNCIL OF WOMEN.

### Countess of Aberdeen Says that It Is for Practical Work.

LONDON, June 24.—The Countess of Aberdeen has been indefatigable in her efforts to perfect the details of the International Council of Women. In an interview to-day she said:

"The delegates are arriving in hundreds. The United States and Canadian contingents make a splendid show. Immense interest has been excited among our transatlantic friends in the greatest council of women the world has ever known. The delegates are widely distributed. Many of them occupy private residences, but most of them favor such clubs as the Pioneer, Sesame, Grosvenor, Crescent, and Camelot, and these clubs are all packed.

"My address at the meeting will be from a woman to women, broadly dealing with the scope of our work and the tremendously interesting questions women all over the world have to face. We have secured the pick of women's brains, from Mexico to Winnipeg, all working for the success of the council. Two thousand tickets have already gone, tons of literature on every subject, social and political, have been printed, and women will monopolize the ear of the world next week; for while London is opening its drawing, dining, and reception rooms for us, we are here for practical work—to throw woman's influence a step further into the scale of nations.

"We expect much from the American delegates and the freshness of view, breadth of principle, candor, and knowledge which breathe through the pores of the Great Republic. We are cementing the great Anglo-Saxon nation, forging with the strong bands of principle the friendship and union which must tend to further the aims of the conference at The Hague. We hope to show the world that America has recognized to a greater degree than any other nation that woman may rightly stand side by side, shoulder to shoulder, with the highest and noblest manhood."

### Berlin Comment on the Conference.

BERLIN, June 24.—The Peace Conference is much discussed. The fact that Dr. Zorn was accompanied to Berlin from The Hague last week by Frederick Holls, Secretary of the American Delegation, was much commented upon. The Hamburg Correspondent sees therein proof that the Americans at The Hague considered it important to act in harmony with the Germans. It is believed the German Government is anxious to try every practicable method, together with the other great powers, especially Russia and the United States, to reach an agreement.

## NO AMERICAN ARMS FOR BOERS.

### Not Believed United States Firms Are Supplying Transvaal Republic.

In his special cablegram to THE NEW YORK TIMES, which will be found on another page, Henry Norman mentions that a report is current in London that large orders for armaments have been placed in this country by the Transvaal Republic, which is arming against Great Britain. No confirmation of this report could be obtained yesterday, and it is discredited by those in a position to know.

Marcus Hartley of Hartley & Graham, agents for some of the largest arms and ammunition manufacturing concerns in the United States, said last night:

"What you tell me is the first I have heard about it, and I do not believe there is a word of truth in the report. Had any such orders from the Boer Government been placed in this country we certainly should know of it."

Louis L. Driggs of the Driggs-Seabury Gun and Ammunition Company also declared that he had not heard of the alleged orders.


## B. Altman & Co. MONDAY, JUNE 26th.

4,500 YARDS SUMMER SILKS,

ORIGINAL PRICES 68c. TO $1.25 — 48c. PER YARD.

LADIES' SHIRT WAISTS

AT THE FOLLOWING EXCEPTIONALLY LOW PRICES:

COLORED PERCALE, . . . . . 55c.

COLORED MADRAS AND PERCALE, 85c. & $1.45

FANCY WHITE LAWN, 95c., $1.50 & $1.95

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Eighteenth Street, Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.


## SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

### Miniature Almanac—This Day.

| A. M. | | P. M. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sun rises | 4:30 | Sun sets | 7:35 |
| Moon rises | 9:22 | | |

### High Water This Day.

| A. M. | | A. M. | | A. M. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| S. Hook | 8:57 | Gov. Isl'd | 9:16 | H. Gate | 11:12 |
| | P. M. | | P. M. | | P. M. |
| S. Hook | 9:14 | Gov. Isl'd | 9:37 | H. Gate | 11:33 |

### Outgoing Steamships.

TUESDAY, JUNE 27.

| | Mails Close. | Vessels Sail. |
|---|---|---|
| Comanche, Charleston | ..... | 3:00 P. M. |
| Erna, Haiti | 1:00 P. M. | 3:00 P. M. |
| Trave, Bremen | 7:00 A. M. | 10:00 A. M. |

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Hildur, Curacao | 11:00 A. M. | 1:00 P. M. |
| Majestic, Liverpool | 9:00 A. M. | 12:00 M. |
| Matanzas, Tampico | 1:00 P. M. | 3:00 P. M. |
| St. Paul, Southampton | 7:00 A. M. | 10:00 A. M. |
| Westerniand, Antwerp | 10:30 A. M. | 12:00 M. |
| Willowdene, St. Kitts | 12:30 P. M. | 3:00 P. M. |
| | *1:00 P. M. | |
| Yucatan, Havana | 1:00 P. M. | 3:00 P. M. |

THURSDAY, JUNE 29.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Athos, Colon | 1:00 P. M. | 3:00 P. M. |
| Fuerst Bismarck, Hamburg | 7:00 A. M. | 10:00 A. M. |
| Koenigin Luise, Bremen | ..... | 10:00 A. M. |

SATURDAY, JULY 1.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Roman Prince, Pernambuco | 9:30 A. M. | ..... |

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to June 25 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan per steamship Gaelic, (from Nagasaki,) close here daily up to June 30 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship City of Rio Janeiro, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to July 1 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Empress of China, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to July §4 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for

# EDUCATION IN THE SOUTH

## Capon Springs Conference Advocates Industrial Schools.

## CO-EDUCATION IS DESIRED

### Members Discuss the Problems Freely and Discourage All Sectional and Sectarian Influences.

CAPON SPRINGS, West Va., June 24.—The Educational Conference, which has been in session here since June 20, completed its work yesterday, and it is now possible to give a survey of the ground and see exactly what has been accomplished and what planned for the accomplishment of future labors.

It seems fitting to say a foreword about the place selected for the holding of a conference of educators that, in the opinion of every educator taking part in it, will mark the beginning of a new era in educational methods and in the development of the highest and best civilization of the Southern States. Capon Springs was offered to the conference of 1898 by its proprietor, Capt. William H. Sale, and old Confederate soldier of the "Jeb" Stuart and "Stonewall" Jackson type of fighter. He is the warm personal friend of President William L. Wilson of Washington and Lee University, understands the condition of educational matters in the South, and is quite ready to make personal sacrifices for the improvement of these conditions. It was on his invitation that the conference again assembled at the Springs, and it is also at his invitation that it will meet at the same place next year.

The Springs are as much out of the stir of the work-a-day world as if they were in Central Africa. They are in a little valley in the heart of the Blue Ridge Mountains, two miles in West Virginia, beyond the mountain border line that divides the new State from its own mother and the "Mother of Presidents." They are reached by stage, after a railway journey to Capon Road Station, through Washington and Harper's Ferry, and the historic ground of Shenandoah Valley and Sheridan's battlefield of Cedar Creek. The stage takes one over the mountains a distance of sixteen miles, in from four to five hours, and deposits him in one of the most charming little valleys in the world. Its upper entrance, or gateway, is a breach in the rocky wall of the mountain, whose broken remnants rise to great heights on either side of the road. The springs and the delightful valley were long known to the Indians, and named by them "Kakapon," or "medicine water." The present name is a modification of the Indian word. The whites have been in possession of the valley for more than a century now, but it has not been altered, save by the addition of some very handsome and commodious buildings. The hotel is a specimen of the Georgian architecture, with white tall columns supporting a high veranda, giving the impression of great size and comfort. It is a typical Southern building, and looks like the residence of a rich planter and slave owner of the South Carolina coast.

A HISTORIC SPOT.

But Capon Springs are historically as well as naturally interesting. It was here that Daniel Webster made his famous Capon Springs speech, in 1850, on the occasion of the opening of the present hotel. He stood in the corner of the large dining room and spoke to an audience of seven or eight hundred persons. At his side stood the British Minister, Sir Henry Bulwer, co-author with Secretary of State Clayton of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty between the United States and Great Britain. This was on July 4, 1850, and the treaty was ratified on the same day. It was in this speech that Mr. Webster made the following utterance, which now reads like an excerpt from one of the disquisitions of John C. Calhoun:

> If the South were to violate any part of the Constitution intentionally and systematically, and persisted in so doing year after year, and no remedy could be had, would the North any longer be bound by the rest of it? And if the North were deliberately, habitually, and of fixed purpose to disregard any part of it, would the South be bound any longer to observe its other obligations? How absurd it is to suppose that when different parties enter into a compact for certain purposes either can disregard any one provision and expect, nevertheless, the other to observe the rest! I have not hesitated to say, and I repeat, that if the Northern States refuse wilfully and deliberately to carry into effect that part of the Constitution which respects the restoration of fugitive slaves, and Congress provide no remedy, the South would no longer be bound to observe the compact. A bargain cannot be broken on one side and still bind the other side.

What was most impressive about the conference that has just concluded its labors was the fully representative character of those who took part in it. Its previous meetings were not so fortunate. At the meeting of 1898, which was presided over by Bishop T. U. Dudley of Kentucky, there were a number of prominent men, more or less identified with education in the South. They were earnest and intelligent men, broad-minded enough to deal with the problem, but they were not representative of the very people among whom they wished to carry on their friendly crusade of education.

NOTED EDUCATORS INTERESTED.

In the conference that has just adjourned there assembled the very men to whom such work could be best intrusted, both for the planning out of its scope and aim and for the carrying to their fullest development such plans as seemed best fitted for the purpose in view. A few of these names will be enough to indicate the representative character of the conference. Its presiding officer was Dr. J. L. M. Curry, ex-Minister to Spain and the executive custodian of the Peabody and Slater Funds, which have figured so conspicuously in the educational development of the South. Among others present were President William L. Wilson of Washington and Lee University and ex-Postmaster General; Profs. Charles W. Kent, Henry St. George Tucker, and J. A. Quaries of the University of Virginia; Dr. H. B. Frissell, head of Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va.; Dr. James MacAlister of Drexel Institute, Philadelphia; Dr. Albert Shaw of New York, Dr. A. D. Mayo, the distinguished writer on educational subjects, who is at present compiling a history of the American common schools; President Charles F. Meserve of Shaw Institute, Raleigh, N. C.; President Frank G. Woodworth of the institute at Tougaloo, Miss.; President L. W. Miller of the Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art, Philadelphia; the Rev. Dr. S. D. McConnell of Brooklyn, President William H. Baldwin of the Long Island Railroad, who has had great experience in dealing with the actual conditions in the South; Mrs. Mary S. Woolson of the Teachers' College, New York, and Dr. G. S. Dickerman of Hampton Institute.

It will be seen by a glance at these names that many of them are representative Southern educators, and the others are men well known for their interest in the cause of Southern education. Altogether, they form a body of men in whose honesty of purpose and in whose ability the people of the South have the most perfect confidence. They brought together the best intelligence, the highest interest, the widest experience, and the greatest possible good will. The result of their deliberations can hardly fail to be of the greatest benefit to the South, not only because they have, as they believe, found a way to solve the problem of education in the South, and because they have assured the people of the South of their most earnest purpose to carry out their plans, but because the people of the South know that they speak with full knowledge of the situation and with the best interests of the South at heart. No such body of men, it was generally declared, had ever before taken up this grave problem, and no body of men had ever before gone so far toward its solution.

NO SECTIONAL LINE WAS DRAWN.

The papers read and the addresses made before the conference were of a distinctly high and disinterested character. Men who were at the head of institutions, even of a denominational character, approached the subject in the broadest liberality, and agreed that sectarianism and denominationalism, if permitted to enter into the work, would imperil its success. There was no evidence of any sectional feeling, and those who came from the northern side of Mason and Dixon's line freely recognized that the chief part of the problem of Southern education is to be found in the proper and thorough education of the white race as the independent and permanently dominant race. There was no difference of opinion on these points. The result was that the conference was able to listen to papers of the sereenest and fullest wisdom, and to dispassionately consider the gravest questions that have in the past aroused sectional feeling and bitterness.

Most of the addresses and papers dealt with only one phase of the broad subject of education in the South, but four of them handled the entire subject with the greatest ability and calmness. These were the addresses made by Dr. Curry, President Wilson, Dr. Dickerman, and President Baldwin. These distinguished the conference, it is believed, above any similar body that has met in this country for a generation, if not for the entire period of its history.

THE RESULTS OF WAR.

Dr. Curry gave a review of the entire field. He showed what the South had been and what it is, in so far as education is concerned. He did this to illustrate his claim that the present condition dates back to the end of the war. He gave the following data: In 1860 the Northern States had a population of 19,000,000, had 205 colleges and universities, with 1,407 professors and 20,044 students. In the same year the Southern States had a population of 8,000,000, 262 colleges and universities, with 1,488 professors and 27,055 students. These are the figures of the last census before the war. At the same time the North was spending for its universities and colleges $1,514,688 and $4,063,749 for its academies yearly; and the South was spending $1,662,419 for its colleges and universities and $4,328,127 for its academies yearly.

The showing is tremendously in favor of the South, and Dr. Curry said it fully explained the fact that before the war the great leaders of men—the Washingtons, Jeffersons, Madisons, Henrys, Clays, Taylors, Scotts, &c.—were found in the South, the product of the Southern school system. With the war everything succumbed to the general disaster. Now the Northern colleges and universities have a productive fund of $102,721,451, while the Southern colleges and universities have a productive fund of only $15,741,000. Under such conditions, he said, it is no wonder that the South finds herself utterly unable to keep up with the rapid progress of the Northern States.

He also spoke of the great work that the South has done for education since the war. In thirty years it has spent $500,000,000 in educational work, $100,000,000 of which went for the negroes, an amount largely in excess of their just proportion, if the sum had been equally divided between the two races on any basis whatever. Good systems of public schools, which Dr. Curry declared to be the most original and highest idea yet conceived by the American people, had been established in every Southern State. This he declared to be the grandest work ever accomplished by any people in so short a time after so great a disaster.

WANT NON-SECTARIAN SCHOOLS.

As to the practical part of the work the conference had in hand, Dr. Curry suggested that industrial education, co-education, and non-sectarian education are equally necessary and essential. Industrial education was the proper basis of all education in the South, as it was the most essential from an economic point of view; but co-education and non-sectarian education were equally important. He urged that not one cent of money be given to any school or for any educational purpose in the South unless it were understood that there was to be no denominationalism, and that the sexes were to be given equal opportunities, and that the first aim of the proposed work was to enable the youth of the South to aid in solving their own life problems by acquiring some practical knowledge of handicraft.

President Wilson followed Dr. Curry along the same lines, except that he urged the necessity of secondary schools. The State could and had provided the public schools, and the highest institutions of learning will come in time; but the need of the day, he declared, was the establishment of good secondary schools. There is now a great gulf between the common school and the university, and one of the first duties of those interested in the cause of education was to bridge this gulf. He emphasized, also, the arguments of Dr. Curry in favor of industrial education and co-education.

President William H. Baldwin of the Long Island Railroad Company advocated the industrial school as the foundation of the educational system for the South. His paper was a revelation to the veteran educators, who pronounced it one of the most practical and one of the most profound studies of the subject they had ever heard.

Dr. Dickerman of Hampton Institute also proposed a unification of the educational systems of the South, using the industrial idea to a large extent. His paper presented a complete and well-reasoned scheme for the uniting of all efforts in this direction. It made so profound an impression that when it was decided to employ an agent for the purpose of investigating conditions in the South and reporting upon them, so that the gifts to the cause of education might be directed into the wisest and most urgent channels, Dr. Dickerman was selected as eminently fitted for the work.

It was thus seen that the conference had, by the attrition of its varied ideas, worked down to a single view of the problem. Action then became easy, and the resolutions setting forth the views and purposes of the conference were adopted without a dissentient voice.

WHITES MUST BE EDUCATED.

These are the results of the conference:

1. The agreement upon the view that "the education of the white race in the South is the pressing and imperative need."

2. The agreement that "in the development of industrial education upon lines now well established by noteworthy models, the conference recognizes a basis for hearty and united co-operation on the part of all friends of Southern education, and further recognizes a hopeful means toward the better working out of existing social, economic, and racial problems."

3. The appointment of an agent to investigate and report upon the institutions of the South that are in need of support and are worthy of support, and also upon educational conditions, so that remedies may be applied wherever and whenever necessary, and new institutions founded where needed.

4. The practical guarantee of the funds necessary for this last-named work, as well as for additional work along similar lines by the support of such men as George Foster Peabody, William H. Baldwin, and others.

5. The encouragement of the secondary school, and the purpose to institute all possible efforts for the establishment of a complete system of such schools throughout the South.

The conference has undertaken a great work, but all who attended its deliberations felt well assured that its sentiments were sincere, and that its ability was fully equal to compassing the stupendous and exalted task it had set itself.

## LENOX TENNIS CLUB TOURNEY.

### New England Champions Beat the Interscholastic Pair.

The feature of yesterday's play in the Lenox Tennis Club's open tournament was the final match in the scratch doubles, and Hackett and Allen, the champions of New England, won after an interesting contest with Wright and Grant, the interscholastic champions. The younger pair made a good fight, but they were overmatched.

The handicap doubles were finished yesterday, but the final match in the handicap singles, between J. P. Paret, at owe half-thirty, and Dr. H. H. Heywood, at plus half-fifteen, was left over till to-morrow afternoon. The last matches for the consolation prize were also held over. Yesterday's scores follow:

Scratch Doubles.—Final Round—H. H. Hackett and J. A. Allen beat B. C. Wright and W. C. Grant, 6—3, 6—3, 7—5.

Handicap Singles.—Semi-final Round—J. P. Paret (owe half-thirty) beat G. L. Wyeth, (scratch,) 6—3, 6—1.

Handicap Doubles.—First Round—E. J. Martin and H. A. Plummer (scratch) beat J. C. Davidson and O. M. Boetwick, (owe half-thirty,) 6—4, 6—3.

Semi-final Round.—J. P. Paret and G. L. Wyeth (owe fifteen) beat E. J. Martin and H. A. Plummer, (scratch,) 6—3, 6—2.

Final Round.—J. P. Paret and G. L. Wyeth (owe fifteen,) beat F. L. O. Wadsworth and F. V. Walsh, (fifteen,) 0—6, 6—3, 6—4.

### Funeral of Mrs. Porcella.

CRANFORD, N. J., June 24.—Funeral services for Mrs. Santiago Porcella, who died at Crescent Beach, Conn., Thursday afternoon as the result, it is claimed, of lack of medical attendance due to her belief in Christian Science, were held this afternoon, and were conducted by the Rev. Dr. John Edgecombe, rector of Trinity Episcopal Church, assisted by the Rev. Dr. G. F. Greene of the Presbyterian Church. Miss Christie Munoz, sister of Mrs. Porcella, says the family will not undertake to prosecute the Christian Scientists, but will leave it to the authorities to take up he matter.

### Answer to a Correspondent.

ALEXANDER N. FREIBERG, Rochester, N. Y.—Stephen Donnelly, Chief Gunner's Mate of the cruiser Brooklyn, is Chairman of the committee in charge of the celebration of the anniversary of the victory over Cervera's fleet by the crew of the Brooklyn. The celebration will take place on July 3. The Brooklyn is at the New York Navy Yard.

### Divorce for Dr. Obed M. Lusk.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., June 24.—Justice Wilmot M. Smith to-day granted an absolute divorce to Dr. Obed M. Lusk, Deputy Sanitary Inspector for the Borough of Queens, from his wife, Carrie E. Lusk. Ex-Justice of the Peace George W. Smith of the town of Hempstead was named as co-respondent.

# ALASKA BOUNDARY DISPUTE

## England Asks Further Concessions from the United States.

## REQUESTS MAY BE DENIED

### Controller Dawes Says Coast People Hope for Early Settlement—Great Prosperity in the West.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—The memorandum handed to Ambassador Choate at London yesterday concerning the modus for a temporary agreement upon the Alaskan boundary was not the final agreement in the case, but another step in the negotiations. A modification has been requested by the British Government, which the United States will have to consider. The negotiations had progressed so favorably up to the time of this last memorandum that the belief was expressed that an agreement would soon be reached.

The points of difference between the Governments are not made public, but the modification requested by the British Government does not meet with favor by those who are conducting the negotiations for the United States, as the last proposition submitted by this Government was believed to contain all essential concessions, and to be fair in every respect to the Canadians and to the British Government.

CHICAGO, June 24.—Controller Charles G. Dawes was in Chicago on his return journey from Puget Sound, whither he accompanied Senator Fairbanks of Indiana. The latter went up to Alaska on the revenue cutter McCulloch to investigate the boundary dispute. The Controller spoke of the financial condition of the West and other matters of current public interest, saying:

"To-day the West is becoming a creditor instead of a debtor, and is doing a large portion of its business with its own capital. Many of the banks in the West, which a few years ago were rediscounting large lines of paper at high rates in the East, are now competitors in the making of loans in the Eastern markets.

"The condition of business throughout the West is extremely good, and in marked contrast with conditions which existed there several years ago. The people seem to be engaged almost exclusively in the development of the great resources of the country.

"The West of 1899 is in a great measure devoted to speculating upon future values, as was to a certain extent the case throughout the country, but the West of 1899 is developing present values. While the Western man of 1892 dealt largely in equities, he is now dealing very largely in unincumbered fees. The recovery of the West from the depression of 1893 has been splendid. That such complete recovery could be made in the space of a few years is a commentary upon the great resources of the country and a tribute to the character of its population.

"There seems to be a general sentiment on the part of the people on the coast that the Alaskan boundary difficulty will be properly and rightfully settled without trouble. They feel, however, the keenest interest in the subject and fully realize the importance of a proper decision to their own commercial welfare.

"The question of Asiatic commerce has become one of added interest and importance to the coast since Dewey's victory at Manila, and the aggressiveness and alertness which the Western people have heretofore shown in common will inure to the betterment of our commerce with Asia in a marked degree."

## CADETSHIPS AT WEST POINT.

### Col. Mills Wants Congressmen to Nominate Fifty Candidates.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—Col. Mills, Superintendent of the United States Military Academy, has recommended that the existing cadet vacancies, about fifty, from Congrssional districts, be filled this year for the September examination.

Members of Congress from the respective vacant districts have been called upon by the War Department to nominate candidates to report at West Point on Aug. 23.

## THE NEWARK AT VALPARAISO.

### Left Montevideo May 17 and Reached Port Low June 12.

SANTIAGO, Chile, June 24.—The United States cruiser Newark, commanded by Capt. C. F. Goodrich, has arrived at Valparaiso.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—The Navy Department to-day received a cablegram announcing the arrival of the Newark at Valparaiso, Chile. Although she was sent around Cape Horn with the intention of dispatching her to Samoa, it is not probable now that she will be ordered there. The clearing up of the situation there by the Samoan Commission renders the presence of an American warship unnecessary. What the ultimate destination of the Newark will be has not yet been decided. Under her present orders, she will proceed as far as Callao, Peru, where fresh orders will be sent to her.

The Newark left Montevideo for Valparaiso May 17, and her Captain was instructed to make a quick passage, as it was expected the cruiser would be needed at Samoa.

Her arrival, June 12, at Port Low, Guacaneck Island, on the west coast of Patagonia, was reported, and it was added that she had encountered severe storms in the Straits of Magellan.

The Newark, having run short of coal, the Chilean Government dispatched the gunboat Pisagua with 200 tons of coal to Port Low to supply the cruiser, and enable her to continue her voyage to Valparaiso.

### Col. Charles E. Compton Retired.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 24.—Col. Charles E. Compton, Fourth Cavalry, United States Army, has been retired from the regular army to facilitate the appointment of his successor. The Fourth has been ordered to Manila, and Col. Compton will pass the age limit on Jan. 1 next, hence his retirement. Col. Michael Mooney has been appointed to succeed Col. Compton. Both Col. Compton and Col. Mooney had risen from the ranks to their present positions.

### The New Orleans at a Celebration.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—Orders have been issued by the Navy Department for the cruiser New Orleans to remain at New London, Conn., Saturday and Sunday, in order to participate in a local celebration, at the conclusion of which the vessel will proceed to Newport.

### How to Tax Bucket Shops.

F. G. Thompson, Internal Revenue Agent in this city, has received from Commissioner G. W. Wilson explicit instructions regarding the application of the internal revenue tax law to sales of shares of stock at what are known as "bucket shops." Commissioner Wilson says: "By a 'bucket shop' is meant a place other than a Board of Trade or Exchange, where the parties who agree to buy and sell stocks do not ordinarily contemplate the receiving or delivering of any certificates therefor by the buyer or seller either at the time or in the future. Such transactions in stocks are taxable at the rate of 2 cents for each $100 of par value." In the case of every agreement to sell at a bucket shop there is both a presumptive buyer and a presumptive seller, the Commissioner says, and this is true whether the customer agrees to sell stock to the manager of the place or the manager of the place agrees to sell to the customer. In either case a memorandum of the agreement must be made and stamped

### New Jersey Brewing Company.

NEWARK, N. J., June 24.—Articles of incorporation were recorded to-day with the County Clerk by the Union Brewing Company of this city. The capital stock is $500,000, divided into 5,000 shares, and the amount paid in is $1,000. The incorporators are George H. MacMahon, J. Bayard Kirkpatrick, and William H. Camfield, Jr. The certificate briefly sets forth the objects of the company, which are to carry on the business of brewers and maltsters, hop merchants and growers, malt, wine, and spirits merchants, importers, distillers, coopers, bottlers, bottle makers, and manufacturers of aerated and mineral waters. It is said that the company may take up the business formerly conducted by Hill's Union Brewery.

# SEVENTH REGIMENT HOME

## Their Last Day in Camp Marked by an Exciting Experience.

## MEN SHOCKED BY LIGHTNING

### Several Stunned, but None Seriously Injured—Violent Storm in Camp—Marched Home in the Rain.

The Seventh Regiment returned home yesterday from a week of hard work in camps and on the march, and had the most exciting and dangerous experience of the week after it was ready to take the train. A violent storm struck the camp of instruction, and there was a dazzling electric display, in the course of which two men were stunned and several others were shocked.

The storm broke at 2:30 P. M., coming from up the river. The weather was threatening on Friday night, and yesterday morning while the sun was shining brightly the intense heat and sultriness foretold atmospheric trouble. About noon the clouds began to roll up above the northern horizon. They could be seen approaching gradually, but the work of packing and preparing to break camp continued briskly. By 2 o'clock the baggage had all been loaded on wagons and sent away, the men had had their dinner, and the camp was swept and garnished and ready to be emptied.

Soon after that hour the wind began to toss the trees on the surrounding hills and whistle among the tent ropes and the sky became black. Up the river narrow, jagged gashes of brilliant light reaching from water to sky flashed out and the thunder rolled sullenly, as if the Dutch ghosts were once more rolling their ninepins and balls in the mountains. The men, except the few who were walking slowly up and down on the lonesome sentry lines doing the last guard duty, were lolling in their tents, which were looped up to the flies to admit the air. As it became evident that the storm was about to break, the men with the alacrity of sailors, reversing the sailor's work in such circumstances, unreefed their canvas, pulled down and made fast their flaps and tightened their ropes. They remembered the experience of a few days before, when thirty tents were blown down by a violent windstorm, and made sure every peg would hold. Then they shut their tents closely and all except the guards crept inside.

The storm came with a rush and a howl—wind, rain in sheets, hail, and lightning. The hailstones were the size of moth balls and rattled fiercely on the tents, and the flashes of lightning came with intervals of only one or two seconds between, each followed by a crash.

MEN SHOCKED BY LIGHTNING.

Bolts struck in the woods all around the camp. One seemed to strike right in camp near Company H's street. Balls of fire, some apparently six inches in diameter, played about the ground. As the flash fell three of the men on guard fell as if they had been shot through the brain, and in tents near by half a dozen others exclaimed suddenly and turned white. All of these men are said to have been handling their rifles.

Comrades of the injured men gave them prompt attention, and two or three men ran full speed through the rain and hail to the hospital tent. There the ambulance was started at a gallop. When it arrived two men were found in need attention—Corp. Patterson of Company I and Private Taylor of Company H. They were taken to the hospital, where tney soon revived under the treatment of four surgeons. They were not struck by lightning, but suffered from severe electric shock, and were kept in the hospital. They were reported to be out of danger, but needing quiet and rest.

MARCHED IN A POURING RAIN.

The other men who were shocked recovered quickly and were ready for the march out three quarters of an hour later. This was made in a pouring rain, so thick that it was impossible to see more than fifty feet. The separate companies marched in as the Seventh went out, but the circumstances were not propitious for the ceremonies usual on such occasions, which were, therefore, omitted by unanimous consent of the human beings concerned at the special request of the Weather Bureau, which is supposed not to be human.

The only incidents in camp yesterday preceding the storm were the departure of the First Battery and the paying off of the men of the Seventh. The men of the battery, as they filed from the mess hall after breakfast, were given a most enthusiastic farewell, all the men of the Seventh rising at their tables and cheering. The battery got away about 8 o'clock.

There were the usual "last night" revels in camp Friday night. The company streets were decorated with candles set in brilliantly polished tin basins, so as to form the company letter, and there were a number of burlesque parades. A new feature was a burlesque of a hissing crowd. As the paraders marched through the officers' street men gathered in the darkness of side streets, and, crouching low, hissed vigorously, and in tones expressive of extreme scorn and hatred, called out such expressions as "feather beds," "tin sogers," "fraid ter go ter war."

CHEERS FOR COL. APPLETON.

Most of the companies called at Col. Appleton's tent, cheered him, and raised the chant:

"Who is Col. Appleton?"

"First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen, hoo, hoo, hoo, boom, boom, boom—"

This was followed by a unanimous breakdown dance. Similar compliments were paid staff and battalion officers and Capt. Wendell of the battery.

Some companies marched in lockstep, with precise imitations of the shuffling gait characteristic of persons who wear striped livery by request of their fellow-citizens, and it was a favorite and popular feat for stalwart guardsmen to slip to the rear of these lines and with sudden heaves topple them over. It looked and sounded like carnival time. The band was broken into sections, and did such things as "We'll all go home in the morning," "Wearin' of the Green," and "There'll be a hot time." Banjos did ragtime and colored persons did jigs for cash considerations and applause. One large body of men was arrayed, with red blankets and feathers, as Indians, and was followed by a deputation, also muffled in blankets, bearing brooms and wooden rakes, the procession terminating in a line of wheelbarrows, each containing one man, supposed to be bound for the dump pile, and wheeled by another.

The men had the camp to themselves then; they felt they had ended a week of honest and hard work, and they went in for foolery as thoroughly as they had gone in for marching. After taps, however, the lights went out and the camp slept in profound silence.

THE ARRIVAL AT THE ARMORY.

The arrival here was without special incident. The men had marched to the Roa Hook station in their ponchos, but they were thoroughly wet, and there was not a respectable-looking pair of white trousers in the line, from the Colonel down. All the officers walked, and the pace to the armory was a lively one. Many people gathered along Fifth Avenue, and there was a rattle of applause as the regiment passed.

At the armory there were probably a thousand persons, many of them women and children, and there was a great kissing and shaking of hands there when ranks had been broken. The drill hall was handsomely decorated in honor of the return, and across the main gallery were the four names of the camps the two battalions had made—Winthrop, Farnham, Shaw, and Chapman.

But before a tattoo Friday night an excited man from Continentalville, Putnam County, called a reporter aside and inquired particularly when the Seventh would break camp, whether anybody would be left in charge, and if the members were not mostly millionaires. He said it was rumored in his county that after the departure of the Second Battalion from the camp near there a neighbor had found 6 shillings. He had been over the ground carefully, and, from his account, many others had done likewise, but with his usual luck he had failed to find even a button as a souvenir. He wanted to know what the chances would be for overhauling the main camp before anybody else got in.

He was advised to join the army of colored men who followed the battalions into every engagement, like Victor Hugo's vampires of the battlefield, not to rob the dead, but to pick up empty cartridge shells, which have a fixed commercial value.

## SECOND BATTERY IN STORM.

### They Reached Nelson Park Just as the Hail and Rain Began—Many of Them Were Soaked.

SING SING, N. Y., June 24.—The Second Battery, Capt. David Wilson, 5 officers, 81 men, and 70 horses, with 8 rapid-fire guns and caissons and 2 wagons, reached Nelson Park at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon. They had just gotten their horses picketed and were about to raise their tents when the storm which had been threatening for an hour or more broke. It came with fearful force. A high wind and clouds of dust and paper preceded the storm itself. Then came thunder and lightning, which frightened the battery horses, and the whole command had to hurry to the picket lines to pacify them. Following the wind and lightning came large hailstones, which cut and stung. The horses became wild with fright, and the men had to stand by the animals for some time. Fortunately, their campaign hats protected their faces and necks from the hail.

Some of the men were fortunate enough to seize their ponchos when the storm started, and these were comparatively well off. Those who did not were soaked before they could leave the frightened horses after the fall of hail had ceased and the steady fall of rain, which continued almost steadily up to a late hour last night, had set in. The tents were gotten up in the rain and the campfires started. The men went about in the rain-soaked grass, wet and uncomfortable. The commissary department consoled them as soon as possible with warm food and coffee.

The other commands which camped at Nelson Park had big crowds of visitors every night they were there, but the Second saw no strangers except those who had to be there.

In the village the big hailstones beat in many panes of glass, especially in skylights and in greenhouses and conservatories. The rain, after it began to fall, was heavy but steady, and a great amount of good.

Private Samuel Graier of Capt. Wendel's First Battery is in the Ossining Hospital here with one of his legs broken. While passing through Sing Sing Graier, who was on duty with the baggage wagons, had his legs caught in one of the wheels, and he was thrown and both bones in the lower part of one of his legs were broken. He was brought to the hospital, where he was attended by the house surgeon and the battery Surgeon. He will have to remain here some days.

## GOLF AT MORRISTOWN.

### Champion J. A. Tyng Makes an Excellent Showing on the Morris County Club's Links.

Notwithstanding the oppressively close afternoon yesterday and the unusual hardness of the ground, a large number of golf enthusiasts from Madison and Morristown turned out to compete in the two events held on the links of the Morris County Golf Club, in Morristown, N. J. The most characteristic feature just at present on the Morris County course is the baked appearance of the turf and the long stretches of brownish, dead grass, literally dried up under the long-continued draught.

The greens, under constant watering for hours every night, are rich with well filled out grass, and the bright green color forms a striking contrast to the dull appearance of the turf all around.

"I have never seen the ground so dry since coming to this country," said Professional Willie Weir as he looked with a golfer's fond eye over the parched links. "Why, we have hardly had a drop of rain for weeks."

The great lament of all the Morris County golfers is for rain, for the best playing cannot be done under the present condition of the ground. There are, however, exceptional cases, and the club champion, James A. Tyng, gave one of these illustrations during his round in the open handicap match. He did the long eighteen-hole course in eighty-three strokes, his best record in tournament play on his home links this year, and that, too, when a member had bet that Tyng would not finish in 84. Possibly the stimulus of the bet and the idea that any one should call his ability in question, spurred the champion to do his best. He beat the bogie score of eighty-six, used in the President's Cup contest, by three strokes and also three holes, and his score below will show how steadily his match was played.

It is a difficult thing for a scratch man to win a handicap event, and Tyng had to be content with a tie for third place. W. Y. Marsh carried off the first prize in a net score of eighty strokes from ten handicap, and James E. Denton came second, W. D. Vanderpool appeared on the course for the first time this season. He was Captain of the Princeton golf team last year and is now in the Harvard Law School. He is going to Chicago to compete in the amateur championship and will be the guest while there of A. W. Pool of Princeton, who will entertain a party of college golfers.

"No, I cannot get out to Chicago, much as I would like to," said Ransom H. Thomas, Vice President of the Golf Association. "I believe it is going to be a fine meeting and the association will be well represented by President W. B. Thomas, R. B. Kerr, John Reid, and George D. Fowle."

The handicap competitors with scores are:

| | Gross. | Hd'cp. | Net. |
|---|---|---|---|
| D. W. Y. Marsh— | | | |
| Out | 43545555 6—42 | | |
| In | 46775645 4—48 | | |
| Total | 90 | 10 | 80 |
| James E. Denton— | | | |
| Out | 45556465 4—45 | | |
| In | 56567645 5—49 | | |
| Total | 94 | 12 | 82 |
| James A. Tyng— | | | |
| Out | 45545646 4—42 | | |
| In | 45574345 4—41 | | |
| Total | 83 | 0 | 83 |
| F. B. Richardson | 101 | 18 | 83 |
| W. L. Thompson | 95 | 11 | 84 |
| A. H. Bond | 100 | 15 | 85 |
| B. L. Chandler | 103 | 17 | 86 |
| F. M. Bacon, Jr. | 98 | 11 | 87 |
| C. B. Beckwith | 100 | 13 | 87 |
| W. Allston Flagg | 100 | 11 | 89 |
| Marmaduke Tilden | 103 | 14 | 89 |
| C. R. Henderson, Jr. | 94 | 4 | 90 |
| James A. Edwards | 105 | 15 | 90 |
| W. D. Vanderpool | 95 | 3 | 92 |
| George Willis | 106 | 13 | 93 |
| Ransom H. Thomas | 114 | 20 | 94 |
| Charles Martin | 111 | 3 | 108 |

The second match play round for the President's Cup was also played. Henry P. Toler, who is going to Chicago, had to allow G. M. Maynard thirteen strokes, and was beaten by 5 up and 4 to play. H. W. Ford, 7 handicap, beat A. W. Post 5 up and 4 to play. G. J. Little beat W. Allston Flagg 5 up and 4 to play. Little doing the course in 88 strokes, and W. L. Thompson, 6, beat F. V. S. Crosby 4 up and 3 to play.

### Richmond County Wins.

The Richmond County Club's second golf team beat the second team of the Englewood Golf Club yesterday on the Richmond County links at Staten Island. The players and scores are:

| ENGLEWOOD. | Holes. | RICHMOND COUNTY. | Holes. |
|---|---|---|---|
| C. H. Moore | 1 | C. W. Taintor | 0 |
| L. Clark | 1 | E. J. Higgins | 0 |
| B. F. Raimund | 1 | W. H. Busk | 0 |
| Arthur Coppell | 0 | J. Walker | 3 |
| H. W. Banks | 0 | F. L. Davis | 5 |
| Charles Blyth | 0 | H. M. Baldwin | 1 |
| A. Swift | 0 | M. Shaw | 1 |
| Total | 3 | Total | 10 |

### Marine and Field Golfers.

D. L. Aldridge won the members' handicap yesterday on the Marine and Field Club's links, near Bath Beach. His score was 94, 24, 70. The other players were F. H. Wilkins, 96, 22, 74; G. E. Tarbell, 102, 21, 81; E. C. Lockwood, 110, 27, 83; P. S. Willett, 104, 18, 86; C. A. Deshon, 115, 28, 87.


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# CRESCENT CLUB'S REGATTA

## Aquatic and Field Sports Held at Bay Ridge Yesterday.

## THE WEATHER NOT FAVORABLE

### Several Events on the Water Prevented—Crescents Win at Baseball and Golf.

The annual regatta and first field day of the season of the Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn were held yesterday afternoon at the club's quarters at Bay Ridge. A heavy sea and the threatening clouds so delayed matters that only half of the events could be finished. During the storm a gig manned by eight athletes was overturned, and the capsized oarsmen had to swim to shore, pushing the gig ahead of them.

There was a large attendance of spectators, and a band on the lawn discoursed music during the afternoon.

The first event of the day was a handicap 125-yard sprint on the lacrosse field by members of the lacrosse team. This was run in three heats, the final being won by E. H. Jewell in 0:12 4-5. M. Miller was second. In the consolation heat, Lionel Moses won in 0:13, with W. L. Hodges second.

The aquatic sports were junior and single gig races, four-oared gig race, and eight-oared shell race. All of these but the junior single gig race were for the respective championships of the club, and were well contested. Following are the summaries:

Junior Single Gig Race.—One mile, with a turn, starting and finishing at the club dock—Won by W. Chauncey Coles; second, Dr. M. C. Rose. Time—9:12.

Senior Single Gig Race for the Championship of the Club.—One mile, with a turn—Won by four lengths by Crew No. 2; Frank Jenks, Captain; William Greason, A. M. Beard, Guy Carlton, stroke; S. Pilkington, coxswain. Time—7:30.

Eight-Oared Shell Race for the Championship of the Club—One mile straightaway, finishing at the club dock—Won by four and a half lengths by Crew No. 2; J. B. Leavy, Captain; W. L. Hodges, G. A. Gerlach, J. Harvey Connell, C. Mason, E. B. Payntar, H. T. Wreaks, J. S. Langthorn, stroke; C. O. Brinckerhoff, coxswain. Time—6:20.

The postponed events were diving contest, 440-yard handicap, swimming race, 100-yard swimming race, and tub race.

There were two games of baseball—one between the Crescent first team and the New York Athletic Club, and the other between the Crescent second team and the Knickerbocker Field Club of Flatbush. Both were won by the Crescents. The game with the New York Athletic Club, which was won by a score of 4 to 1, was one of the best ever played on the Crescent diamond. Among the Crescent players were Howard Butler, Captain last year of the Princeton team; Otto Affeld, Cornell's Captain last year; Harry Keator, Captain of Yale, '96; Fred Smith, Captain of Princeton, '95; Sheldon Chauncey, pitcher on Yale's team last year; Frank Stephenson of Yale, and James Watt of the University of Pennsylvania. On the New York Athletic Club were Hayler Westervelt, who pitched for the New York Baseball Club; "Ad" Kelly, for several years first baseman for Princeton, and William Young, last year of Cornell. The Crescents practically won the game in the first inning. After shutting the New York Athletic Club out, they pounded Westervelt's curves for two three-baggers and a home run, making three runs. They scored again in the third inning. The New York's only run was made in the second inning.

In the first inning James Dunn the New York catcher, had his finger broken with a ball right off the bat. He had to retire, Bodine coming in from centre to take his place and Substitute Young going to the field. The features of the game were Chauncey's pitching, the home-run drive to deep centre by Smith, the batting of Keator and Stephenson for the Crescents, and the infield work of the New Yorks.

In the game between the second Crescent team and the Knickerbocker Field Club of Flatbush the Crescents won by a score of 11 to 8. The game was one in the interclub series for The Brooklyn Eagle Cup.

There were also two golf contests—a medal play between the Oakland and Crescent teams and a Class B tournament for club members. In the medal play the Crescents won by a score of 2 up. The summary:

| CRESCENT. | Holes. | OAKLAND. | Holes. |
|---|---|---|---|
| H. S. Bowns | 0 | Craig Colgate | 0 |
| Sid. Maddock | 0 | J. S. Douglas | 0 |
| W. B. Rhett | 0 | Arthur Rossiter | 0 |
| C. B. Van Brunt | 0 | Arthur Taylor | 4 |
| W. M. Campbell | 5 | W. Barnewell | 0 |
| C. E. McMahon | 2 | C. H. Robbins | 0 |
| J. S. Jones | 0 | Alexander Barnewell | 3 |
| W. R. Thompson | 4 | Harry Popham | 2 |
| Total | 11 | Total | 9 |

The Class B tournament, 18 holes, was won by L

# GOSSIP OF THE CYCLERS

## "Charlie" Murphy Will Make His Record Ride on Friday Next.

## A MILE A MINUTE SPEED

### Matter of Cycle Track Across Brooklyn Bridge May Soon Be Settled—Zimmerman at Ambrose Park.

Charlie" Murphy, who on Wednesday last rode a mile paced by a locomotive in 65 seconds at Maywood, L. I., will not make a second trial, as was announced a few days ago. He will not ride again until his final attempt next Friday, the second day of the midsummer carnival of the New York State Division, League of American Wheelmen, which will be held at Patchogue. The race will be run about 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

When Murphy first arranged for his race behind a locomotive it was the intention of his trainers to have two trials before the final attempt to ride a mile a minute was made. The first trial was arranged so that Murphy could become accustomed to the fast pace, and it was intended that the trial should be run in about 1:25. Now that Murphy has shown himself able to follow the pace at a "65 seconds rate," he does not think a second trial necessary, and is confident of following the pace at a speed of a mile a minute or faster if neccessary.

The path for the final ride has been lengthened to about three miles, so that Murphy will have a lone enough stretch to slow up after dropping the pace. He will probably ride a wheel geared to 120. On his first trial the wheel he rode was geared to 112.

***

Thousands of wheelmen will probably ride to the scene of the race on Friday, and for those unfamiliar with the roads leading to Maywood a route is herewith given. The roads from New York and Brooklyn to Jamaica are well known, the distince being about ten miles. From Jamaica the route is by way of the South Road, best known as the Merrick Road, through Valley Stream, Lynbrook, Freeport, to Amityville. This is a total distance from Jamaica of 21¼ miles. At the hotel at Amityville turn left or north. At this point there is a League of American Wheelmen guide board giving directions and distances. This left turn leads to a gravel road of a surface equal to a fine macadam road. It is called Broadway. Just as the rider is leaving the town of Amityville he comes to a "Y" in the road. The right-hand road is not improved and is quite soft and difficult riding. The left fork is of gravel, running through to Farmingdale. Follow this road for about 2¾ miles. Here a narrow road, but in good condition, leads to the main road at right angles. Turn to the right or north. There is a road house just here that makes a good landmark.

A ride of one mile leads to the central extension of the Long Island Railroad, on which is the plank cycle track where Murphy is to make his trial. The trial will be made at about 4 o'clock. The start will be about a half mile from the little Maywood station. The return trip may be made by way of Farmingdale, Hicksville, Jericho, and the Jericho Pike. Or trains may be taken at Maywood, Farmingdale, or Amityville. The carnival will end on Saturday.

***

The conference between Bridge Commissioner J. L. Shea and Chief Engineer C. C. Martin and the committee representing the New York State Division of the League of American Wheelmen, held on Thursday last, has brought about the fact that in a few days cyclists will know whether there is to be a path across the bridge or not. Commissioner Shea and Engineer Martin said that they will settle the question one way or the other. The committee of wheelmen expect that the plans it submitted will be approved and the path built before a great while.

The plan calls for the entrance at the Manhattan end by the extreme north stairway, while on the Brooklyn side the entrance will be on the south side, the path crossing to the north side over the trestle at the Brooklyn tower.

***

The joint run and outing of the Associated Cycling Clubs of New York will be held to-day at Donnelly's Grove, College Point. The clubs will assemble at the Circle, Fifty-eighth Street and Eighth Avenue, at 10 o'clock this morning, and will ride to the College Point Ferry, foot of East Ninety-ninth Street. During the afternoon there will be bowling and baseball contests. Twenty-nine clubs will take part in the outing. The officers of the Associated Cycling Clubs are: President, Magistrate Charles E. Sims, Jr.; Vice President, James O'Neill; Secretaries Joseph H. Goodwin and Joseph Oatman, and Treasurer, M. B. Freidenrich.

***

Capt. R. J. Nagle of the Madison Wheelmen has arranged a series of events for the club, beginning with a ladies' run on the evening of June 30. This will be followed by a three days' outing at Long Branch, where the club will be entertained by the Long Branch Wheelmen.

***

The Red Bank Wheelmen have announced their fifth annual race meet, to be held at Shrewsbury Oval, Red Bank, N. J., July 4. The following events will be decided under the rules of the League of American Wheelmen: One-half-mile, novice; one-half-mile, open; one and two mile, handicaps, and two-mile tandem handicap. Entries should be sent before June 30 to J. B. Weaver, P. O. Box 203, Red Bank, N. J.

***

Sunday bicycle racing has made a big hit in Newark. At the Vailsburg track last week nearly 3,000 persons witnessed the races. The audience was made up largely of cyclists, who stopped off to watch the race and return home in the evening, thus avoiding riding during the hottest part of the day. In connection with the races this afternoon Henri Fournier with his petroleum tandem, known as the "Inferno," will appear in a mile exhibition run. C. W. Hadfield, the Newark "flier," will attempt to follow the tandem for a mile, and he says he expects to be able to hold the pace, notwithstanding the fact that the petroleum machine has a mile record of 1:31 3-5. Fournier and Henshaw will ride the motor tandem. The programme will also include five events for amateur and professional riders.

***

In order that there may be no possibility of failure in his twenty-five-mile paced race against Harry Elkes at Manhattan Beach on July 4, Arthur Gardiner, the Chicago racer, has ordered three motor cycles for the occasion, each one of which will be capable of a speed averaging about 1:30 for the mile. The Chicago representative claims that he lost the race against Elkes on Saturday last solely because the tire of his only pacing machine punctured near the end of the journey, causing him to lose half a mile, while half that distance separated him from the winner at the finish. Gardiner's wonderful ride has been the topic of conversation recently in racing circles, and not a few consider his chances to be more than even when he meets the middle-distance champion of America. Elkes admits he was virtually beaten on Saturday, but is confident of winning the return match.

***

With nine points to their credit, the Greenwich Wheelmen lead in the competition for the Twentieth Century Lamp Trophy, which is the prize for contention between the clubs whose racing men compete at Ambrose Park and Manhattan Beach tracks. The fight for the trophy is arousing much interest and all the clubs are hunting for racing material with which to score points. The two meets which have been run show the table to stand as follows: Greenwich Wheelmen, 9 points; Nassau Wheelmen, 6; Kings County Wheelmen, 5; Riverside Wheelmen, 4; Harlem Wheelmen, 4; Princeton College, 4, and Madison Wheelmen, 2.

***

Arthur A. Zimmerman, the retired champion of the world, who is to make his reappearance in competition at Ambrose Park July 1, received a letter from Paris yesterday in which a good round sum was offered for his appearance on the Parc de Prince track. The Parisians are still talking of the famous "Skeeter" who was without a peer while on his visit across the water, and the report which has reached them of his preparations to again appear in competition caused Manager De Granges, who booked Miller and other Americans for their races, to send an offer to the retired champion. Zimmerman declined to state whether he would accept the offer or not, although he intimated that if successful in the coming race he will ride a few match races in this country and then go abroad.

***

At a recent meeting of the National Transportation Committee of the League of American Wheelmen, held in Philadelphia, Chairman Henry C. Nickerson announced that, contrary to all rumors, the 1899 League of American Wheelmen meet in Boston next August is to be a big success. This he gave out as a result of the meeting of all the cycling officials of Boston, at which the affair was placed in the hands of the Massachusetts Division. Sterling Elliott, Abbott Bassett, H. C. Nickerson, and A. Wolfson compose the new committee in charge. Before the meeting adjourned, Mr. Nickerson stated that over $7,000 had been contributed toward the general fund. This statement assures the success of the 1899 meet.

***

Handle-bars on the first American bicycle, manufactured in 1878, measured 17 inches over all, and narrow widths continued in use until 1882, when a Columbia high-grade wheel was introduced with 22-inch bars. These were at first regarded as anomalous, but wheelmen soon grew to like them, and popular sizes gradually increased, until the extreme was reached in 1892, when 28 and 30 inch bars were the fashion. The following year shorter bars were again in evidence, and within two years following bars were shortened eight inches. In 1897 the width of handle-bars had returned to the original 17 inches. This year the tendency is again toward increased length, the 19-inch bar being the one generally in use. A return to the extreme width of 1892, however, is regarded by manufacturers as improbable.

***

The proposed automobile race between an American and a French machine has brought the attention of the public to the wretched condition of American roads. The French automobile has shown an average speed of thirty miles an hour for a long distance, while the best the American machine has been capable of is a little over sixteen miles. The difference is ascribed solely to the bad roads over which the American machine was compelled to travel. Referring to this, Chairman Otto Dorner of the League of American Wheelmen Highway Improvement Committee speaks of one of the causes for the miserable highways. He says:

"Next to water, the greatest enemy of good roads—yes, of all roads—is the narrow-tired wagon. Narrow tires and water, acting together, have given our country roads a third dimension. They are not only so many miles long, and so many rods wide, but they are deep—so deep, alas, at times that travel over or, rather, through them is next to impossible.

"A heavily loaded wagon always leaves its tracks on the highway, and the depth of these tracks depends upon the material of which the road is built, the weight of the load, and the width of the tires. The rut formed by the passing wagon forms a trough for the rain, which, instead of running off to the side, as it should do, remains to sink into the roadway and soften it. The next wagon, finding the ground softer, digs its wheels deeper into the surface, and so the work of demoralization and destruction continues.

"A wide tire, on the other hand, instead of forming a rut, will roll and harden the road surface. All that is necessary to make the best road in the world is to make it solid and to give it a hard, smooth surface. Nothing so much tends to accomplish this as the frequent use of road rollers. If wide tires could be adopted for general use every loaded wagon, which to-day helps to cut up and destroy country roads, would become an active factor in their improvement.

"Experience has repeatedly proved that hauling on wide tires requires less tractive force than is needed for the narrow-tired wagon under the same conditions. Director Waters of the Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station, who has made very extensive tests on the subject, characterized especially by their scientific accuracy, declares that six inches is the best width of tire for a combination farm and road wagon, and that a large number of tests show, without a single exception, a difference in draught in favor of the broad tires ranging all the way from 17 to 100 per cent.

"The principle of wide tires is so generally acknowledged in Europe that laws have been passed in each country prescribing their use. Austria requires tires of at least 4 1-3 inches width, increasing as the load to be carried exceeds 8½ tons. In France all freighting and market wagons are turned into road rollers by being required to have tires from 3 to 10 inches wide. Germany requires four-inch tires for all wagons used for heavy loads, and Switzerland requires that they shall be provided with tires of 6 inches. These regulations have been adopted for the protection of the high-class European roads built during the present century.

"Now that the adoption of State aid has solved the financial problem connected with road improvement in the United States, care should be taken that the roads we build are not destroyed by narrow tires. Country districts receiving financial aid for road purposes out of the State Treasury should do all in their power to encourage the use of wide tires. This has been accomplished in some places by exempting all wide-tired vehicles from taxation."

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The following is a road report issued by the New York State Division, League of American Wheelmen, for the information of the cycling public. Cyclists in making use of this information should keep in mind the weather conditions, as a rainstorm may make an ordinary country road which has been reported in good condition nearly unridable, while a few hours of sunshine, with a brisk wind, will put a macadam or gravel road reported muddy in good condition.

NEW YORK, NEW JERSEY, AND STATEN ISLAND.—Roads of Cornwall good; edge paths fair. Macadam and earth roads of Goshen, Guymard, Port Jervis, Milford, and the Water Gap all good. Roads of Montclair, N. J., good. Macadam roads of New Brunswick, N. J., fine; earth roads good. Macadam roads of Orange, N. J., all in good condition; earth roads dry.

BOROUGHS OF MANHATTAN AND BRONX.—Central Park roads and Riverside Drive fair to good. East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, from Madison Avenue bridge to Third Avenue, dangerous. Willis, Alexander, St. Ann's, and Courtlandt Avenues fair to good. Macadam of Lenox Avenue being repaired. Mount Morris Park South asphalt in poor condition. The Pipe Line Road to Mount Vernon in fair condition; all dirt roads have been improved by the recent rains.

STATEN ISLAND.—With reference to the condition of Richmond Terrace, between Snug Harbor and Livingston, the Chief Engineer of the borough, Mr. H. P. Morrison, reports that the Staten Island Electric Railroad Company is repairing between their tracks and two feet outside of their rails, and as soon as the necessary stone can be obtained, these repairs will be completed. To avoid this bad spot, riders should take Livingston Place, from the Terrace to Davis Avenue, and then one block to the Terrace again. This would avoid the damaged portion of the road, and is really the natural and shortest road between these points.

All Long Island roads, both macadam and country roads, are in good condition. The dust is very light, and in most sections the riding has been so heavy that fine sidepaths exist along all roads. The South Shore, or Merrick, Road is now in good condition through Springfield, Amityville, Babylon, and Patchogue to Eastport. For a short stretch here the road is in first-class shape, but sidepaths good. East all the way to Amagansett sidepaths are fine, except over the Shinnecock Hills; the roads here in spots are soft. On the North Shore, near Bayside, to Roslyn, Easthampton, Huntington, Smithtown, and Port Jefferson, the roads and sidepaths are first class. East of Port Jefferson to Wading River the road is poor; sidepath not yet completed. Wading River to Riverhead, good; Riverhead through Greenport to Orient, sidepath excellent; a stretch of thirty-three miles in fine shape. Cycle path across Shelter Island put in perfect condition this year. The fourteen-mile stretch between Patchogue and Port Jefferson has been resurfaced, rolled, and scraped; in fine condition. Eastport to Riverhead, Westhampton to Riverhead, good; Quogue to Riverhead, poor; Bridgehampton to Sag Harbor, good. Roads from Rockville Centre to Long Beach good and bridge closed, so that there is no difficulty going across the inlet. Roads from Rockaway Beach from either Valley Stream or Lynbrook, good. Road from Queens through Hempstead good; from Hempstead east to Farmingdale and through Haywood to Amityville is new macadam; the surface being a little soft in places, except that section between Farmingdale and Amityville, which is first class. Road from Jericho to Oyster Bay, fine; from Roslyn through Sea Cliff and Glen Cove, fine. Willets Point, Great Neck, and Port Washington roads, good; Willets Point, from Whitestone to College Point, good.

Cyclists touring in any part of New York State taking advantage of sidepaths should remember that after June 26 it will be necessary to have license tags attached to their wheels. Each county has an authorized Sidepath Commission, working without salary. All moneys collected must be used for the building and maintenance of sidepaths. The commission is authorized to issue license tags, which in most counties are attached to the left fork of a bicycle, and these tags enable a cyclist to tour in any county in the State. The Suffolk County Sidepath Commission has gotten out a handsome celluloid tag, easy to attach, and not in any way detracting from the appearance of the wheel. Under the law the Suffolk County Commission had the privilege of taxing $1 for the tags, but it has set the figure at 50 cents, and the tags are now on sale at the headquarters of the New York State Division, League of American Wheelmen, Room 519, Vanderbilt Building, 132 Nassau Street, New York City.

W. H. Anderson and A. Fehlhaber comprise a tandem team of well-known speedy amateur road riders who now hold several important records, and they will try and capture several more during the season. Their first attempt will be for the New York to Philadelphia record, on July 2, starting from City Hall, New York, and finishing at City Hall, Philadelphia. The official tandem record for this trip is 8 hours and 50 minutes. Anderson and Fehlhaber are training hard for this event and expect, barring accidents, to not only smash all former records, but to put their own beyond the reach of others. The trip will be made under the rules and auspices of the Century Road Club of America, of which they are both members, and State Centurion John T. Wall will make all arrangements for official timers at the starting and finishing points, also pacemakers and checkers at the cities through which they pass, so there can be no question as to the time made being officially correct.


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# THE WOMEN LAWYERS' CLUB.

### Twenty-five Members of the Legal Profession in This City Form an Organization.

Twenty-five women lawyers of this city met yesterday in the office of Miss Edith J. Griswold, in the St. Paul Building, 220 Broadway, and organized "the Women Lawyers' Club," the objects of which are to "further the interests of women lawyers, and for professional and social intercourse."

Among those present at the meeting were Miss Helen L. Blondell, Miss Myrtis M. Fish, Miss Louise C. Hinck, Miss Mary H. Kenyon, Miss Rose Levere, Miss Rosalie Loew, Miss Beatrice Maybaum, Miss Lizzie H. Peirce, Miss Anna Shepard Pierce, Miss Mary Philbrook, Miss Mary G. Potter, Miss Edith A. Reiffert, Miss Florence M. Rose, Miss Alice Serber, Miss Mary M. Steele, Mrs. Shirley Shackleford, Mrs. Fanny H. Carpenter, Mrs. Florence Dangerfield Potter, Miss Gail Loughlin, and Miss Louise Fowler Gignoux.

The meeting was called to order by Mrs. Carpenter, and the report of the preliminary Committee on Organization was presented to the meeting. This committee met last April, and was composed as follows: Miss Gail Loughlin, Chairman; Miss Mary Potter, Mrs. Hussey, Miss Mary Philbrook, Miss Rose Levere, (the first woman admitted to the bar in this State, in 1892;) Miss Rosalie Loew, Miss Edith A. Reiffert, and Mrs. Florence Dangerfield Potter.

A constitution and by-laws for the organization were framed and accepted.

The following officers were elected: President—Miss Rosalie Loew; First Vice President—Mrs. Fanny H. Carpenter; Vice President at Large—Mrs. Florence Dangerfield Potter; Secretary and Treasurer—Miss Mary Philbrook, attorney for the Legal Aid Society of New Jersey; Corresponding Secretary—Miss Gail Loughlin. An Executive Committee was appointed, composed of the newly elected officers and Mrs. Louise Fowler Gignoux. The Membership Committee consists of Miss Mary G. Potter, Miss Florence M. Rose, and Mrs. Anna Shepard Pierce.

The new organization is believed to be the first of the kind in this country. Its scope will be large, as any woman lawyer in the United States in good standing will be eligible to membership. There was an interesting discussion among the members after the meeting had adjourned as to when the first woman lawyer appeared in this country. The first place was accorded to Myra Clark Gaines of Maryland, who, although not admitted to the bar, pleaded her own case, and defeated Daniel Webster in a cause at issue in the Supreme Court of the United States.

# THE CASE OF OLIVE STONE.

### Inquiry as to the Charge of Cruelty Against the Girl's Mother.

There was a preliminary examination yesterday at New Brighton, S. I., as to the charge against Mrs. Catherine Stone, mother of Olive Stone. The latter is the imbecile young woman whom Agent Allen of the Gerry society took from her mother's home at New Brighton to the Smith Infirmary. Allen charges the mother with cruelty toward her daughter. It was the intention to have a regular hearing in the case before Justice John Croak, but as Mrs. Stone was not able to appear in court, it was adjourned until next Saturday.

The preliminary examination was confined to the taking of the testimony of Walter Wallace, a plumber, who was the first to notify Agent Allen that Olive Stone was kept in a room in the basement of her mother's house. He said that while he was working in the house he noticed Olive Stone. She was scantily clad and seemed to be weak and much wasted. Mr. and Mrs. Carter, who are related to Mrs. Stone, and who lived in the same house with her, were present. They will give testimony to the effect that Olive Stone was not cruelly treated.

# WORK OF HOMEOPATHS FINISHED

### Fifty-fifth Annual Meeting at Atlantic City Adjourned.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 24.—The fifty-fifth annual meeting of the American Institute of Homeopathy, which has been in session since Tuesday, came to a close today. Among the recommendations adopted was the following: "That the Legislative Committee of the Institute be requested to draft a general bill to be presented to and passed by the Legislatures of the several States with a view to obtaining general uniformity in the laws governing the practice of medicine as preparatory to the introduction in Congress of a general law to secure the right of physicians to practice in all States after being authorized to practice in one, which will ultimately lead to inter-State and international reciprocity."

A committee of three was appointed to arrange for the visit of the American delegates of homeopathy to the International Congress of Homeopathy at Paris, France, in 1900. To-night the Atlantic City Medical Club tendered a banquet to the visiting physicians.

The surgeons of the institute have organized a society knows as the Surgical and Gynaecological Association of the American Institute of Homeopathy. Dr. W. B. Van Lennep of Philadelphia was elected President, Dr. George B. Roberts of New York Secretary, and Dr. Hartman of Syracuse Treasurer.

### Tore Down Advertising Fence.

An advertising fence erected on private property at the head of Cottage Street, Jersey City, by James F. O'Mella was objected to by residents of the street on the ground that it was unsightly. Mr. O'Mella was asked to remove it, but declined to do so. At 1 o'clock yesterday morning the police were informed that the fence was being demolished by two men. They arrived in time to see the last post fall, but the men who did the work escaped. The fence was forty feet long and fifteen feet high.


THE BIG STORE A CITY IN ITSELF

**SIEGEL COOPER Co.**

SIXTH AVE. 18TH & 19TH STS. MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN

*Monday's Offerings in the Women's Suit and Waist Store*

comprise a remarkable lot of stylish things—doubly remarkable because of the low prices we sell them for. Part of the offerings are traceable to recent extremely favorable purchases—deals in which spot cash and the great need of it by two or three manufacturers played an important part.

Part of the offerings come from our regular stock—goods that but a few days ago we had no idea of reducing.

But the season is advancing, stocks are still heavy, and the only method for reducing stocks that we have faith in is a reduction of prices.

**225 Women's Tailored Costumes,** from our regular stocks, embracing all the new and successful styles of the season—some made with silk lined jackets and percaline lined skirts, others made with silk linings throughout—to be sold Monday divided into two great bargain lots as follows: choice of all the $12.00 to $15.00 suits at . . . . . 6.75

Choice of all the $18.00 to $25.00 suits at . . . . . 10.50

**Women's Tailored Skirts,** silk lined throughout, all the odd skirts and small lots remaining from our best selling because best $10 00, $12.00 and $13.50 skirts; choice for Monday at . . . . . 6.95

**Women's Gray Homespun Skirts,** circular shaped, percaline lined, velveteen bound, silk or satin ribbon belts, strictly all wool, mind you, and fully worth $6.50; choice for Monday at . . . . . 4.75

**Women's White Pique Dress Skirts,** a special lot of 500 of them, extra quality material, extra careful finish and lap seam sewed, $3.00 would hardly equal them elsewhere; here for Monday choice at . . . . . 1.25

**Women's Mackintosh Coats**—another special lot—just purchased at about 50c. on the dollar, of navy or black storm serge, single or double capes, plain or plaited back; warranted absolutely waterproof; we doubt if $5.00 would buy it at any other time or place; here for Monday at . . . . . 2.95

And last but not least—**100 Cashmere Gowns,** from regular stock—not over one or two of any one sort, but all sizes and a great variety taken as a whole—gowns that used to sell readily for $5.00 and $6.00; choice for Monday at . . . . . 3.00

*Domestic Rugs.*

**Double-Faced Smyrna Rugs,** in choice styles and colorings, new fresh goods, just from the maker, at special reductions:

6x9 feet . . . . . 5.45
7½x10½ feet . . . . . 8.45

Actual values, one-third more.

**Agate Art Squares,** Brussels Patterns, double faced, just the thing for summer homes

3x2 yards . 1.80 | 3x3½ yds . 3.15
3x2½ yards . 2.35 | 3x4 yds . 3.60
3x3 yards . 2.70 | 3x5 yds . 4.50

**Extra Quality All-Wool Pile Smyrna Rugs,** Oriental styles and colorings; size 7½x10½ feet; regular value, $22.50; your choice at . . . . . 11.25

**Royal Empress and Imperial Smyrna Rugs** at prices which will surprise you.

30x60 inches. 2.45 | 6x9 ft . 13.75
36x72 inches. 3.75 | 7½x10½ ft. 21.50
48x48 inches 6.25 | 9x12½ ft . 28.50

**1,000 Hassocks,** made from velvet and Axminster Carpet, worth 50c. each; to-morrow at . 25c

*Groceries.*

PATENT FLOUR, Hazel or Siegel Cooper Co.'s XXXX, especially rich in gluten, makes better and more wholesome bread to the barrel than any other patent Flour, bbl. $4.25; ½ sack . . . . 55c
SUGAR, H. & E. Refined Granulated, 10 lbs . . . . . 49c
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, L. & P., or C. & B Assorted Pickles, bot . 16c
LEAF LARD, Pure, Doubly Rendered, 5 and 10 lb. pails, lb . . . . 7½c
New Crop Fancy Golden New Orleans Molasses, direct importation, gal . 38c
Van Duzer's Vanilla Extract, 2 oz. bottle 15c
VIRGIN OLIVE OIL, Beaumarchand Imported, qt. bot. . . . . 49c
MILFORD BAKING POWDER, 1 lb. can . . . . . 20c
HAZEL BREAKFAST FOOD, containing only the best properties of the wheat berry, including an extra amount of germ and excluding all unwholesome properties, doz., $1.35; pkge. . . . . 12c
HAZEL WHEAT FLAKES, made from extra selected wheat, carefully cleansed from all impurities, contains all nutritious qualities of the wheat with all the indigestible matter removed, doz., $1.25; package . . . . . 11c
HAZEL GLUTEN FLOUR, contains to the fullest extent the life-giving and nutritive elements, but a small part of the kernel being used in its purity, and yet at a price within reach of all, per 5-lb. sack 50c
TOMATOES, Standard Southern, 3-lb. can, doz.. 80c; can . . . . . 7c
MAINE CORN OR SUCCOTASH, Holiday, Lilac, Orange Blossom and Hazel selected, doz., $1.15; can . . . . 10c
SUGAR CORN, New York State Corn, Succotash or Favorite Brand White Wax Beans, 2-lb. can, 1898 pack, can . 7c
DUNBAR'S Dwarf Okra, full 3-lb. can 9c
ALPHA Assorted Home Puddings, all flavors, pkge. . . . . 5c
HAZEL Raspberry and Strawberry Preserves, new crop, only the most selected fruit used in preparation . . 22c
HAZEL Canton Ginger, 1 lb. glass jars 19c
HAZEL Devilled Olives, quart bottle 60c
TOMATO CATSUP, Green Label or Joseph Campbell's . . . . . 15c
COLUMBIA RIVER SALMON, McGowen's Keystone Brand, 1-lb. flat can 13c
IMPORTED SARDINES in oil, packed in glass jars . . . . . 18c
FAIRBANK'S TRIPE, 2-lb. tall tin can 12c
TABLE RAISINS, Fancy California Cluster, lb. . . . . 10c
PREPARED ICING, glass jars . . . 10c
FRENCH PRUNES, selected, lb . 10c
FULL HEAD JAPAN RICE, 10 lbs. 58c
OAT FLAKES, White and Yellow Corn Meal, Pea and Marrow Beans, Green and Split Peas, 10 lbs. . . . . 25c

*Children's Dresses*

Notwithstanding recent heavy sales, our stock is still entirely too large for this time of the year, and we've therefore decided to reduce it as quickly as possible to normal proportions: hence reductions, which make the goods offered the cheapest shown anywhere, quality of course always considered.

**40 Dozen Children's Percale Dresses,** a choice of four different styles, dainty and well made, sizes 1 to 5 years, value 45c.; here to-morrow at . 25c

**Children's Pique Reefers,** made with pointed collar, trimmed with three-inch Hamburg ruffle and two rows of braid, sizes 6 months to 3 years, value $1.50; here to-morrow at . 95c

**Children's Leghorn Hats,** trimmed with organdie, edged with satin ribbon and pompon of organdie and daisies; colors, pink, blue, red and white, worth 79c.; here to-morrow at . . . . 45c

**Also an Odd Lot of Children's Muslin Night Gowns,** sizes 2 to 8 years, have Mother Hubbard yoke, with insertion and tucks, and neck and sleeves trimmed with cambric ruffle, fully worth 50c.; here to-morrow at . 25c

*Furniture.*

A few Summer Specials that are good and cheap, and that will add to the comfort of your Summer home and to its appearance.

**White Enamelled Iron Beds,** with brass spindles and heavy top rods and mounts, a durable and well finished bed—all sizes—regularly sold at $7.75; Monday's price . . 5.75

**Golden Oak Extension Table,** 6 feet long when extended, 42 in. square when closed, has 5-in fluted legs and easy-working slides; regular price $10.50; here to-morrow at . . 5.50

**Leatherette Couch,** elegantly finished, looks just like leather, has good spring edge, and will wear well; regular price $10.50; here to-morrow at . . . 6.75

**Beautiful Golden Oak Rocker,** quarter sawed, has high arm, inlaid lines, illuminated leather seat; worth fully $4.50; here to-morrow at . . 2.25

THE BIG STORE A CITY IN ITSELF

**SIEGEL COOPER Co.**

SIXTH AVE. 18TH & 19TH STS. MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN

*The Semi-Annual Sale of Women's Undermuslins*

enters upon its last week to-morrow. It was, and still is, one of the most successful merchandise movements the Big Store has ever known. As a fitting climax to a sale of which we have every reason to be proud of, we will offer this week values that will border on the phenomenal. Here's Monday's list—read it carefully:—

**Women's High Neck Gowns,** made of good muslin; have yoke of 36 small tucks and finished with cambric ruffles, at . . . 39c

**Women's Masonville Muslin Gowns,** have Hubbard yoke of embroidery insertion and tucks, neck and sleeves finished with cambric ruffle; at 45c

**Women's Muslin Chemises,** have sleeves and circular yoke of tucks and embroidery insertion, trimmed with Hamburg edging, at . . . . 45c

**Women's Muslin Skirts,** have double umbrella flounce edged with embroidery, at . . . 45c

**Women's Muslin Drawers,** trimmed with wide embroidery ruffles and finished with two clusters of tucks, at . . . . . 45c

**Women's Cambric Corset Covers,** have round yoke and sleeves trimmed with Torchon lace and insertion, at . . . . . 45c

**Women's Cambric Drawers,** finished with wide lawn and hemstitched ruffle, at . . . 25c

**Four Styles of Women's Nainsook and Cambric Gowns,** trimmed with lace or embroidery; originally sold at $1.50 to $1.75; here to-morrow at . 95c

**Women's Drawers,** 3 styles, of cambric or muslin; have deep embroidery ruffles and insertion or umbrella ruffles with edge insertion and tucks; regular $1.50 stock; your choice of style at . . . . . 95c

*Baby Carriages.*

*"The child is father of the man."*
*—Wordsworth.*

Nothing is too trifling to overlook in the training of a child. Its health and comfort is of the utmost importance. Nothing is better for it than daily outings in a good baby carriage. We keep the best in the market and sell them at prices that will save you money on your purchase. This sample quotation will prove it:

**20 Different Styles,** made of fine reed, beautifully shellacked, upholstered throughout with Bedford cords, plush, velour, Derby cloth, or imitation corduroy, fitted with detachable cushions, rubber-tire steel wheels, best gearing, finest steel springs, patent brakes and handsome parasols of silk and satin; your choice of the entire lot to-morrow at . . . . 8.00

*Linings*

We offer for Monday Special.

**A 40-inch wide Lining Lawn,** in several good shades, the proper lining for wash gowns; regular 12½c. per yard goods, reduced for to-morrow's sale to . . . . . 6½c

*Another Sale of 1st Quality Enamel Ware*

At prices just about half their present value.

**Buckets** of gray steel enamel ware, first quality, guaranteed, 2 quart size, regularly sold at 20c., Monday special at . . . . . 12c

**Straight Bailed Handle Cook Pots** of gray steel enamel ware, first quality, 3 quart size, regularly sold at 35c., Monday special at . . 20c

**Cullenders** of gray steel enamel ware, first quality, medium size, regularly sold at 25c., Monday special at . . . . . 15c

**Convex Sauce Pans,** with retinned covers, first quality, regularly sold at 45c., Monday, special at . 30c

**Preserving Kettles** of gray steel enamel ware, first quality, 4½ quart size, regularly sold at 25c., Monday, special at . . . . . 15c

OTHER HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

**Screen Doors** made of 1⅛ inch lumber and well mortised, cherry finish, full range of sizes, to be disposed of Monday at . . . . . 75c

**Refrigerator Pans** of extra heavy galvanized iron, good size, Monday, special at . . . . . 10c

**Garden Hose** of three-ply rubber, very substantial and guaranteed against leakage, 25-foot lengths, special at . . . . . 1.45

50-foot lengths, special at . 2.80

**Ash Cans,** built strong, of galvanized steel, double bottoms and drop handles, regular barrel size, special to-morrow at . . . . . $1.25

Another lot of **Japanese Paper Napkins,** in decorated and plain white crepe paper, regularly sold from 20c. to 25c. per 100, Monday special, 100 for 15c

**Blue Flame Oil Cooking Stove,** guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction; no smoke—no odor, always burning a bright blue flame, the one burner style, Monday, special at . . . . $3.50

2 burner style, Monday, special at . . . $5.25

3 burner style, Monday, special at . . . $7.25

**Gas Range,** our Junior Cooker, strongly built of extra heavy castings, with large size Russia iron oven and two shelves, regularly sold at $5.00, Monday, special at . . . . 3.75

**Fly Traps,** the Harper style, made of strong steel wire and nicely painted, Monday special, at . 10c

**Our "1899" Special Lawn Mowers** are built of the very best material, are easy running, self-sharpening and guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction. We offer the 14-inch size, Monday special, at . . . . 1.50

16-inch size, Monday special, at . . . . 2.00

*Dainty Jewelry at Insignificant Prices.*

We have 5 Special Bargains in the Jewelry store for Monday which we would like you to see when you're shopping to-morrow.

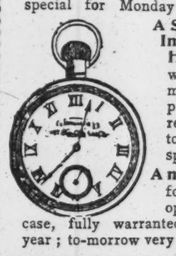
They were the best value in town even before we reduced the prices. At the new figures we can safely proclaim them bargains of the very first magnitude.

Make note of them in your shopping list:

**1,000 Sash Buckles,** in several different styles, steel and gold, oxidized or enameled finish, some with and others without stones, not one in the lot worth less than 75c.; choice to-morrow for . . . 25c

**Imported Cyrano Chains,** of fine cut steel and cut crystals, three different styles, none of these ever sold for less than 48c.; offered for to-morrow, special at . . 19c

**Imported Purses,** gate and bag tops, silver or oxidized, with ring and chain attachments, regularly 65c.; special for Monday at . 38c



**A Special Lot of Fine Imported Crystal Hat Pins,** amethyst, white and pearl mounted, in fine plaited mountings, really worth 75c.; to-morrow special at . 25c

**American Watch** for men, stem wind, open face, nickel case, fully warranted for one year; to-morrow very special at . 75c

*Flags for the 4th of July.*

*"Our Country! In her intercourse with foreign nations may she always be in the right; but our country, right or wrong."*—Stephen Decatur.

Show your patriotism and love of country by hoisting "Old Glory," and "Old Glory" *only* throughout the length and breadth of our beloved land. Get a new flag and one of good quality. We carry the largest and best assortment in New York City and sell them the cheapest, too. Our flags are made of pure wool bunting, double sewed throughout, guaranteed fast color of standard regulation size, with the full complement of stars, and also of the best quality of silk. Here are our quotations:

| Bunting Flags. | | Silk Flags. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2x3 feet | 69c | 7x10 inches | 5c |
| 3x5 feet | 1.39 | 10x15 inches | 9c |
| 4x6 feet | 1.80 | 12x18 inches | 15c |
| 5x8 feet | 2.70 | 16x24 inches | 25c |
| 6x9 feet | 3.35 | **Flag Staffs,** complete, with ball truck and halyards. | |
| 6x10 feet | 3.75 | 8 foot | 35c |
| 8x12 feet | 5.50 | 10 foot | 45c |
| 10x15 feet | 7.80 | 12 foot | 55c |
| 10x18 feet | 10.35 | **Flag-staff Holders,** upward, | 5c |
| 10x20 feet | 10.65 | **Miniature Cannon,** each | 25c |
| 12x18 feet | 11.25 | | |
| 12x20 feet | 12.50 | | |

*A Cut in Knives.*

Our new cutlery buyer insists that certain lines of Knives we have in stock shall be sold out at once—to be replaced by other styles—which it is claimed you will like better. The proposed reductions are extremely sharp, most of the goods having been marked down to half and less. Here are the first lots for Monday:

**LOT 1—American Cutlery Co.'s Table Knives and Forks,** in stag, bone and ebony handles, best quality swedged blades, heretofore sold for 25c., Monday choice, per pair . . . 10c

**LOT 2—American Cutlery Co.'s Celluloid and Rubber Handle Knives,** best quality of steel, swedged blades, heretofore sold for 35c., choice of Knives only, Monday at each . 15c

**Men's and Women's Fine Pocket Knives,** embracing several different styles, in two, three and four blades, in mother of pearl and genuine stag handles, values up to $1.75, to-morrow, choice at, each . . . 34c

# INTERCOLLEGIATE RACES

## Regatta of the Rowing Association Will Begin To-morrow.

## THE COURSE ON THE HUDSON

### Columbia, Cornell, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin Universities Will Be Represented — Personnel of Crews.

The annual regatta of the Intercollegiate Rowing Association, between Columbia University, Cornell University, University of Pennsylvania, and University of Wisconsin will begin to-morrow over the Poughkeepsie Highland course on the Hudson River. The opening day will be devoted to the four-oared shell and freshman races, and on Tuesday the 'Varsity eights will try conclusions.

The four-oared shell race between Cornell and the University of Pennsylvania freshmen will be two miles, and the 'Varsity crews will row four miles. Experts who have watched the work of the various crews during their practice predict some great racing. The freshman crews, according to all reports, are very evenly matched, and as they have but to row two miles, it should be a hard row all the way down the course.

The West Shore Railroad has made special preparations for handling the large crowds that will attend the races, both as regards transportation to and from this city, and on observation cars that will follow the racers over the entire course. This observation train will lie near Highland Station, and its speed will be so regulated that passengers will be opposite the racing crews from start to finish. The West Shore Road runs by the edge of the river, and as the course has been laid near the west bank of the Hudson, the advantages of that point are obvious, especially as under the rules the racing crews will at no time during the contest be more than 500 feet from the west bank of the Hudson River. The West Shore Road announces that should there be any postponement on account of rain or from any other cause the tickets issued on observation trains will be honored on any other day designated by the College Stewards.

Special trains to the races will run over the West Shore Road as follows: On June 26 and 27, leave foot of Franklin Street, North River, 11:15 and 12 noon; foot of West Forty-second Street, 11:35 A. M. and 12:15 P. M.; from Jersey City, Pennsylvania Railroad Station, 11:20 A. M. On June 27 only trains will leave from the same stations at 12:45 and 1 P. M., while there will be a special train for parlor car passengers only leaving Franklin Street at 1 P. M., Forty-second Street at 1:15, and Jersey City at 12:55 P. M. The trip takes about two hours and a half, so that all trains will arrive in time for the races, which to-morrow start at 4 o'clock and on Tuesday at 5:30.

The course for the 'Varsity race will be from a point three miles north of the Poughkeepsie Bridge, near Krum Elbow, and extending south for four miles, passing under the second span of the bridge, counting from the west shore. The starting line for the other races will be at the two-mile point of the 'Varsity race. The races in all events will be rowed down stream on the ebb tide, the four-oared race at 4 o'clock and the freshman eight-oared race at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. The university race will be rowed about 5:30 o'clock Tuesday afternoon.

The revenue cutters Manhattan and Hudson have been detailed to do the policing of the course. The course will be under the official supervision of Capt. L. N. Stodder, Supervisor of Anchorages, Port of New York, and all excursion boats will be given positions on the line. No vessel will be allowed on the course thirty minutes before the race. This will insure still water.

The following is a personnel of the crews:

COLUMBIA 'VARSITY CREW.

| Name. | Age. | Wt. Lbs. | Height. Ft. In. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hirart Thomas, bow | 23 | 153 | 5 10½ |
| A. N. Laurence, No. 2 | 20 | 150 | 5 10 |
| C. G. Meyer, No. 3 | 19 | 173 | 5 11½ |
| L. Le Prince, No. 4 | 22 | 165 | 6 ½ |
| S. F. Nash, No. 5 | 21 | 169½ | 5 10½ |
| J. W. McKay, No. 6, (Captain) | 22 | 161 | 5 11 |
| O. W. Erdal, No. 7 | 21 | 172 | 6 |
| B. M. Falconer, stroke | 19 | 170 | 6 |
| M. G. Bogue, coxswain | 18 | 110 | 5 5½ |

Average weight of eight men on crew, 164.8 pounds.

Average age of eight men on crew, 20.62 years.

FRESHMEN.

| Name. | Age. | Wt. Lbs. | Height. Ft. In. |
|---|---|---|---|
| F. C. Stechert, bow | 18 | 148 | 5 11 |
| C. W. Bartow, No. 2 | 19 | 140 | 5 8½ |
| G. C. Shroeder, No. 3 | 18 | 148 | 5 8 |
| T. L. Mount, No. 4 | 19 | 149 | 5 8 |
| D. W. Smyth, No. 5 | 19 | 170 | 5 10¾ |
| N. P. Vulte, No. 6 | 18 | 163½ | 5 10 |
| D. M. Armstead, No. 7 | 17 | 142 | 5 8½ |
| C. E. Fisk, stroke | 17 | 156 | 6 |
| R. L. Strebeigh, coxswain | 18 | 115 | 5 6 |
| R. H. Bateson, sub | 18 | 144 | 5 7½ |
| A. B. A. Bradley, sub | 18 | 141 | 5 8½ |
| F. B. Irvine, sub | 19 | 165 | 6 11¾ |
| R. B. Potts, sub | 19 | 159 | 5 8 |
| R. P. Jackson, sub | 18 | 142 | 5 7½ |

Average weight of eight men on crew, 152.00 pounds.

Average age of eight men on crew, 18 years.

Columbia has developed a crew every year since 1873. In that time it has won eight races, having been defeated by Yale, Harvard, Cornell, and University of Pennsylvania. The most recent victory was at Poughkeepsie in 1895, when its 'Varsity crew defeated Cornell and University of Pennsylvania. The freshman crews have won three races since 1880.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY.

| Name. | Age. | Wt. Lbs. | Height. Ft. In. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Seward Wilson Hartley, bow | 20 | 159 | 5 11 |
| Henry E. Vanderhoef, No. 2 | 22 | 161 | 5 8½ |
| Samuel W. Wakeman, No. 3 | 22 | 165 | 6 |
| Asa C. King, No. 4 | 21 | 165 | 6 |
| Edwin R. Sweetland, No. 5 | 23 | 172 | 6 |
| Robert W. Beardslee, No. 6 | 22 | 155 | 5 11 |
| William C. Dalzell, No. 7 | 21 | 158 | 5 11 |
| Ralph W. Robbins, stroke | 19 | 153 | 5 8½ |
| Schuyler L. Fisher, coxswain | 23 | 104 | 5 4 |
| Augustine R. Ayres, sub | 20 | 138 | 5 9 |
| Layton S. Lyon, sub | 20 | 156 | 5 10 |
| Lee F. Hammer, sub | 24 | 160 | 5 11 |
| Clifton B. English, sub | 22 | 165 | 5 9 |

Average weight of eight men on crew, 161 pounds.

Average age of eight men on crew, 21.25 years.

FRESHMEN.

| Name. | Age. | Wt. Lbs. | Height. Ft. In. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Arthur F. Brinckerhoff, bow | 18 | 138 | 5 9 |
| Henry L. Chase, No. 2 | 19 | 150 | 5 11½ |
| Lawrence S. Haskin, No. 3 | 19 | 155 | 5 10 |
| Frank H. Yeagle, No. 4 | 20 | 150 | 6 ¼ |
| Alfred S. Petty, No. 5 | 20 | 157 | 5 10½ |
| Edward H. Bowley, No. 6 | 20 | 155 | 5 10 |
| Edward D. Toohill, No. 7 | 19 | 145 | 5 10½ |
| John M. Francis, stroke | 20 | 154 | 5 11 |
| Guy E. Long, coxswain | 20 | 107 | 5 5 |
| William B. Kugler, sub | 21 | 145 | 5 6 |
| Henry L. Walker, sub | 21 | 135 | 5 6 |
| Walker O. Beyer, sub | 21 | 145 | 5 9½ |
| Eastman A. Burrows, sub | 19 | 152 | 5 8½ |

Average weight of eight men on crew, 150.5 pounds.

Average age of eight men on crew, 18.5 years.

FOUR-OARED CREW.

A. R. Ayres, bow; L. S. Lyon, No. 2; L. F. Hammer, No. 3; C. B. English, stroke; W. Smallwood, substitute.

Cornell has an enviable record for rowing. The first 'Varsity crew was developed in 1872. Three years later it scored its first victory, and from then until 1879 it remained unbeaten. In 1879 Columbia defeated the crew. In 1881 the crew was sent to England, and was defeated. Since then Cornell has won twenty races. The university had a clean record of victories after 1884, when University of Pennsylvania defeated it, until 1895, when Columbia won its last race. Cornell holds the world's record of 19:29 for four miles, made in a race with University of Pennsylvania, Harvard, and Columbia at Poughkeepsie in 1896. The freshman have rowed fourteen races, losing but two, both defeats being at the hands of Yale crews.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA 'VARSITY.

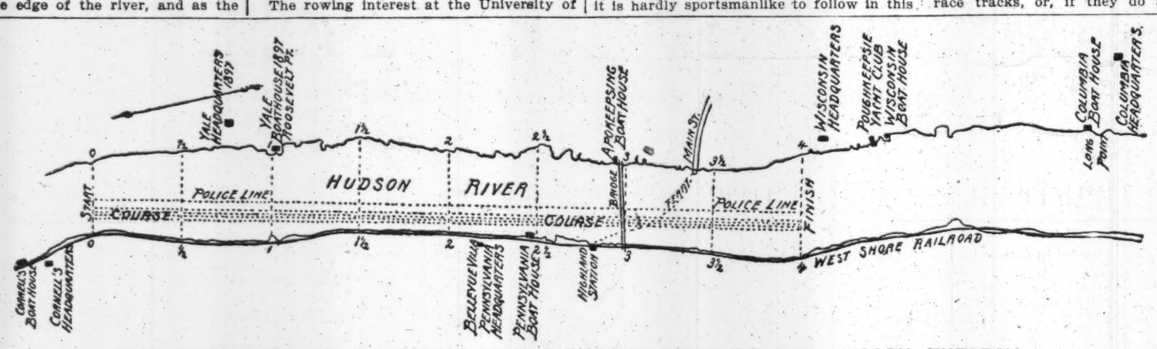
| Name. | Age. | Wt. Lbs. | Height. Ft. In. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lester Kintzing, Captain, bow | 20 | 156 | 5 11 |
| William R. Howell, No. 2 | 20 | 162 | 6 1 |
| F. L. Davenport, No. 3 | 21 | 154 | 5 8 |
| J. B. Snover, No. 4 | 23 | 166 | 5 11 |
| A. H. Flickwir, No. 5 | 20 | 170 | 5 10½ |
| W. A. Busch, No. 6, (Capt.) | 19 | 158 | 5 10½ |
| J. Herbert Hall, No. 7 | 23 | 181 | 6 ½ |
| L. A. Williams, stroke | 22 | 160 | 5 9½ |
| J. G. Dillon, coxswain | 20 | 154 | 5 5 |
| E. E. Haskins, sub | 19 | 106 | 5 1 |
| W. P. Hirshberg, sub | 20 | 141 | 5 7½ |

Average weight of eight men on crew, 162 pounds.

Average age of eight men on crew, 20.75 years.

The rowing interest at the University of Wisconsin was started in 1892, when the first eight-oared crew was formed.

The officials of the regatta are: Referee—Richard Armstrong, Yale; Official Timekeeper—F. R. Fortmeyer; College Timekeepers—Dr. W. B. Pelt, Columbia; F. D. Colson, Cornell; Louis C. Maderia, Jr., University of Pennsylvania; A. M. O'Dea, University of Wisconsin. Judges on Referee's Launch—W. A. Meckleham, Columbia; F. G. Schofield, Cornell; R. L. Hart, University of Pennsylvania; W. P. Hirshberg, University of Wisconsin. Judge at the Finish—Evert Jansen Wendell, Harvard.




THE COURSE TO BE FOLLOWED IN THE 'VARSITY RACE ON THE HUDSON TUESDAY.

## THE CREWS AT POUGHKEEPSIE.

### Figures of the Best Time Rows—The Wisconsin Crew Very Fast and Is Puzzling the Experts.

POUGHKEEPSIE, June 24.—Four miles straightaway over the Poughkeepsie course, with wind and tide assisting, Pennsylvania 'Varsity eight covered it in 19:23, Wisconsin 'Varsity eight, 19:56.

Three miles on Poughkeepsie course: Wisconsin 'Varsity eight, 14:51; Cornell 'Varsity eight, 14:56; Pennsylvania 'Varsity eight, 14:29; Columbia 'Varsity eight, 14:54.

Two miles on Poughkeepsie course: Cornell 'Varsity eight, 9:29; Cornell freshmen eight, 9:31; Pennsylvania 'Varsity eight, 9:33; Pennsylvania freshman eight, 9:44; Columbia 'Varsity eight, 9:37; Columbia freshman eight, 9:34; Wisconsin 'Varsity eight, 9:46.

These are the figures taken from the best time rows of the crews upon the Hudson River, which, with the exception of the Wisconsin boys, practically finished all their hard rowing to-night. The figures are taken from the time watches of friends of the crews, who were on the respective training launches. They are interesting, and yet mean nothing, for the trials were made at different times, with different water and wind conditions, and in some cases with a friendly crew pushing the race, while in others the crews, as in the case of the Wisconsins, were entirely alone.

Ward of Pennsylvania is perhaps one of the best informed men here as to water conditions, and when he is ready to let the press know just how fast his crew can row he selects an hour when all the conditions are favorable, and seeks the channel of the river.

Cornell has not, since the 'Varsity crew was in good condition, rowed over the course, but it is sufficient to say that they are in the usual Cornell trim.

Columbia has not had anything like what can be called time rows, and the times taken were when the crews appeafed to be at their best. It is possible they can do better. Both 'Varsity crews are rowing as fast and well seemingly as any on the river.

Wisconsin's time is taken from their first row down the river, and is exceptionally good, considering that there was a little swell in the channel. Their boat travels fast, although their stroke is by no means a pretty one, and this fact is making them a very uncertain quantity in the race of Tuesday. An old college racing expert said to-day:

"There will be three fast fighting crews in the race, Cornell, Columbia, and Pennsylvania, but these fellows from the West are puzzlers. To look at them row one would say their style put them out of the race, but to see their boat go is to admit that they will be in the race. They are certainly puzzlers."

YESTERDAY'S PRACTICE.

Water as smooth as a mill pond and not enough breeze to cause any discomfort delighted the various college crew coaches this morning, for it was the first time in five days that there was promise of having a full day's practice.

It was not long before they all took the opportunity to get on the water. Courtney and his Cornell crews were out first. He took the eights down the river against the tide for two miles, and then let them out for full speed back again. The time was fast, and the 'Varsity boat was as steady as a clock, a great improvement over previous practice. In fact, there is every indication that Courtney has followed his usual style and has fitted the men so that on race day they will be in the pink of condition to row. The boat did not check this morning, and the speed was even and quite remarkable.

The freshmen row, as they have for a fortnight, in beautiful style, and can only be beaten because of being a trifle light. The Cornell four, to which Courtney has devoted some time the past few days, has improved wonderfully, and will give the Pennsylvanians a tight race, although the majority of the experts here seem to pick the latter crew as a winner.

Ellis Ward got the Pennsylvania men out on the water at about 10:30 o'clock, and had them row down to the finish line of the four-mile course. Then he sent them all away together up the river, finishing forward the top of the course. No attempt was made to time the crews, but their form was splendid, the boats checking very little and going very fast. The four-oared crew has good speed, but the bow oar does not steer very well, and bad steering can very easily lose a two-mile fast race. Mr. Ward said this morning that his men were in splendid physical condition, and that he was proud of them. He said: "If I like them and am satisfied, that ought to tell the story."

Thomas F. Reith, who is to be the Pennsylvania timekeeper, was at the boathouse this morning, and was much pleased with the looks of the crews. He said he believed that their form and speed were better than those of the winning crew of last year, and that they were the best of the crews on the river.

Dr. Peet, with his Columbia crews, did not leave the boathouse until 11:30 o'clock. Dr. Peet, however, was out before this in one of the "tubs," giving some of the men blade practice. The freshmen got out first, and rowed a good way down the river, then rowing up with the tide. It must be conceded that this crew of youngsters make great speed with their boat. They keep it steady, too, and, despite the jerky finish with the oar and the long feather back, the boat does not seem to check perceptibly.

The 'Varsity got out a little later and took a pull, but not a long one, the sun being very hot, and Meyers, at No. 3, being in rather poor shape. It is possible that he will have to be supplanted by a substitute unless he improves.

For the first time, the Wisconsin crew got a good row on the river, and Coach McConville expressed himself as well pleased with the work done. The men rowed better and seemed in better shape than during the rough-water practice. The boat held its keel perfectly, and, while the blade work was a trifle ragged, the speed made was remarkable, considering the fact that the crew was only rowing from thirty to thirty-one strokes. The reach of the men, however, is considered phenomenal by all who have seen them, and their improved form this morning made the critics less harsh in opinions as to Wisconsin's probable place in the race. Coach McConville put the men through a hard three miles of rowing down the river, and then brought them back at a good clip. Their endurance is excellent, the men showing no distress at all when they came into the boathouse.

RAIN IN THE AFTERNOON.

A heavy rainstorm, accompanied by thunder and lightning, began about 3 o'clock, just when the coaches were thinking of going out, and it finally settled down into a heavy rain. Despite this the Wisconsin crew went to the top of the course and rowed to the finish, doing the last two miles in comparatively clear weather with a very smooth river.

Courtney decided not to be outdone, and he got his crews out and rowed a two-mile spurt, in which the 'Varsity for the first time beat the freshmen by fully three lengths, although the youngsters pulled a good hard race. Columbia waited too long, and the water began to roughen, so the practice was abandoned, while Ellis Ward concluded that Pennsylvania had done so well earlier in the day that it was useless to send them out again.

There has been a good deal of criticism at the various boathouses and among the college graduates here about the attitude of the crews of Columbia in chasing the Wisconsin crew each time they have been out. Wisconsin has had very little chance to get out on the river, and the impression is that it is hardly sportsmanlike to follow in this way. Last night the Columbia freshman crew rowed about them and tried them on short dashes, while this morning a crew of the Westerners had hardly got out before the scrub eight of Columbia chased them, and, while Coach McConville was trying to give them instructions, rowed alongside and pretended to race them. Criticism at the Cornell and Pennsylvania floats was very pointed and severe to-night. A member of the Wisconsin crew said: "We paid no attention to them, but it distracted our men from the coach, and was hardly the right thing."

Ellis Ward of Pennsylvania says that at the time set for the 'Varsity race on Tuesday, instead of slack water, there will be a heavy flood tide to row against. Mr. Ward, the proposed judge of Pennsylvania, says that he will not consent to the rowing of the race against the heavy flood tide, and it is not unlikely that a postponement may be asked for.

PRACTICE AT GALES FERRY.

### The Harvard Conchers Not Satisfied With the Work of the Freshmen.

GALES FERRY, Conn., June 24.—The work of the three Yale crews quartered at Broad View was light this morning. The 'Varsity eight pulled two miles up stream and then returned, the entire distance being covered in stretches with considerable coaching. The men show no small amount of improvement. They seem to be becoming accustomed to combining fierceness on the catch with deliberation on the recovery, which suffered when the coachers began driving them hard last week. The stroke this morning varied between 30 and 33.

The freshmen went out early, leaving the float about 8:30 o'clock. They pulled a half mile in about 2:45 and then after a few easy pulls returned to quarters.

The university four spent about an hour on the water. They have not been receiving much attention from the coachers during the past few days, and show a lack of coaching in their work.

The Harvard freshman eight was out early and rowed a mile at a racing clip. With a following wind and the tide slightly against them, the youngsters covered the distance in 5:39. This was not satisfactory to the coachers, who say that the men are not working as well as when they first arrived. The continued rough water has troubled the young oarsmen in their practice. Brownell at stroke is not doing the work the coachers would wish. This morning he seemed unable to get the stroke above 32—too low for a two-mile race.

Coach E. C. Storrow had every member of the 'Varsity eight out in the pair oar this morning working on the catch. Later the eight took their shell and rowed over to the west shore, opposite the navy yard. They pulled a number of stretches, hitting up the stroke at the finish of each stretch. Their work showed improvement over that of the last few days.

Perkins and Blake of the four returned from Cambridge to-day and went out with their two companions in the shell for some light work.

The Yale coachers and some of the university eight followed the Harvard freshmen during their push down the river this morning. From the launch their time for a half mile was caught at 2:35.

## BELMONT YEARLINGS SOLD.

### John Madden Paid $4,025 for a Son of Henry of Navarre.

Good prices ruled yesterday at the sale of yearlings from the Nursery Stud, the property of August Belmont. The animals were sold before the races began, in the sale paddocks, opposite the Sheepshead Bay track, by Auctioneer Easton. John Madden gave the top price of the sale—$4,025—for Yemassee, a colt by Henry of Navarre-imp. Yseult. The fillies Donna Henrietta, by Henry of Navarre-Belladonna, a half sister to Don de Oro; Lady of the Valley, by St. Sarian-Lady Violet, and Orienta, by Henry of Navarre-Oriegal, a half sister to Octagon, did not receive a bid. These animals were to be sold only on condition that they were to be raced as two and three year olds, and then returned to Mr. Belmont, who wished to retain them for breeding purposes.

The price of $1,000 was asked for the first bid in the cases of Lady of the Valley and Orienta, and $2,000 for Donna Henrietta, and, as in neither case was the amount offered, they were not sold.

The yearlings that brought $300 or more were as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Chestnut colt by Henry of Navarre-Soubrette; J. E. Madden | 2,800 |
| Bay colt by Margrave-Mount Vernon; C. Fleischmann's Sons | 1,550 |
| Red Mark, b. f., by Magnetizer-Red Girl; J. J. Marklein | 325 |
| Kalsomine, b. c., by Henry of Navarre-imp. Kate Allen; L. O. Appleby | 2,200 |
| Bay colt by Magnetizer-Whirlwind; Deimel & Farrell | 400 |
| Lanceman, ch. c., by Henry of Navarre-imp. Lack-a-Daisy; J. E. Madden | 1,500 |
| Monograph, ch c., by Margrave-Monopoly; R. W. Walden | 325 |
| Woodstock, ch. c., by Fiddlesticks-Wood Nymph; Deimel & Farrell | 800 |
| St. Glor, ch. c., by St. Saviour-Glory; J. J. Marklein | 1,000 |
| Plastic, b. f., by Fiddlesticks-Priceless; J. E. Madden | 1,000 |
| Nitrate, b. c., by Tea Tray-Nineveh; J. E. Madden | 300 |
| Kingbrook, b. c., by Henry of Navarre-imp. Lady Kilbrook; P. Belmont | 2,000 |
| Regea, b. f., by Margrave-Regalia; J. E. Madden | 350 |
| Bay colt by Henry of Navarre-Detection; A. J. Joyner | 500 |
| Yemassee, br. c., by Henry of Navarre-imp. Yseult; J. E. Madden | 4,025 |

# RACING AT SHEEPSHEAD BAY

## David Garrick Won the Great Trial Stakes of $20,000.

## FLY-BY-NIGHT DEFEATED IMP

### Other Races Won by Shoreham, Tinge, Diversion, and Dan Rice—No Decision in the Maher Case.

That the "Maher scandal" of Suburban Day, which was a two or three days' source of wonder and gossip among the regular racegoers had little or no effect upon the general public was shown pretty well by the attendance at the Sheepshead Bay track yesterday. It was far in excess of the number present on any day since the running of the Suburban, probably twice as large, and showed pretty conclusively that newspaper writers who have been harping on the damage done to the sport by the Maher scandal have been on the wrong tack. It would seem, further, to indicate that the public does not care a continental whether Maher was purposely left at the post, and that the whole affair has been a tempest in a teapot, and that the teapots have been in the newspaper offices. Incidentally it may be remarked right here, and as a dismissal of the matter for the day, that there was nothing done about that Maher matter yesterday, and that the whole thing will now go over to The Jockey Club for its action. Whatever that may be will be interesting principally to the parties immediately concerned—Mr. Clark and Maher—and that the public will not spend much time worrying over it. There have manifestly been so many crief of "Wolf!" when there was no wolf, that it is generally conceded that wolves do not abound on the race tracks, or, if they do abound, that the public is willing to take its chance of dodging them.

DAVID GARRICK'S SURPRISE PARTY.

"If they're going to investigate anything," said a veteran racegoer as he came away from the track yesterday, "they had better investigate the running of David Garrick. By no means on earth could a man who follows racing or studies the 'dope' be induced to back him to beat all the cracks and win the best and most valuable race of the season at the Sheepshead Bay track. He has been running a very bad last in his previous races, and as if he was worth a good deal less than 30 cents. Yet he goes out to-day and makes ducks and drakes of the rest of the field, and wins in a fashion such as is shown by only a very high-class race horse. What has Madden been doing with him in his past races?"

John Madden, owner of David Garrick, was probably as thoroughly surprised as was the old handicapper referred to after the race for the Great Trial Stakes, which his colt won. Madden has always held that David Garrick was a good colt, and that he would yet show it. The rest of the trainers have been laughing at him about this belief. In fact, Madden had about become convinced that the colt was of no account, and said that if he won any part of the money in the race it would be with Radford, and that he was only starting the other one because he had a sneaking fancy for the horse, and wanted to give him one more chance to show that he was not a counterfeit. How he felt about the matter was shown by the fact that he put his own stable jockey, Sims, up on Bradford, and got an outsider of no particular reputation, O'Leary, to ride the other trick.

As the race was worth $20,000, there was a big field of starters—17 in all—and so confident of winning the race were the Bromley Stable connections that they telegraphed all over the country to their friends to back their stable as a sure thing that could not be beaten. They were all right except for that confounded David Garrick, which no one had counted on as being of any account. The Bromley pair, Mesmerist and Missionary, were hot favorites for the race at 7 to 5, with the Daly pair, His Royal Highness and Erwin, and the Keene filly, Virginia Earle, second choices at sixes. The Green B. Morris pair, Modrine and Water King, were the next in demand at eights, and the rest of the field outsiders, with the Madden pair, Radford and David Garrick at 15 to 1, and not backed any to speak of.

HOW THE RACE WAS RUN.

As the race was run over the Futurity course, and so out of the chute, little of it was visible to any except those who braved the brisk wind that swept over the roof of the grand stand and watched proceedings from that elevation. What those who went to that vantage point saw was this: There was a short delay at the post, with one false break, in which Brigadier bolted clear across the track, and then a splendid start for all the field. The lot rushed up the stretch like a charge of cavalry, with Mesmerist, His Royal Highness, Brigadier, and Virginia Earle in the lead. These retained their lead for about half the course, with the rest well bunched behind them. At the top, where the horses come to the main track, Mesmerist had a couple of lengths' advantage over Virginia Earle and His Royal Highness, with Brigadier in a good place alongside them, next to the rail. Then there was a drive for the rail and a good place for the run home. In that drive His Royal Highness cracked and began to go to pieces, and Modrine tried to get in next to Brigadier, who was chasing Mesmerist. The Madden colors were hidden in the dust in the rear division. Modrine's effort to get to the front was nipped very quickly, for he ran into the neatest kind of a pocket formed by Virginia Earle, Brigadier, Radford, and Withers, the last two having managed to outstrip him in the brush. Odom had therefore to pull up or be run down, and sensibly took the latter course, and Modrine went back to the rear of the field.

Then on the extreme outside of the track there came into the race a new element in the shape of David Garrick. His rider took the horse diagonally across the track from the elbow to the rail and came with the most terrific burst of speed that any of the youngsters of the year have as yet shown. Economist must have had a dozen lengths the advantage of him when this electrifying run began. But before the last furlong post was reached, David Garrick had passed Erwin, Brigadier, Virginia Earle, and Withers in turn, and was only a couple of lengths behind Mesmerist, who was running a strong and game race. But he did not have speed enough to beat David Garrick this time at least, and, never once wavering in the speed he had so suddenly found, Garrick rushed by the judges three lengths in front of Mesmerist, and so placed the rich prize to his credit, and astounded all the horsemen who had been having their laugh at John Madden over his fancy for this "lobster," as they were pleased to term him. Mesmerist was pretty well played out when he came home a neck in front of Withers, who finished very strong. Brigadier was next, and then came Erwin, Radford, and Virginia Earle in a bunch. The rest of the lot were strung out over a long distance of ground, Last Cord bringing up the rear.

A PRETTY STEEPLECHASE.

Most picturesque of the races of the afternoon was the steeplechase over the full course. There were but five starters, and it was a race all the way, with but a single accident to mar it. That was the tumble of the favorite, Cock Robin, at the very last jump, which he took in company with Diversion, a hot second choice for the race. Cock Robin and King T. had made about all the running from the start, and kept so closely together as to make a very pretty picture of it, for Diversion was within three or four lengths of them all the time, and ready to take advantage of any slip they should make in the race. King T. fell back to third place when Diversion went up alongside of Cock Robin on the last turn before the run into the straight track was to be made. Diversion tried to get the lead, but Cock Robin had a little left, and when Diversion challenged he met the challenge with a grand response, and would not give up the lead. They came to the last jump together, Diversion rising just a bit the quickest to it. Cock Robin swerved just a trifle as he essayed the leap, pecked on top of the hurdle, and turned a complete somersault, landing his rider, Mara, on his head and shoulders. It was a bad fall, but fortunately neither the horse nor the rider were injured, though both were a bit dazed when they picked themselves up. That accident gave Diversion the lead and the race, for King T. had fallen behind the leaders quite a bit by a bad take off at next to the last jump. Veitch, who rode Diversion, thought he had the race in hand, and eased up on his horse. King T. came after him with a rush, and would have nipped him on the post but for the shouts of the crowd to Diversion's rider. Those shouts gave Veitch warning in time to pull himself together and win the race by a scant length. But it was a narrow squeak for the rider of Mr. Hooper's horse.

IMP BEATEN AGAIN.

Bendoran was made the favorite for the Sheepshead Bay Handicap, at a mile, in which a field of nine ran. Bendoran tried to win it just as he won a six-furlong race over the track on Tuesday, when he beat Imp with such surprising ease. His rider took him away to the front, and had a lead of a good half-dozen lengths at the end of a half-mile. That lead was decreased as he rounded the far turn to the home stretch, Imp and Fly by Night chasing him as fast as they could. Bendoran had run too fast in the early stage of the race to last out the mile, and when he got to the stretch was so fatigued by his efforts that he began to "back up." The result was that he was beaten home by both Fly by Night and Azucena, the latter showing a staying quality that no one had suspected her of, and finishing with about as good a showing of speed at the end of it, as she came from the rear of the procession. Imp was pulled up at the end, when Taral saw she had no chance to get any of the money, and finished seventh in the field of nine.

Shoreham showed a much-improved horse in the opening dash, when he beat the favorite, Mauvilla, by half a length, after the latter had led from the start up to the last strides of the race. Mauvilla was three lengths in front of her nearest competitor, Fluke, at the end of the run, and the latter the same distance ahead of Miss Dede.

Tinge won the second race very cleverly from Imperator, who made the running, and lasted further than he has at any of his previous races this year.

Dan Rice, favorite for the last race, made a runaway affair of it, winning as he pleased from Dr. Eichberg. Double Dummy and Sky Scraper had a lively brush for the third money, which the former finally got.

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling. Purse $650, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $100 to the second and $75 to the third. Futurity course. Time—1:11 2-5.

1—Shoreham, M. F. Dwyer's br. c., by Albert-Duchess May, $1,400, 106 pounds, 7 to 1 and 5 to 2.....(Odom)
2—Mauvilla, S. S. Brown's b. f., 102, 2 to 1 and 7 to 10.....(Wilson)
3—Fluke, Hayman & Frank's ch. g., 96, 6 to 1.....(McCue)

Miss Dede, 109, 30 to 1, (Crowhurst;) Ceylon, 94, 20 to 1, (O'Connor;) Eileen Daly, 89, 100 to 1, (Brennan;) Big Gun, 106, 3 to 1, (O'Leary;) All Gold, 101, 200 to 1, (Fletcher;) Golden Sceptre, 102, 200 to 1, (Romanelli;) Creeper, 104, 8 to 1, (H. Martin,) and Be Be S., 100, 100 to 1, (Mitchell,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a drive by a length and a half; three lengths between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—Highweight handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. Purse $750, added to a subscription of $10 each, only $5 if declared, of which $125 to the second and $75 to the third. Six and a half furlongs on main track. Time—1:20 4-5.

1—Tinge, J. Adam's br. h., 7 years, by Falconer-Tincture, 110 pounds, 5 to 2 and even.....(N. Turner)
2—Imperator, P. S. P. Randolph's br. h., 5, 110, 10 to 1 and 4 to 1.....(O'Leary)
3—St. Callatine, Sydney Paget's ch. m., 4, 127, 7 to 2.....(H. Martin)

Sweet Caporal, 3, 117, 10 to 1, (Spencer;) Byron McClelland, 6, 115, 7 to 1, (Sims;) Danforth, 4, 110, 20 to 1, (Morgan;) Concord, 5, 124, 12 to 1, (Taral;) Blarneystone, 4, 114, 25 to 1, (Bullman;) Bardella, 4, 111, 10 to 1, (McCue;) Lambent, 6, 131, 15 to 1, (R. Williams,) and Arbacea, 4, 128, 20 to 1, (Doggett,) also ran and finished as named.

Won ridden out by two lengths; a length between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—The Great Trial Stakes for two-year-olds. By subscription of $200 each, or only $15 if declared out by March 15; $50 if by April 15, or $75 if by May 15, starters to pay $250 additional. Guaranteed cash value, $20,000, of which $2,500 to the second and $1,500 to third. Futurity course. Time—1:12 2-5.

1—David Garrick, J. E. Madden's b. c., by Hanover-Peg Woffington, 115 pounds, 12 to 1 and 5 to 1, coupled with Radford. (O'Leary)
2—Mesmerist, Bromley & Co.'s ch. c., by Albert-Hindoo, 122, 7 to 5 and 3 to 5, coupled with Missionary.....(O'Connor)
3—Withers, P. J. Dwyer's ch. c., by Hanover-Dilemma, 115, 30 to 1.....(Wilson)

Brigadier, 112, 30 to 1, (Doggett;) Erwin, 115, 6 to 1, coupled with His Royal Highness, (Bullman;) Radford, 115, 12 to 1, coupled with David Garrick, (Sims;) Virginia Earle, 112, 6 to 1, (Spencer;) Mark Cheek, 122, 10 to 1, (Turner;) McMeekin, 122, 20 to 1, (Scherrer;) Oneck Queen, 119, 30 to 1, (A. Clayton;) Modrine, 122, 8 to 1, coupled with Water King, (Odom;) His Royal Highness, 129, 8 to 1, coupled with Erwin, (McCue;) Missionary, 129, (20) Missionary, coupled with Mesmerist, (Taral;) Stuart, 122, 50 to 1, (Hennessey;) Yellow Tail, 122, 15 to 1, (R. Williams;) Water King, 122, 6 to 1, coupled with Modrine, (Morgan,) and Last Cord, 122, 20 to 1, (H. Martin,) also ran and finished as named.

Won, ridden out, by three lengths; a neck between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—The Sheepshead Bay Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. To the winner $1,200, to the second, $200, and to the third, $100. One mile. Time—1:39 4-5.

1—Fly By Night, P. Dunne's ch. g., 3 years, by Candlemas-Flibbertigibbet, 108 pounds, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Bullman)
2—Azucena, George J. Long's b. m., by Pardee-Starlight, 4, 98, 25 to 1 and 6 to 1.....(O'Connor)
3—Bendoran, W. B. Jennings's ch. h., by Sir Modred-Oran, 4, 123, 2 to 1.....(Sims)

Kinnikinnic, 5, 115, 20 to 1, (McCue;) Candle Black, 4, 113, 15 to 1, (Odom;) St. Cloud, 5, 118, 7 to 1, (Spencer;) Imp, 5, (Taral;) Bangle, 4, 114, 8 to 1, (Turner,) and George Keene, 4, 114, 7 to 1, (H. Martin,) also ran and finished as named.

Won driving by three parts of a length; two lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap steeplechase for four-year-olds and upward. Purse, $650, added to a subscription of $10 each, only $5 if declared, of which $100 to the second and $50 to the third. Full steeplechase course. Time—5:19 2-5.

1—Dillon, Mr. Chamblet's b. g., 5 years, by Rayon d'Or-Di Vernon, 168 pounds, 13 to 10 and 1 to 4.....(Veitch)
2—King T., Harry W. Smith's b. g., 6, 146, 20 to 1 and 3 to 1.....(Mr. Smith)
3—Nestor, H. S. Page's b. g., 5, 135, 60 to 1.....(Brazil)

Sister Stella, 143, 5 to 1, (Cochrane,) also ran. Cock Robin, 147, 11 to 10, (Mara,) also ran, but fell at the last jump.

Won easily by half a length; thirty lengths between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. Purse, $700, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $125 to second and $75 to third. One mile and a sixteenth on turf. Time —147 1-5.

1—Dan Rice, Hayman & Frank's ch. h., 4 years, by Hanover-Jess, $1,000, 101 pounds, 8 to 5 and 3 to 5.....(McCue)
2—Dr. Eichberg, C. Fleischmann's Sons' br. c., 3, 96, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Wilson)
3—Double Dummy, F. Frisble & Co.'s b. g., 5, 100, 25 to 1.....(Mitchell)

Sky Scraper, 3, 83, 5 to 1, (Odom;) Tyrshena, 3, 85, 7 to 2, (O'Connor;) Greatland, 3, 106, 15 to 1, (Phelan;) Millstream, 4, 104, 20 to 1, (Crowhurst;) Rinaldo, 4, 93, 60 to 1, (Hertig;) Pacemaker, 4, 101, 40 to 1, (Bradford;) Camotop, 3, 96, 100 to 1, (Romanelli;) Bona Dea, 4, 91, 60 to 1, (Hothersall;) The Burlington Route, 3, 106, 20 to 1, (Richards,) and Estaca, 5, 100, 7 to 1, (H. Martin,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by a length; two lengths between second and third.

## INTER-STATE TENNIS LEAGUE.

### Championship Series of Matches Begun on Staten Island.

The New Jersey and New York Tennis League, which was reorganized last Spring from the old Inter-Club League of Northern New Jersey, opened its championship series of inter-club matches yesterday afternoon at the Staten Island Cricket Club grounds. Four clubs were represented, the Orange, L. T. C., the Montclair A. C., the Morristown F. C., and the Staten Island C. C., while the West Side T. C. had a bye in the first round. Each club is represented by one player in the singles and one team in the doubles. The results follow:

Championship Singles.

# GERMAN ANTI-STRIKE BILL

## Recent Discussions in the Reichstag Awakened Much Interest.

## THE OPPOSITION WAS FIRM

### Present Prospects of the Canal Bill Are Likewise Clouded — Parties Are Widely Split.

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BERLIN, June 24.—The attention of the Reichstag last week was chiefly devoted to the Anti-Strike bill, and the public showed more interest in this than in any other measure of the session. The galleries were filled for the first time, and even the members generally attended. Usually half the seats are empty. The press also devoted a vast amount of space to the measure, and the agitation against it became more active during the few days preceding the debate. This was not confined to the Socialists, as the Evangelical, Catholic, and labor unions and the Central Committee of Christian Miners pronounced against the bill. Even the committee of the Trade Court of Berlin, a semi-Court institution, petitioned against the measure, and asked all other such courts and organizations of laborers and employers to do the same.

It was clear from the beginning of the debate that the Government's case was lost. The Ministers and Conservatives never showed a ray of confidence. Their whole attitude was apologetic. On the other hand, the attacks, which were uncommonly sharp, came from all parties except the Conservative. The vigor of the attack of the Centrists and National Liberals was scarcely inferior to that of the Socialists. The Centrist leader, Herr Lieber, was called to order for a sharp arraignment of the courts for recent "monstrous decisions" against laborers. The National Liberal leader, Herr Bassermann, complained that the measure pleased nobody but Social Democrats, giving them excellent material for agitation. Herr Bebel, the Socialist leader, spoke for two hours, attacking the bill with great sarcasm and vigor.

The points made by the more moderate opponents of the measure were that it is unnecessary class legislation, and that the present laws are adequate and reach all cases of strikers maltreating others. They demanded, instead of the harsh punishment provided by the bill, full freedom for labor unions to form coalitions with each other.

It is understood the Centrists will seek to pass a law in the Autumn abolishing the prohibition against labor organizations confederating. Prince Hohenlohe, the Imperial Chancellor, promised this years ago, and if the Government refuses to carry out the promise the Centrists themselves will present the bill. If the Government yields it will aid the passage of a law protecting workmen who are willing to work. But such a measure must be based upon the common law of the empire.

Before the Canal Committee, Herr Thielen, the Prussian Minister of Public Works, in behalf of the Ministry and with the express approval of the Emperor, said that if the bill passed the Government would undertake to improve the waterways in Upper Silesia, to Berlin, so as to make them navigable for 450-ton boats and equalize the railway rates of Silesia with those of Westphalia, and give Westphalia a concession to build a canal. The Lippe Government declines to embody these compensations in the bill. Dr. Miquel, the Minister of Finance, declared that further compensations were not to be discussed.

The present prospects of the bill are clouded. As soon as it was seen the Ministry was willing to make compensation, the Agrarians adopted a policy of smothering the measure under a multitude of claims, estimated already at half a billion marks. Count von Kanitz and other Agrarians demanded, in behalf of East and West Prussia, an improvement of the Vistula and a system of canals leading out of the river. The Brandenburg members demand improvements in the Oder, Spree, and Wartha, costing 100,000,000 marks, and Saxony and Hanover, although they will benefit immensely by the canal, claim compensations. The extremists demand a pledge that the freight tolls on the canal will not be lower than on the railways.

In the Canal Committee, Herr Barth, Freisinnige leader, moved concessions which the Government regarded as inadmissible, and his motion was rejected. This foreshadows the committee's rejection of the bill. If it is not passed by the House over the committee's adverse report, the Landtag will be dissolved. Rumor has it the Premier has had a royal decree to that effect ready since June 15. The Cologne Gazette not only expects an early dissolution, but considers a change of Ministry probable, and plainly hints that Dr. Miquel will have to go. The consequences of an appeal to the country are already occupying attention, as it will be most important and far reaching; inaugurating, perhaps, a new era in Prussian politics.

The Hamburger Correspondent, often used by the Government to express its views, says a dissolution will result in a majority for the canal at the expense of the Conservatives. The entire Government machinery will be set in motion against the Conservatives, which will be novel and risky, as it might compel the Government to rely on the support of men of different principles than hitherto. The elections would strengthen the Liberals, and, perhaps the Radical-Liberals, which would be uncomfortable for the Government. The remnant of the Conservatives would become more Agrarian than ever, the alliance of the Government parties would be broken up, and the Centrists would hold more trumps than ever.

# GERMANY AND THE TARIFF.

### Merchants Say Their Exports Here Are Discriminated Against—Retaliation Is Likely.

BERLIN, June 24.—The trade relations between the United States and Germany continue to attract considerable attention. The chief Agrarian organ, the Deutsche Tages-Zeitung, leaves no doubt that Count von Kanitz's recent motion for a modification of the tariff of 1879 was aimed at the United States, and was intended to counteract the differential treatment of German sugar and the reciprocity concession to France. The paper reiterates the charge that the United States has broken the most-favored-nation clause of the treaty with Germany, and points to the complaints of exporters of the alleged annoyances to which they are subjected by the United States customs officials.

The report of the Society of Berlin Merchants and Manufacturers complains that the United States customs officials arbitrarily raise invoices without regard to the prices paid in the country of origin, and it is claimed the United States customs methods operate especially to the disadvantage of German manufactures upon which a drawback has been paid. The report further asserts that the price proved to have been paid in Germany should be accepted as final in the United States, and adds that the prospect of better treatment of German exports is very slight.

The Bremen Chamber of Commerce report also complains that the United States tariff policy is "growing more and more intolerable," and sees no prospect of finding a market to replace that of the United States. Hence, it concludes, the export of textiles is threatened with narrowing markets in the immediate future.

The Elberfeld Chamber of Commerce complains that many looms in Germany have to stand idle because the usual American orders have not arrived, and says: "The Dingley law is having serious consequences in Germany. The exports of textiles are declining."

# TO REPRESENT GERMANY HERE.

### Dr. von Schwarzenstein to Replace the Ambassador Temporarily.

BERLIN, June 24.—The North German Gazette announces that Dr. Mumm von Schwarzenstein, Minister to Luxemburg, has been appointed to replace Dr. von Holleben, the German Ambassador to the United States, during the latter's two months' absence from Washington.

### Steamer Damaged by an Iceberg.

LONDON, June 24.—The British steamer Forest Holme, Capt. Johnstone, from Montreal, June 8, via Sydney, C. B., June 12, for Newcastle, has arrived in the Tyne with bowsprit carried off and bows extensively damaged from colliding with an iceberg while on the voyage across.

# GOSSIP OF ROYAL CIRCLES.

### Queen Victoria Returns to Windsor from Balmoral Castle—American Women at Society Functions.

LONDON, June 24.—The Queen arrived at Windsor Castle Friday, after spending a month at Balmoral Castle, Scotland, where the weather enabled her to enjoy constant driving, to the benefit of her health. Great preparations are being made at Aldershot Camp for the review of troops by her Majesty Monday. Most of the Princes and Princesses will be present.

Royalties were much in evidence during the past week. The Queen and the Prince of Wales won a number of prizes for horses and cattle at the Royal Agricultural Society's show at Maidstone, Kent, while almost daily members of the royal family have been engaged in advancing the cause of charity, opening bazaars and sales of needlework, or giving garden fêtes.

Tuesday, the anniversary of her Majesty's accession to the throne, in 1837, was a specially busy day. The Duke of Connaught reviewed the Yeomen of the Guard at Buckingham Palace. It was a brilliant society function, the royalties, Henry White, Secretary of the United States Embassy; J. R. Carter, Second Secretary of the United States Embassy, and Mrs. Carter; Col. Samuel S. Sumner, the United States Military Attaché, and Mrs. Sumner, and Lieut. Colwell, the United States Naval Attaché, and Mrs. Colwell, being among those present. The Duchess of Albany's garden party, held in behalf of charity, was the rendezvous of most of the fashionable people, including the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, the Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury, the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough, Lord and Lady Mount-Stephen, Lady William Beresford, Lord and Lady Strathcona and Mount-Royal, and Mr. and Mrs. Andrew J. Carnegie.

Princess Christian's sale of work from the Royal School of Art Needlework, Monday and subsequent days, was a great success. Many distinguished persons were among the salespeople, including some Americans, Lady Deerhurst, and Mesdames Bonynge and Bradley Martin. The Albert Hall Bazaar, however, in aid of the fund for the Charing Cross Hospital, was the crowning charitable function of the season. The admirable untiring work of Mesdames Paget and Ronalds in connection therewith is a matter of general comment, and promises to lead to insistent demands for their services at all future events of a similar character. It was an immense success, beyond the most roseate dreams. The receipts were over $60,000. The flower stall where the Duchess of Marlborough and Mrs. Paget were active, took in $2,000, and the American stall of Mesdames Mackay, Ronalds, Bradley Martin, and Lady Randolph Churchill netted $1,500. Mrs. Brown Potter says 1,000 drinks were sold, and the tips to the ladies dispensing them aggregated $600.

The greatest success of the bazaar was the American bar, at which Ladies Hesketh and Anglesey and Mrs. Frank Mackay, all Americans, assisted Mrs. Brown Potter. But the chief attraction of the bar was an array of smart young men in white bar dress customary in America, but quite a novelty here. They included the Duke of Manchester, Lord Yarmouth, Lord Vivian, Lord Edward Somerset, Lord Henry Somerset, and Ralph Pulitzer. They were all in much demand by fashionable customers and received large tips, a lady presenting the Duke of Manchester with a ten-pound note in payment for a cocktail, telling him "to keep the change."

The season, on the whole, is proving most successful, and the shopkeepers and dressmakers are jubilant. They say they were never so busy late in the season as during the present year, one reason given being the extremely fragile character of the dress materials which are now fashionable. Instead of dresses lasting a season, as usual, ladies are obliged to have entirely new outfits in the middle of the season. Money seems in every way more plentiful. The lavish entertainments of past seasons have been surpassed this season, and the sums paid to singers and pianists for private entertainments are fabulous. Mme. Melba is booked for eleven private parties, at which she receives 400 guineas each. Mrs. Harmsworth has issued invitations to a party early in July, at which Paderewski, Melba, Susan Strong, and Cobelin will all perform.

The pressure of applications for admission to the International Council of Women, to open June 26 and last until July 8, has been great that it was found necessary to change the place of meeting to the large Convocation Hall of Church House. An interesting feature will be the attendance of Chinese delegates. The Countess of Aberdeen, the President of the council, has been notified by the Chinese Minister of the appointment of the wife of Shen, an attaché of the Chinese Legation, as an official delegate. She will be accompanied by an interpreter and two other Chinese ladies, and will be attended by Dr. Kang, who took a medical degree in America, and Miss Kang. A crowd of American women of all professions will be in attendance.

# SPAIN'S CESSION TO GERMANY.

### Queen Regent Signs the Bill Disposing of the Carolines—Dissatisfaction in Germany.

MADRID, June 24.—The Queen Regent has signed the bill for the cession to Germany of the Caroline Islands.

BERLIN, June 24.—The refusal of the Reichstag, Thursday, by an immense majority, to refer the bill to a committee is equivalent to the death, in its present form, of the ratification of the purchase of the Caroline, Ladrone, and Pelew Islands. There was but little excitement. Although the Centrists voted for the purchase, their leader spoke slightingly of the acquisition, and the public shows little enthusiasm on the subject. The Kladderadatsch has published a striking cartoon, belittling the purchase. In the foreground are the head, feet, and tail of a horse whose body had been devoured by a rotund tiger crouching on the Island of Guam, in the background, wearing an Uncle Sam's hat, while the German eagle hovers in the air and does not find a place to alight.

### Acquisition of Carolines Celebrated.

BERLIN, June 24.—Emperor William this evening celebrated the acquisition by Germany of the Caroline Islands. All the warships in the harbor of Kiel displayed electric signals.

# THE REGATTA AT KIEL.

### Emperor William Will Stay Till Its Close and Then Start for Norway.

BERLIN, June 24.—Emperor William arrived at Kiel on Thursday, and the regatta there began the same day. The Empress, the Grand Dukes of Oldenburg and Saxe-Weimar, Prince Rupert of Bavaria, and the Minister of Marine are attending the regatta. Several races were held inside and outside the harbor Thursday, yesterday, and to-day.

His Majesty's yacht Meteor won a sea race to-day, the Emperor commanding. The regatta will continue until July 4, when the Emperor begins his Norwegian trip on the imperial yacht Hohenzollern. There were 502 yachts and other boats entered for the regatta. Last year there were 483. Exclusive of the torpedo flotilla, 32 German warships are anchored off Kiel. So far the weather has been unfavorable for racing.

The Emperor, after his return from Norway, will have a conference with Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria and the Prince Regent of Bavaria at Reichenhall.

The Imperial Chancellor, Prince Hohenlohe, goes in July on his usual Summer visit to Altaussee, Austria, where he will be visited by Count Goluchowski, the Austrian Foreign Minister.

### German Socialist Editor Acquitted.

BERLIN, June 24.—The editor of the Vorwaerts, the Socialist organ, has been acquitted of the charge of slandering the highest Saxon Court. He said in his paper that it was a well-known practice in the Dresden Court to treat Social Democrats as possessing less rights than other citizens. A Berlin Judge held that the proofs offered substantiated the statement conclusively. The reactionary press commented severely on the decision, but all shades of liberal papers receive it with great satisfaction.

### Anti-Budget Riots in Spain.

MADRID, June 24.—The anti-budget demonstrations are increasing in riotousness, and gendarmes have been obliged to intervene in several provinces. The Prefect has prohibited a meeting which was to be held in Madrid this evening.

# GERMAN LABORERS' HOMES

## Poor People in Rural Districts Have Cramped Quarters.

## SEVERAL FAMILIES IN A ROOM

### Growth of the Jews' Power in the Empire—Princess Louise of Coburg's Condition.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, June 13.—Workmen's dwellings have been under discussion in castle and cottage throughout Germany during the past week. A private speech, purported to have been made by the Emperor, started the matter. During a visit to the estate at Cadinen, which was presented him by Herr Birkner, he is reported to have said that the pigeries were veritable palaces as compared with the laborers' dwellings in the eastern provinces, and to have added that such a state of things cannot continue. The opinion attributed to his Majesty is by no means palatable to the Agrarians, who declare that the Emperor cannot possibly have spoken as reported. In the Reichstag Herr Singer, the Socialist orator, quoted his Majesty's utterances to the discomfiture of the Junkers, who retorted by describing the town workmen's dwellings as even more disgraceful than those provided by the landowners for the rural laborers.

That the proletarian element in Germany, whether rural or urban, is badly housed is undeniable. Count Klinkowstrom asserted in the Reichstag that on rural property belonging to the City of Berlin eight married couples sleep in one room during the harvesting season, and, though the City Fathers contest the statement, it is borne out by other witnesses. In the villages of the eastern provinces it is by no means uncommon for three generations to occupy a cottage composed of a single room. Such men as Pastors Wagner and Wittenberg say that the immorality which is admittedly so general in Germany is in a large measure distinctly traceable to the shameful housing of the poor.

In what horrible dens the urban poor dwell is known only to the police officers called in after a crime or a suicide, and to the medical men summoned to the bedsides of the dying. Not exceptionally 115 persons are crowded into a four-storied house. Ten persons are often found sleeping in one room. The cellars and attics of houses in German towns are always inhabited by whole families, and such exorbitant prices as 40 marks monthly are frequently demanded for a cellar dwelling. The sanitary police regulations theoretically prohibit the use of unhealthy rooms for human dwellings, but the overcrowding of these pest holes and the high rents exacted for them show that the regulations remain a dead letter. If the Emperor determines to see that the poor are decently housed he will accomplish more for the future of Germany than by building a thousand battleships.

The Grünau rowing regatta proved a great success this year. On Sunday, the second day, the Emperor and Empress put in their appearance to witness the contest for the silver cup presented in 1888 by Emperor Frederick. The trophy must be won three successive years before it becomes the property of the winning club, and was won this year by the Berlin Ruder Club. The Favorite-Hammonia crew of Hamburg, who captured the cup last year, made a hard struggle to defend their prize, and were only beaten by half a length, after an exciting finish. On Monday the big race was the great prize of Berlin, worth 5,000 marks, for which the Wiking-Berlin, the Spreehort Ruder Club, the Berlin Ruder Club, and the Favorite-Hammonia competed. The Berlin Ruder Club also won this contest.

The Czar's Government is in conflict with the free Hanseatic town of Bremen, which refuses to pay compensation for the arrest of a Russian Pole accused of theft on an Atlantic liner some months ago. Diplomatic relations have been broken off by the recall of the (non-resident) Russian Minister and the withdrawal of the Russian Consul's powers. There is no danger of an army being sent from Bremen to sack St. Petersburg, because the burghers, according to the constitution of the German Empire, have no right to carry on a war. Russia, however, is not bound by the German Constitution, and could at any moment land forces at Bremerhaven to obtain satisfaction and punish the Bremen people by capturing the City Hall and emptying the famous wine cellars of the Rathshaus. If the Russian Government has not been misrepresented, there is no intention at St. Petersburg to proceed to such extremes, and the only practical outcome of this international rupture will be to attract attention to the comic opera character of the diplomatic rights of the smaller German States.

### THE JEWS OF GERMANY.

Count Pückler is continuing his Jew-baiting crusade, and lectured in Berlin on Thursday and Saturday on "The Progressive Judaisation of Germany." He states that Berlin contains 110,000 Jews and that 45 per cent. of the houses of Berlin belong to Jewish owners. Unless something is done to arrest the Jewish movement, he asserts that in twenty years not a single building in the whole city will be owned by Christians. This exponent of Christian charity invited his audience to wage a merciless war on those they term the "godless, lying, thievish Jews." Finally the Count became so violent that the police interfered and dissolved the meeting.

The Socialists are making capital out of the Penal Servitude bill for agitation purposes, and are holding meetings daily throughout the country to denounce the measure. The National Socialists, whose leader is ex-Pastor Naumann, are also on the warpath, and likewise demand that the Reichstag shall reject the bill on the first reading, without even referring it to a committee. That not only the revolutionary element but also a large section of the law-abiding population is inimical to the bill is shown by the attitude of the Coburg-Gotha Landtag, which, after passing a resolution of regret that the plenipotentiary of the Duchy in the Bundesrath had not opposed the project, adopted a motion calling on him to vote against the Emperor's bill should it pass the Reichstag and return to the Bundesrath for ratification.

Even in Germany the servant girl question is an acute one, and the Hotel Keepers' Association, in its annual assembly, has been discussing the scarcity of servants Cooks and good maids easily command wages ranging from 60 to 70 marks, it was announced, and yet cannot be persuaded to accept service in hotels. In private houses the same complaint is heard. Many German housewives whose position compels them to keep two or three servants, find it impossible to get girls to remain long in a situation. Directly they have saved a few marks the girls take lessons in dressmaking or some other calling by which they hope to escape the odium of being "in service." In Berlin quite a number of ladies do much of the housework themselves on account of the difficulty of getting good servants.

### PRINCESS LOUISE OF COBURG.

Princess Louise of Coburg arrived in Dresden on Monday and was transferred to Dr. Pierson's well-known asylum at Lindenhof, in the vicinity of the Saxon capital. She has been placed under the permanent legal guardianship of Dr. Karl von Feistmantel, her provisional curator during her detention at Purkersdorf. Baron von Krafft-Ebbing, the celebrated specialist, has written a detailed report on the mental condition of the Princess, stating that she has been weak-minded for a number of years, and is not in a condition to be left at large.

The sentence against Lieut. Matatschitsch, the Princess's amant, has been confirmed by the Superior Court, and his imprisonment will prevent him from endeavoring to effect the Princess's liberation for some years to come. The friends of the Princess, however, persist in asserting that she is not insane.

The Grand Duke of Hesse is suffering from a mild attack of smallpox.

The Rev. Gilbert Reid, an American missionary, who is collecting funds for the establishment of an international institute in Peking, is in Berlin, and has been granted an audience by Prince Hohenlohe, the Imperial Chancellor.

On the occasion of the unveiling of Helmholtz's statue in front of Berlin University the Emperor sent the great scientist's widow a cordial letter and a bust of himself.

Berlin University attracts a larger number of students every term. This Summer 4,967 students have registered, as against 4,648 last year. Besides the regularly matriculated students, 4,252 other persons attend the lectures, including 177 women.

### Statue of Thomas Hughes Unveiled.

LONDON, June 24.—The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Most Rev. Frederick Temple, D. D., formerly head master of Rugby School, unveiled at Rugby to-day, in the presence of a distinguished assembly, a statue erected to the memory of the late Thomas Hughes, Q. C., author of "Tom Brown's School Days," "Tom Brown at Oxford," &c., and founder of the British settlement of Rugby, Tenn.

# THE PASSING OF M. DUPUY

## Republicans Resent His Poor Imitation of Napoleon.

## DREYFUS'S FOES ARE ACTIVE

### Claim the Bordereau Was Copied by Esterhazy from the Original—Automobile Show Was a Success.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 16.—We are again in the throes of a Ministerial crisis, and, though there is every reason to believe that M. Raymond Poincaré's solution will be a satisfactory one, for the moment, at any rate, the future is not altogether without a cloud. But we have got rid of M. Dupuy, and for that I think everybody is grateful. In all probability this is the last which we shall hear of M. Dupuy, who, though a man of experience and some intellectual worth, was hardly able to guide the destinies of France. M. Dupuy was the personification of vulgarity. He bore the fact imprinted on every line of his coarse features, and in every line of his wretchedly banal deliverances. From his ears to his feet he was hoggish. His closely cropped hair bristled on his head; his generous paunch encroached on his shoulders; his great neck was a series of pink folds. His success was due to an exaggerated greasiness, for he was greased, as it were, to every conceivable contact. He slipped through every sort of combination to catch him and trip him. He was the prize pig at the top of the greasy pole of politics; but nothing held him there. These characteristics have been variously described as affability, as subtlety, as a marvelous power of shuffling the parliamentary cards, of bringing the various groups into unison, of pleasing everybody all round and all at once.

But the quality was a physical, not a parliamentary one, and M. Dupuy would have been caught long ago but for this eel-like slipperiness. As it is, he will now be left to fry in his own grease, as the French say.

### DUPUY PLAYS NAPOLEON.

As with every Frenchman, moreover, there came a moment in the life even of this greasy personage to play the rôle of Napoleon. There is no Frenchman who does not play at Napoleon from time to time. On Grand Prix days, especially, and on the 14th of July, the French cabman, for instance, cocks his hat sideways, and with a superb gesture, refuses to accept fares. He wends his way silently and solemnly up the Rue Lafayette as if he were crossing the Alps or retreating from Moscow. To hail him is an insult, an act of lèse majesté. He takes no money, but he enjoys one-half hour at least of unalloyed sublimity, the delicious illusion of greatness. It is thus, sooner or later, with every prominent French statesman. He brings down not the mailed fist which is a Teutonic specialty, but the legendary cocked hat, on to the Ministerial table, and for one week thereafter he is at the head of an army of cuirassed and helmeted dragoons and red-breeched infantrymen, who win miniature Jenas at every corner of the street. The gun carriages rattle, the swords flash, the soldiers salute, and there is an especially devised claque which shouts "vive this!" or "vive that!" as the case may be—an echo, distant, indeed, but very fascinating to those who provoke it.

But after Jena comes Waterloo, and M. Dupuy's Waterloo was fought out last Tuesday in the Chamber, following closely upon his successful military display at Longchamps two days before. The scene at Longchamps was brilliant in the extreme. It was a regular Grand Prix day. Not for eleven years, if I remember rightly, has rain fallen during the Grand Prix, and Sunday last was no exception. The sky was cloudless, a blazing sheet of blue overhanging the great masses of midsummer foliage in the Bois which a wild wind swept into disorder.

### THE SCENE AT LONGCHAMPS.

In spite of the current belief that trouble was to be expected, the crowd in the Bois and around the race course was as great as ever. It is true that the mutuals took less money than usual, but if betting men were timid the mob was just as dense. All along the Champs Elysée, from the Presidential Palace, the route was lined with soldiers and sightseers and police—the soldiers with glittering helmets and loaded carbines, the police a mass of blue, the public a mass of black. The road was a wide carpet of white flame, along which spun thousands of bicycles and automobiles, twisting in and out of the dense traffic with its brilliant equipages radiant with the women's toilets, with the red of their parasols, the lilac, and blue cornflower, and rose, and corn-yellow of their unimaginable hats. The houses were aglow with the Summer sun. Beneath the trees the shadows fell in wide spots and broad streams like welcome rain. Countless tables were spread out for the thirsty all along the route, and in the weighing inclosure at Longchamps not a chair was unoccupied. The President passed like a flash, almost as quickly as Perth, the winner of the big race. And not a soul decried him, and all the private detective police force of Paris was there to acclaim him. In the grand stand he passed almost unnoticed; the heroes of the day were, as they always are at these big meetings, the English jockeys and trainers upon whose thin, expressionless lips, set in square, impenetrable, brick-like faces, the sporting public hangs with the expectant humility of a dog waiting for a bone.

And no sooner was the Grand Prix over than M. Loubet drove back again to the Elysée, as calmly and peaceably as he came. The crowd outside the course might have become unmanageable if the situation had lasted much longer, for thirst was universal and excessive and beer flowed freely. But as it was, the mob contented itself with some rough horseplay at the Armenonville restaurant, where a few chairs and tables were broken up, and then dispersed.

Nothing, indeed, could be conceived of a more thoroughly reprehensible character than the silly insult inflicted on M. Loubet the previous Sunday by the half-demented Baron de Christiani, whose outburst had the sole effect of procuring him four years' imprisonment, of creating one more historical walkingstick associated with decadent French aristocracy, and of getting him expelled from his club. On that day, however, the police behaved like madmen, and their brutality was too blind to be condoned. But last Sunday I noticed nothing of the kind. Yet—and such is the Nemesis which awaits both innocent and guilty, M. Dupuy fell from power because, so said the Radicals and Socialists, his police were too zealous on Grand Prix Sunday. The reason is that the extreme Republicans suspected M. Dupuy of having attempted that particular masquerade in the rôle of a Napoleon to which I have already alluded. The Socialists were getting afraid of the man who made himself responsible for such stern measures of repression.

### SOCIALISTS SUPPORT DREYFUS.

Just at present the Socialists are in a very strong position on account of their persistent advocacy of Dreyfus. Part of their programme has always been military reform, and now they seem to have a fair chance of carrying this through. The Radicals, on the other hand, though Dreyfusards to a man, are not anti-military, and the acquittal of Dreyfus cannot have much practical result for them, politically speaking, beyond proving that they were in the right. The Socialists, on the other hand, feel that their great opportunity is at hand. They can now proclaim, as indeed they are doing, that they alone understand the true republican idea, and are the custodians of the republican tradition. So they tried to convert Sunday's proceedings into a Socialist demonstration, and when they found that Dupuy would not consent to this, they bowled him out.

### POINCARÉ'S AMBITION.

We shall certainly witness within the next month, and during the whole period which will immediately precede the Exhibition, a great revival of Socialist effort, both in Parliament and throughout the country. To stem this Socialist tide, M. Poincaré got together a scratch Government containing most of the old Ministerial elements, the old chevaux de retour, which have done service for years, with perhaps just a slightly higher proportion of pure Radicals than M. Dupuy had with him. The Radicals were the pivot of the combination, and when they chose to coalesce with the Socialists the days of Poincaré's Cabinet were over.

M. Raymond Poincaré himself is an affable, charming man with a great taste for literature and art, especially of the impressionist schools, and with a real oratorical talent, which is specially suited for the bar. He is, after M. Waldeck-Rousseau, one of the most successful lawyers in France at the present day, and his business will be vastly increased in the future by his acceptance of office. In fact, legal ambition explains in a great measure his return to political life. He is a bachelor, like so many of the young political men of the day in France.

### DREYFUS'S ENEMIES ARE ACTIVE.

The enemies of Dreyfus have not quite exhausted their bag of tricks. It is now said that both Gens. Mercier and de Boisdeffre have cards up their sleeves which will be produced when the court-martial meets at Rennes. The story is that the original bordereau which has never been produced was really written by Dreyfus, that Esterhazy was told to trace it for the purposes of the prosecution; that, instead of tracing it, he wrote it out, and it is this copy which has been shown to the experts and published. Esterhazy traced, however, two or three words which sufficed to throw the experts off the scent. The original bordereau having been stolen from the German Embassy was reclaimed by Count Munster, the German Ambassador, in an angry interview with Casimir Perier, which led to the latter's resignation as President of the republic. This story seems to be based upon two or three obscure and unexplained points in the Dreyfus evidence—first, the bordereau being on tracing paper; secondly, Esterhazy's repeated statement that, while admitting he wrote the bordereau, he could at the same time prove Dreyfus's guilt, and, thirdly, the mysterious reticence of Gens. Mercier and de Boisdeffre at the Court of Cassation; finally there is Mercier's portentous remark when informed of his impending prosecution: "I still remain the accuser." Personally, I see no reason to attach credit to this tale, but it is being quietly repeated by people in high positions who are placed at the very sources of official information, and perhaps it explains why a large number of Parisians who have never consented to be convinced by the evidence in favor of Dreyfus's innocence still believe that the court-martial will find him guilty.

### AUTOMOBILE SHOW'S SUCCESS.

The Automobile Show, which opened yesterday, has proved already a brilliant success. This ought to salve the feelings of the members of the Automobile Club, whose establishment was so arbitrarily closed by M. Dupuy a week ago because their President, Comte de Dion, "demonstrated" at Auteuil on the famous occasion when M. Loubet's hat was knocked off. The Automobile Club is a cosmopolitan, and by no means exclusive, association which is quite indifferent to politics. Comte de Dion, who was the friend and ever-faithful second of the late Marquis de Morès, has a distinctly political past, but latterly he has busied himself exclusively with the manufacture of automobiles, out of which he has made a great fortune. Previous to this he was stone "broke," having dissipated his inheritance at the gaming tables. Comte de Dion is a near relative by marriage of Mr. Austin Lee, the Secretary of the British Embassy, who married an American wife. His father, Marquis de Dion, is of old Breton stock, and the son, though now approaching middle age, is one of the best athletes in Paris. ROWLAND STRONG.

# GERMANY AND SAMOAN ISSUES.

### Satisfied with Commissioners' Ruling Except as to the Indorsement of Chief Justice Chambers.

BERLIN, June 24.—The officials of the German Foreign Office question the correctness of some of the later news from Samoa. They say the abolition of the Kingship is entirely acceptable to Germany, which never espoused the cause of either candidate. While admitting Chief Justice Chambers's competency, the Foreign Office questions the correctness of his decision in the premises, and doubts that the commission has decided to leave him in office.

They say he should be retired like the others. The return of E. B. S. Maxse, who was British Consul at Apia, gives great satisfaction, as the Germans are more incensed against the British than against the American officials in Samoa.

The Cologne Gazette is most dissatisfied with the Samoa Commission decisions. It says the failure to remove Chief Justice Chambers is in a high degree unfriendliness upon the part of Great Britain and the United States toward Germany.

### Secured New Plants for Trial Here.

BERLIN, June 24.—Walter T. Swingle, an explorer connected with the United States Department of Agriculture, has arrived in Berlin after years of exploration in Southern Europe, Northern Africa, and Asia, seeking new plants for introduction into the United States. He has secured a great variety, including date palms for Arizona, New Mexico, and Southern California; grapevines and wheat for experiments in the middle latitudes of the United States, and artichokes, pistaches, and St. John's bread, which will be tried in the South for cattle feed. Mr. Stiles, Scientific Attaché of the United States Embassy, has returned here after a fortnight's trip to Denmark and Sweden.

### Russian Railway to Enter Persia.

BERLIN, June 24.—According to a dispatch to the Frankfurter Zeitung from Batoum, the Russians are constructing a railway from Alexandrapol, Government of Erivan, east to the Persian frontier and intended ultimately to reach Urmia, Persia.

### German Railway Injured by Chinese.

BERLIN, June 24.—The Lokal-Anzeiger published to-day a dispatch from Kiao-Chau, Province of Shan-Tung, China, saying that natives have destroyed the railway works of the German engineers, and that an expedition has been sent against them.

### For Port Arthur Improvements.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 24.—The Minister of Marine, Vice Admiral Tyrtoff, has assigned the sum of 11,000,000 rubles for dredging and the construction of two moles at Port Arthur.

### 12 Russians Killed in Manchuria.

SHANGHAI, June 24.—The Daily News of this place publishes a dispatch from Niu-Chwang saying two Russian engineers and ten Cossacks have been killed by brigands near Kirin, Manchuria.

# DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

### Thomas J. Semmes.

Thomas Jenkins Semmes, for a long time one of the most prominent lawyers of the South, died in New Orleans on Friday last. He was born in Georgetown, D. C., in 1824, and was graduated from Georgetown College, with high honors, in 1842. Afterward he studied law in an office in Washington and in Harvard University, where he was a classmate of President Hayes. After graduation he practiced law in Washington until 1850, when, having married Myra E. Knox of Montgomery, Ala., he decided to settle in the South. He went to New Orleans, which he made his home. He became very successful at the bar, and also in politics, and was elected to the Legislature of Louisiana, was made Secretary of the Democratic State Committee, and was appointed by President Buchanan as United States District Attorney. In 1860 he was elected Attorney General of the State and was afterward elected to the Senate of the Confederate States.

At the end of the war he found that his estate had been confiscated and he had not a cent in the world. He borrowed $100 from friends in Washington, and with this returned to New Orleans, and started life anew. He again built up a remunerative practice, and became one of the foremost lawyers of the South and of the country. His ability and prominence were recognized in 1886 by his election to the Presidency of the Bar Association of America. On the occasion of the celebration in this city of the centenary of the establishment of the Supreme Court of the United States, Semmes made one of the addresses. After the war he kept out of politics, devoting himself to his practice. He was a cousin of Admiral Raphael Semmes of the Confederate cruiser Alabama.

### David O. Talbot.

David Olyphant Talbot, purchasing agent of the Wagner Palace Car Company, died at Washington Hollow, Dutchess County, N. Y., on Friday evening, from stomach trouble, after an illness of about four weeks' duration. Some five months ago Mr. Talbot had an attack of acute nervous indigestion, and his physician ordered him to go to the country in the hope that the change would be beneficial. Instead his condition became worse, and his death resulted.

Mr. Talbot was born in Brooklyn about forty-eight years ago. For a number of years he was in the insurance business, which he abandoned about ten years ago to enter the service of the Wagner Palace Car Company. His wife died about five years ago, leaving him with three children, two girls and a boy, the latter of whom, the eldest, is now fifteen years of age. Mr. Talbot's home in this city was at 201 East Seventy-first Street. The funeral will be held on Tuesday morning at 10:30 o'clock at Phillips Church, Madison Avenue and Seventy-third Street.

### Smedley Darlington.

Ex-Congressman Smedley Darlington died at West Chester, Penn., yesterday, aged seventy-two years. He was elected to Congress on the Republican ticket from the Sixth Pennsylvania District in 1888, and served four years. Mr. Darlington was prominent in financial circles up to his death, and was President of the Chester County Guarantee Trust and Safe Deposit Company until it went into the hands of a receiver, three years ago. In early life Mr. Darlington was a school teacher and newspaper reporter. Later he was a successful dealer in cattle, and afterward became a speculator in oil. He leaves a widow, six daughters, and one son. During the past twenty years he was one of the most prominent Republican politicians in the State, and at one time was regarded as a probable candidate for the office of Governor of Pennsylvania.

### Obituary Notes.

ROBERT H. HEBARD, manager of the Lake Erie Transportation Company, died suddenly on Friday night at his Summer home in Derby, N. Y.

MORTIMER V. AUSTIN, a prominent lawyer and former Mayor of Auburn, N. Y., died there yesterday of apoplexy. He was fifty-six years of age.

Dr. WALTER M. WRIGHT, fifty-three years of age, died at his home in Orange, Mass., yesterday. Dr. Wright was Medical Examiner for the Eastern District of Franklin County, and also a member of the Board of Franklin County Pension Commissioners. He was graduated from Dartmouth in 1874, and had practiced medicine in Orange for twenty years.

The Rev. OLIVER AYER died at his home in Pawtucket, R. I., yesterday, aged eighty-seven years. He was a Baptist clergyman for sixty-three years, having been graduated from Brown University in 1836 and ordained two years later. He had held pastorates in Dover, Claremont, and Deerfield, N. H.; Littleton, Groton, and North Oxford, Mass., and in New York City. He had been an invalid, but a fatal ending seemed to be hastened by the death of his son, Francis W., a New York newspaper writer, which occurred three weeks ago.

SMITH A. PADDOCK, owner, trainer, and driver of pacing horses, died Thursday at his home, 875 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn. Mr. Paddock was born in Franklin, N. J., fifty-two years ago, and for thirty-five years lived in Brooklyn. He was prominent on trotting circuits from Maine to California. He was known as the "Pacing Parson." On account of ill-health he turned his business as cork manufacturer over to his son-in-law nine years ago. He was twice married, and is survived by a widow and six children. The funeral services will be held this afternoon.

Dr. IRA D. BROWN, sixty-eight years of age, editor of The Cayuga Chief, died at his home, in Weedsport, N. Y., at 10 o'clock Friday night. Dr. Brown was born in Vernon, N. Y., Sept. 9, 1830. In his early youth he was engaged in the publishing business in Clinton, Camden, and Oneida. He was city editor of The Utica Herald for several years, and was afterward editor of The Oswego Times. He was for some time Albany correspondent of The New York Tribune and also legislative reporter of The Albany Journal. He was graduated from the Albany Medical College in 1865. In 1872 he was elected to the Legislature to represent the northern district of Cayuga. He was also a prominent Mason.

### FUNERAL OF HENRY B. PLANT.

#### Morton F. Plant, His Son, Arrives and Makes Arrangements.

Morton F. Plant, son of Henry B. Plant, who died in this city last Friday, reached here from Newport yesterday forenoon, accompanied by his wife. Mr. Plant met a few of his father's friends at the family residence, 586 Fifth Avenue, during the day.

Funeral services will be held at the house to-morrow at 4 o'clock P. M., the Rev. George H. Smythe of East Orange, N. J., long a friend of Henry B. Plant, officiating. Burial will be in Branford, Conn., Mr. Plant's birthplace. His body will be laid in the family plot in

# JOURNEAY & BURNHAM.

*No such Umbrella has ever before been offered for 85c*

**The Umbrella Facts:** Several importers were through with their samples and we bought them. Under the circumstances it seems hardly necessary to say that these umbrellas are got up in the best and latest styles; 26 inch lengths, for men and women, in union taffeta and serge, with a sprinkling of other good materials. And the handles. There is every style, from the regulation natural wood crook and the new "princess" to fine horns.

It is superfluous to give the values in this sample lot of umbrellas, because many of their handles alone cost double the price we ask for

## Each Umbrella, 85c.

(Only 500 of them.)

## Men's $2.00 and $2.50 Shirts, 65c.

When fine madras or percale colored dress shirts in the $2.00 and $2.50 grades sell for 65c. each, few men want to miss getting a share of them. Only trouble is some of these shirts, but not many, need to be re-laundered before worn. In some sizes the quantity is limited. Made with attached and detached cuffs. Shirts reduced from $2.00 and $2.50 to 65c. Mostly stripe effects.

## About German Table Linens.

**Fine Loom Linens—the Equal, for Wear, of Damask Double Its Price.**

A linen importer discovered some years ago that in certain German villages table linens were produced in small quantities and that some of it was very fine. He kept his secret and imported such good linens as many of you still have in your homes to-day.

Evolutionary circumstances permit us now to offer linens from these same German villages. Their old-fashioned goodness our grandmothers knew—*but not the prices we quote.* That's a part of the "evolutionary circumstances."

EXTRA HEAVY TABLE CLOTHS IN WIDE WIDTHS.

2¼ by 2¼ yds., each **$5.25, $6.75** and **$7.75.**
2¼ by 2¾ yds., each **$6.25, $7.50** and **$9.50.**

DINNER NAPKINS TO MATCH.

28 x 28 in., per dozen, **$4.25, $4.50, $5.25, $6.00** and **$8.00.**

The sort of Table Cloths and Napkins that stand years of wear.

**Flowers and Wings.**

(First floor.)

Not many of either, but more than we want to carry over. There will be quick choosing to-morrow morning in roses, poppies, wheat and foliage, at prices from **25c.** to **48c.** a bunch.

The Wings and Quills are in the new shades of bluet, beige, green, brown and black and spangled; prices are from **5c.** to **48c.**

Not one of them but what is worth from a half to two-thirds more than the price asked.

**$3.00 Oxfords at $1.50.**

(For Women.)

Only 70 pairs of these Oxfords, in sizes 3½ and 4, B width, made of tan and black kid, reduced from $3.00 to $1.50.

Women's high-grade Tan Russia Calf Oxfords, made on the mannish last, with heavy welted soles, tips; were $4.00, now $3.00—all sizes.

For women's dressy wear, a line of stylish, hand-turned black kid Oxfords, with full round toes, patent leather and kid tips; regular price $4.00, Monday $3.00.

## The Silk Remnants To-morrow.

Going to put a new silk front in your waist—make an entire new silk bodice—or use a bit of silk in fancy work? If these or similar intentions are yours, here is the rare opportunity that comes at the right time. No matter the color, the texture or the former price, every silk length in this store, from ½ to 10 yards, will go into this sale.

Any one who visits our silk department knows the character of *Colored Taffetas, Corded Stripes and Figures, Fancy Plaids, Satin Duchesse, Failles, Indias, Satin Libertys, French Poplins, Colored Pongees and Plain and Brocaded Black Taffetas, that will be sold to-morrow at*

**25c., 45c. 55c.** a Yard.

(In view of these prices it is clearly stated that not a yard can be cut, nor returned after once bought.)

OUR MUSLIN UNDERWEAR SALE KEEPS WITH GOOD INTEREST BECAUSE MORE PEOPLE FIND OUT EVERY DAY THAT OUR UNDERWEAR IS BETTER MADE THAN THAT OF OTHER UNDERWEAR SALES, AND THE PRICE NO HIGHER.

# ABRAHAM AND STRAUS.

BROOKLYN.

## Timely and Important.

The last week of June will be made memorable here by an outpouring of the greatest values we have ever been able to offer. This is a very strong statement, but the public knows that unless the facts warranted it the announcement would not be made by us. We don't indulge in the empty superlatives so frequently used by others—words without substance—like some restaurants, where the best part of the dinner is the bill of fare.

Our store is famous for selling, at all times, the best merchandise in abundance and invariably at lower prices than prevail anywhere else. Nowhere else can you shop with so much comfort or with greater security and confidence. Our enormous and constantly growing business, by far the largest in Brooklyn, is the best evidence that our methods are right and pleasing and that we possess the full confidence of the shopping community.

The subjoined items only indicate in a measure the unequaled bargains you can expect and will find throughout the entire store:

**A Really Astonishing Silk Opportunity.**

**Colored Silks.**

2,000 yds. of all silk fine twill French Foulards in ten new and very pretty designs, in the popular Yale blue and white at . . . . . **29c**

2,500 yds. of all silk printed India Pongee, 32 inches wide, an excellent quality, all colors, in polka dots and stripes, at . . . . . **49c**

5,000 yds. of rich quality fancy Taffetas, in an immense variety of the very latest designs and colorings, checks, plaids and corded stripes, all this season's goods that have been selling from 85c. to 1.25 yd., go at . . . . . **69c**

**A Great Remnant Chance.**

To close out quickly all our short lengths of Fancy Taffetas, containing from one to six yards, we've marked them without regard to value or cost; take your choice at, per yard . **49c**

**Black Silks.**

2,000 yds. of 24 inch all silk black Foulard, a very superior quality, with soft finish and rich lustre, that was made to sell for 90c., go at . **49c**

1,200 yds. of 22 inch all silk black Gros Grain, in a beautiful wave design that cost the manufacturer 70c. to produce, go at . . . . **49c**

1,000 yds. 23 inch black Taffeta, strong, bright and very serviceable quality, go at . . . . . **59c**

New Building, main floor.

**Matchless Offerings in Cotton Dress Fabrics.**

**Printed Piques at 5c. Yd.**

Printed Pique, white and tinted grounds, printed in charming patterns. Also navy with dots, figures and stripes and black and white effects. The early price was 12½c., but an immense quantity was recently sold by ourselves at 7c. yd. These go at . . **5c**

**Printed Cyrano Foulards—Look Like Silk—at 12½c. Yd.**

These printed Cyrano Foulards are probably the most charming fabrics shown this season. They come in the vivid blue called Cyrano, printed in handsome foulard patterns, and they've a decidedly silky appearance. The price is . . . . . **12½c**

**Other Specials Are:**

36 inch soft finish Percales, fine quality, in a variety of attractive figured and striped patterns, at the remarkably low price of . . . . . 6½c

Corded lace stripe Lawns, white grounds with corded lace stripes printed in a range of attractive floral figured and fancy patterns . . . . . 6½c

New Building, main floor.

**Umbrellas & Parasols at Half Usual Prices.**

**$2.50 Umbrellas at $1.25.**

Both men and women can profit by this chance to buy a good Umbrella at a very little price. There are just 500 of them, in 26 and 28 inch sizes, 200 are of pure silk and the balance are of silk mixed taffeta. They've paragon frames with natural wood, silver trimmed and Dresden handles and cases to match. They are good $2 50 Umbrellas but you can choose from this lot at **$1.25.**

**Parasols.**

Our finest parasols are included in this offering, the newest and most desirable goods of the season—in most instances at just about half the former low prices.

$12.00 Parasols go at . . . . . $5.95
$10.00 Parasols go at . . . . . $4.95
$7.00 Parasols go at . . . . . $3.45
$6.00 Parasols go at . . . . . $2.95

**Misses' & Children's Parasols.**

We also include in this offering a large collection of Parasols for misses and children.

Misses' $3.95 Parasols go at . . . . . $1.95
Misses' $1.24 Parasols go at . . . . . 95c
Children's 35c. Parasols go at . . . . . 19c
Children's 59c. Parasols go at . . . . . 39c

**Men's and Youths' Canes at Hfal Price.**

About 200 nobby Canes for men and young men, plain and silver trimmed, have been marked for quick selling at exactly half price.

Main front, left.

## Women's Shirt Waists.

### A Sale Without a Parallel.

We have secured over 10,000 cotton Shirt Waists from one of the best makers of these goods in America—a maker who has gained a wide reputation for the superior excellence and perfect finish of his productions. They have come to us at very much less than the usual cost and we are going to sell them at **lower prices than you have ever known for equal qualities.** They're splendid waists in every particular—they look well, fit well and will wear well. They're fresh from the workrooms and represent the most approved newest styles, the most popular materials and the prettiest patterns.

**Colored Waists.**

1,000 Shirt Waists, in pretty percales, in bayadere stripes, pleated backs, full front, detached self collars, worth 59c., at . . . . . 24c

3,000 percale Waists, in large checks and stripes, in bayadere and bias effects, detached self collars, finished with large pearl buttons, regularly $1.00 and $1.25, at . . . . . 45c

Shirt Waists, cadet blue, with six rows of tucking, bias effect, detached self collars . . . . . 59c

Shirt Waists, strictly tailor finished, large pearl buttons, made of imported Madras, never before sold under $2.00, go at . . . . . 75c

Shirt Waists, of imported materials, in copies of silk effects, the colors include pink and white, blue and white and helio and white, regular $2.50 Waists, at . . 97c

**White Waists.**

1,000 White Lawn Waists, made with hemstitched fronts, fine pleated back, detached collars, go at . . . . . 79c

White Lawn Waists, made with twelve rows of space tucking, with two rows of fine insertion between—good value at $1.75, go at . . . . . 97c

White Lawn Waists, made with tucks and hemstitching, others with tucked fronts, and several rows of insertions of fine embroidery, good value at $2.50, go at . . . . . $1.29

Unusual values in White Lawn Shirt Waists, at . . . . $1.75, $1.98 and $2.48

Waists, made with solid white tucked yoke, trimmed with embroidery, in pretty bayadere striped effects, regular price $2.69, go at . . . . . $1.48

Second floor.

**The Best Offer Yet in Women's Separate Skirts.**

Skirts of linen crash, made in the new approved shape, with deep hem and buttons in back . . **59c**

Skirts of shrunk linen, made with inverted pleated back, cut full and finished with deep hem . . **79c**

Skirts of polka dot pique, in cadet and navy blue, made with the panel front and trimmed with strapping of white duck in fancy designs . **$2.89**

Skirts of shrunk linen, in the new shapes, trimmed with two rows of white insertion, in the new effects . . . . **$2.95**

Skirts of denim, in navy and cadet blue, cut tailor fashion and trimmed with white braid in scroll design . . . . **$2.95**

Skirts of fine and heavy ribbed white piques, cut with the circular side and finished in back with buttons and cord . . . . **$2.95**

Skirts of extra quality piques, trimmed with insertion in flounce design . . . . **$3.98**

Skirts of white corded pique, trimmed with white Swiss insertion and fancy braid in tunic effect . **$6.75**

Second floor.

**The Season's Surprise in Embroideries.**

We place on sale to-morrow 60,000 yards of Embroideries, the complete sample line of one of the largest St. Gall manufacturers—including cambric, nainsook and swiss edges and insertions from ½ in. to 10 inches wide. These goods would be counted cheap at from 5c. to 30c. yd.—to-morrow you can buy them at

**3c., 5c., 8c.** and **10c.**

Main aisle.

**Fine White Goods.**

Special line of imported and domestic plain and fancy pique, per yd. . . . . 19c

Fine quality 40 inch Victoria Lawns, per yd. . . . . 12½c

All white plain and fancy Pique, per yd . . . . . 12½c

Lace and Dimity white and fast black Lawns, per yd. . . . . 8½c

All-over Nainsook Tuckings, two good numbers at per yd. . . . . 55c. and 70c

Main, left, rear.

**China Silk Shirt Waists at $2.45.**

Good quality china silk Shirt Waists in black or white. They're made with corded front and back and silk collar. They're excellent waists and they're exceedingly cheap at . . . . . **$2.45**

Second floor.

**Our Own Medicinal and Toilet Preparations.**

We want everyone to become familiar with the unsurpassed excellence of the Toilet and Medicinal Preparations which we make in our own laboratory. We therefore offer a large assortment of these goods at specially reduced prices, so that those who are not yet acquainted with them may be induced to try them. Once tried and they will always be used. There are none better or purer and none that cost so little.

Violet Toilet Powder, excellent quality, regularly 14c., to go at . . . . . 8c

Glycerine Lotion for sunburn, regularly 19c., to go at . . . . . 14c

Essence of Peppermint or Ginger in flasks, regularly 11c., to go at . . . . . 8c

Sun Cholera Cure, 4 oz. size, regularly 24c., to go at . . . . . 18c

Violet Toilet Water, 6 oz. size, regularly 46c., to go at . . . . . 39c

Amber Lavender Water, 6 oz. size; regularly 37c., to go at . . . . . 29c

Almond Meal, 8 oz. size; regularly 28c., to go at . . . . . 19c

Prophylactum, an antiseptic mouth wash; regularly 39c., to go at . . . . . 21c

Florida Water, excellent quality, 8 oz. regularly 29c., to go at . . . . . 24c

Bay Rum, excellent quality, 8 oz.; regularly 29c., to go at . . . . . 19c

Sachet Powders in envelopes; regularly 9c., to go at . . . . . 5c

Eau de Quinine, for the hair, regularly 49c., to go at . . . . . 39c

Dentifricia Tooth Powder, regular price 8c., to go at . . . . . 5c

Violet or Rose Odor Cold Cream, regular price 16c., to go at . . . . . 12c

Witch Hazel Cold Cream, regular price 16c., to go . . . . . 12c

Glycerine Jelly for the complexion, regular price 11c., to go . . . . . 8c

Triple Waters, odors violet, white rose and Jockey Club, 2 oz. bottles; regular price 23c., to go . . . . . 12½c

Extracts in the leading odors, 1 oz. size, regular 39c., to go . . . . . 29c

Eau de Cologne, 8 oz. bottle, regular price, 54c., to go . . . . . 43c

Main, front.

**The Carpet Event of the Year.**

Prominently important even amid this great collection of surpassingly important bargains is this carpet offering. It is without a question the greatest carpet chance that has ever been presented, and no one with any idea of carpet buying can afford to overlook it.

**Smith's Axminsters,** regularly $1.40 yd., go at . . . . . **70c**

**Smith's Tapestry Brussels,** regularly 50c. yd., go at . . . . . **35c**

**Extra Superfine Ingrains,** regularly 65c. yd., go at . . . . . **45c**

All this season's goods, and the patterns include many of the best designs of the season—and some that we have selected for next fall.

**Carpet Cleaning.**

We have unsurpassed facilities for cleaning carpets. Our charges are low and, if desired, we'll store the carpets over the summer free of charge.

Third floor.

**Unusual Attractions in Upholsterings.**

3,000 yards fine Cretonnes, colored Cotton Damask, figured Ticking, this season's newest designs, for curtains or slip covering, the usual 20c., 18c., 15c., 14c. qualities, all to go at, per yard . . . . . 8c

Figured white ruffled Muslin Curtains for cottage windows, 40 in. wide x 3 yds. long—$1.00 quality at, yd . . . . . 49c

50 in. fine white Madras Muslin for window curtains or sash curtain use, 50c. quality, at per yd . . . . . 24c

Tapestry Curtains, for windows or portieres, heavy fringed throwover, full width and length, $3.75 quality, per yd . . . . . $1.98

Heavy Oriental cross striped Tapestry Curtains, excellent for den doors, library or dining rooms, $5.50 quality, per pair . . . . . $3.48

Get ready to celebrate the most glorious Fourth of the Century.

**American Flags.**

Made of best standard bunting.

4x6 ft . . . . . $2.00
5x8 ft . . . . . $2.90
6x9 ft . . . . . $3.75
6x10 ft . . . . . $4.00
8x12 ft . . . . . $5.75

Flag Poles and Fixtures at lowest prices.

Upholstery Department—3d floor.

**Silverware and Cutlery.**

**Sterling Silver.**

Military Brushes, worth $1.50, go at . 98c
Hat Whisk Brooms, worth $1.25, go at . . . . . 89c
Cloth Brushes, worth $2.25, go at . . $1.69
Combs . . . . . 48c

**Quadruple Plated Ware.**

We have 400 Card Trays, Pin Trays, Pen Trays and Ash Trays, all perfect, desirable goods, that we will place on sale to-morrow at one-fourth to one-half of the usual prices,

**39c., 49c., 69c., 79c.**

Hair Receivers, worth 75c., go at . . . 49c
Powder Boxes, worth $2.25, go at . $1.29

**A1 and Triple Plated Ware.**

Tea Spoons, shell pattern, A1 plate, Wm. A. Rogers' make, worth $1.50 dozen, set of six . . . . . 48c

Dessert Forks and Spoons, triple plate, Rogers & Hamilton, Newport pattern, worth $4.85 dozen, set of six . . . . $1.12

Medium Forks, triple plate, Rogers & Hamilton, Newport pattern, worth $5.90 dozen, set of six . . . . . $1.25

Ice Cream Knives, worth $1.75, go at . 89c
Berry and Ice Spoons, worth 75c., go at . . . . . 42c

**Cutlery.**

Pearl handle Fruit Knives, some slightly imperfect, but the defect is unimportant, worth $6.50 dozen; set of six . . . . . $1.98

Court, New Building.

**Renaissance Patterns and Braids.**

We place on sale to-morrow another lot of Renaissance Patterns and Braids at the following very low prices:

Doylie Patterns, 6x6 and 9x9, at . . . . . 2c
Doylie Patterns, 10x10 and 12x12, at . . 3c
Centre Piece Patterns,
18x18 . . . . . 5c
20x20 . . . . . 6c
22x22 . . . . . 7c
24x24 . . . . . 9c
Scarf Patterns, 18x45 . . . . . 10c

All linen Braid for doing the Renaissance work, 4 to 8 line, in 36 yard pieces, regular price 33c., will be sold at, per piece . . . . . 22c

We also offer a lot of down filled Cottage Pillows, at . . . . . 99c

Art Embroidery, 2d floor.

# ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

## New Yorks Score Another Easy Victory Over the Clevelands.

## THE TEAM RAN BASES WELL

**Brooklyns Are Again Beaten by the Chicagos—Philadelphia Wins in St. Louis—Other Games Postponed.**

**How the Clubs Stand.**

| Clubs. | Won. | Lost. | P. C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brooklyn | 44 | 14 | .759 |
| Boston | 37 | 19 | .661 |
| Philadelphia | 35 | 21 | .625 |
| Chicago | 35 | 23 | .603 |
| St. Louis | 34 | 24 | .586 |
| Baltimore | 32 | 23 | .582 |
| Cincinnati | 26 | 29 | .473 |
| New York | 27 | 31 | .466 |
| Pittsburg | 23 | 31 | .426 |
| Louisville | 18 | 38 | .321 |
| Washington | 18 | 40 | .310 |
| Cleveland | 9 | 45 | .167 |

**Results of League Games Yesterday.**

New York, 7; Cleveland, 2.
Chicago, 8; Brooklyn, 2.
Philadelphia, 4; St. Louis, 3.

**Games To-day.**

Brooklyn in Chicago.
Baltimore in Cincinnati.
Washington in Louisville.

CLEVELAND, June 24.—The New Yorks hit opportunely and ran bases cleverly, scoring their fifth consecutive victory. The Clevelands were outclassed. Score:

| CLEVELAND. | R | I | P | O | A | E | NEW YORK. | R | I | P | O | A | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dowd, cf. | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | V'n H'l'n, cf. | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Harley, lf. | 0 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 0 | 0 | Tiernan, rf. | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Quinn, 1b. | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 0 | Doyle, 1b. | 1 | 1 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sullivan, 2b. | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | Davis, ss. | 1 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| McAl'ter, rf. | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | Gleason, 2b. | 1 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Tucker, 1b. | 0 | 2 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | O'Brien, lf. | 0 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Lockh'd, ss. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | Wilson, 3b. | 1 | 2 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 0 |
| Schrec'st, c. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Warner, c. | 0 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Knepper, p. | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | Carrick, p. | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Total | 2 | 11 | 24 | 11 | 2 | | Total | 7 | 10 | 27 | 14 | 3 | |

Cleveland . . . . . 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1—2
New York . . . . . 0 3 2 0 1 0 1 0 x—7

Left on bases—Cleveland, 11; New York, 6. First base on balls—Off Knepper, 3; off Carrick, 2. Two-base hits—Knepper, Van Haltren. Sacrifice hit—Harley. Struck out—By Knepper, 1; by Carrick, 1. Stolen bases—Dowd, Davis, Gleason, O'Brien, (2,) Wilson, (2.) Double play—McAllister and Tucker. Passed ball—Schreckengost. Umpires—Messrs. Smith and Andrews.

**BROOKLYNS LOSE IN CHICAGO.**

**It Was a Close Game, the Home Team Winning in the Ninth.**

CHICAGO, June 24.—For eight innings today Griffith held the leaders down to two singles, and, with perfect support, allowed but one man to reach second. The Brooklyns hit Griffith's pitching for two singles and a double in the ninth, tying the score that the locals had made on the visitors' poor fielding. Donahue scored the winning run on his hit, a sacrifice, and Ryan's third safe one. Attendance, 10,000. Score.

| CHICAGO. | R | I | P | O | A | E | BROOKLYN. | R | I | P | O | A | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ryan, lf. | 1 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Casey, 3b. | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Green, rf. | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Keeler, rf. | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Demont, ss. | 1 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | Kelley, lf. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Lange, cf. | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Dahlen, ss. | 0 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 2 |
| Everitt, 1b. | 0 | 0 | 14 | 1 | 0 | 0 | Jones, cf. | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| McC'rk'l, 2b. | 0 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | McGann, 1b. | 0 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Connor, 3b. | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 1 | Daly, 2b. | 0 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 0 |
| Donahue, c. | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Farrell, c. | 0 | 0 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Griffith, p. | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | McJames, p. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| Total | 3 | 7 | 27 | 12 | 2 | | Total | 2 | 5* | 25 | 16 | 6 | |

*One out when winning run was scored.

Chicago . . . . . 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1—3
Brooklyn . . . . . 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2—2

Left on bases—Chicago, 9; Brooklyn, 4. Two-base hit—Keeler. Sacrifice hits—Lange, Griffith. Stolen bases—Ryan, Demont, Everitt, McCormick, Jones. Double play—Daly, Dahlen, McGann. Struck out—By Griffith, 2; by McJames, 3. Base on balls—Off Griffith, 1; off McJames, 5. Umpires—Messrs. Gaffney and Manassau.

**Philadelphia, 4; St. Louis, 3.**

ST. LOUIS, June 24.—A timely base hit by Flick gave the Philadelphias a victory over the St. Louis team to-day. St. Louis had several chances to win, but failed to make the necessary base hit. Score:

St. Louis . . . . . 0 1 0 0 0 2 0 0 0—3
Philadelphia . . . . . 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 2 .—4

Base hits—St. Louis, 6; Philadelphia, 9. Errors—St. Louis, 4; Philadelphia, 1. Batteries—St. Louis, Young and O'Connor; Philadelphia, Donahue and Douglas. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and McDonald.

**Other Games.**

At Worcester—Worcester, 8; Rochester, 4.
At Providence—Providence, 4; Syracuse, 4. (Game called on account of rain.)
At Allentown, Penn.—Allentown, 19; Paterson, 11.
At Lancaster, Penn.—Lancaster, 14; Newark, 0.

**Baseball at Weehawken.**

The Montreal Club, the Eastern League pennant winners of last year and leaders in the race this season, will play the West New York Field Club a game of baseball at Weehawken this afternoon.

**Baseball Games Postponed.**

Three League baseball games were postponed on account of rain yesterday, as follows: Boston vs. Pittsburg, Baltimore vs. Cincinnati, and Washington vs. Louisville.

# RACING OARSMEN SWAMPED.

**Valencia Boat Club Regatta Took Place in Rough Water—Some Close Finishes on the Hudson.**

The twenty-fifth annual regatta of the Valencia Boat Club of Hoboken was held yesterday afternoon in the Hudson River off Guttenberg, N. J. Weather conditions were unfavorable, and the choppy sea which the squalls kicked up swamped several of the smaller boats. In fact, it was impossible to row the double-scull gig and pair-oared gig events.

The steam yacht Racquette, in charge of Capt. J. T. Cronk, left the boathouse about 3 o'clock with the following officials aboard: Referee, Richard Sturcka; starter, Albert Hayne; judges, William Baeder and Seth Firth; timers, Dr. J. Hornblower and J. E. O'Brien. The course was a mile straightaway off Guttenberg. The first and one of the most interesting races of the day was between two ten-oared barge crews of the New Jersey Naval Militia. Both boats got away together on the crack of the pistol, and it was a bow and bow race to the half, when Ensign Soper's crew took the lead and held it to the finish, winning by about a length. The crew was composed of A. Holland, bow; T. G. Forst, No. 2; N. H. Ferst, No. 3; Charles Taylor, No. 4; John Leander, No. 5; Frank Desmond, No. 6; J. H. Thomas, No. 7; Oscar Larsen, No. 8; Walter Kudlich, No. 9; Harry Chambers, No. 10; Ensign B. J. Soper, coxswain.

The senior four-oared barge race was won by a crew composed of O. M. Erk, bow; A. Passat, No. 2; E. Fuchs, No. 3; C. Peiler, stroke, and H. Kilian, coxswain. The junior four barge race was won by P. Brand, bow; M. Beyer, No. 2; W. Smalz, No. 3; J. M. Beckers, stroke, and E. Gouze, coxswain. There were three entries in the invitation senior four-oared barge race—the Active Boat Club, the Waverly Boat Club, and the Rosedale Boat Club. After a hard-fought race with the Active crew, the Rosedale crew, composed of August Buchlein, bow; Ed. J. Lane, No. 2; L. Reinhardt, No. 3; J. Damm, stroke, and F. De Largy, coxswain, won by about a length. The Active crew was composed of C. F. Harper, bow; Fred Fuessell, No. 2; William Reiss, No. 3; Charles Saenger, stroke, and J. E. Gunkel, coxswain.

There was a dance and reception last evening at the boathouse.

# PRINCE McCLURG WINS DERBY.

**Twenty Thousand Persons Saw the Race for the $7,000 Purse in St. Louis—Won by a Head.**

ST. LOUIS, June 24.—Twenty thousand people saw Prince McClurg win the St. Louis Derby, the premier Western turf event, at the Fair Grounds to-day. The track was not fast, last night's rain leaving it heavy.

Owing to their impressive performances on the local track, Streamer was made favorite and W. Overton second choice in the Derby. Both were heavily backed. Prince McClurg was made third choice.

Chancery took the lead at the fall of the flag, followed by Streamer and Leo Planter, the others strung out. At the quarter W. Overton assumed command, with Streamer and Be True close up.

At the judges' stand W. Overton still led by half a length, but Billy House had passed Streamer, who led Be True by a head. The others were stretched out for a distance of six lengths. At the three-quarters Sir Gatian and Prince McClurg made play for the leader. Frost shook up the former sharply, and he responded with a great burst of speed, passing Overton as though he were anchored, and, followed by Prince McClurg, led the way into the homestretch by three lengths, Streamer being half a length behind the Prince. At the last sixteenth pole Southard brought Prince McClurg up with a rush, and, getting on even terms with the flying Sir Gatian, a battle royal to the wire ensued, Prince McClurg winning in the last jump by a short head. Chancery came very strong at the finish, and got within the money, three lengths ahead of Billy House. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Selling; mile and twenty yards. Sir Gatian, 105 pounds, (T. Burns,) 3 to 5, won; Colonel Cassidy, 100, (Watson,) 10 to 1 and 2 to 1, second; Chimural, 98, (Frost,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:48.

SECOND RACE.—Selling; mile and three-sixteenths. Gun Metal, 106 pounds, (Stevens,) 4 to 1, won; Sadie Levy, 102, (Rebo,) 20 to 1 and 6 to 1, second; Helen H. Gardner, 106, (Cunningham,) 8 to 1, third. Time—2:07½.

THIRD RACE.—Selling; one mile. Rebel Jack, 102 pounds, (Houck,) 6 to 1, won; Sir Rolla, 102, (Southard,) 3 to 1 and 7 to 10, second; Kisme, 101, (Frost,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:46.

FOURTH RACE.—Mile and a sixteenth. Parole d'Or, 95 pounds, (Frost,) 2½ to 1, won; Doctor Sheppard, 115, (Thorpe,) 4 to 5 and 1 to 4, second; Eight Bells, 80, (Dominick,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:52¾.

FIFTH RACE.—St. Louis Derby. Value $7,00 sweepstakes for three-year-olds. One mile and a half. Prince McClurg, 125 pounds, (Southard,) 4½ to 1 and 2 to 1, won by a head; Sir Gatian, 102, (Frost,) 30 to 1 and 10 to 1, second; Chancery, 107, (Thorpe,) 10 to 1 and 5 to 2, third. Time—2:36½.

SIXTH RACE.—Mile and seventy yards. Crockett, 102 pounds, (T. Burns,) 1 to 2, won; La Josephine, 87, (McLoud,) 6 to 1 and 6 to 5, second; Duke and Baden, 92, (Kane,) 7 to 2, third. Time—1:49¾.

SEVENTH RACE.—Selling. One mile. Dutch Bard, 114 pounds, (Conley,) 2 to 1, won; Air Blast, 101, (T. Burns,) 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, second; Belle Ward, 105, (Frost,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:45.

**Mixed Foursome at Plainfield.**

PLAINFIELD, N. J., June 24.—The principal event at the Hillside Golf Club links this afternoon was the competition for the Gilbert Cup for mixed foursomes. The score follows:

| | Gross. | H'd'p. | Net. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Miss Grace Kaufman and Whitney Baker | 109 | 20 | 89 |
| Miss Reinhart and F. O. Reinhart | 103 | 10 | 93 |
| Mrs. N. P. Rogers and C. W. Fisk | 96 | 0 | 96 |
| Miss May Holly and Howard Huntington | 118 | 20 | 98 |
| Miss E. Van Boskerck and W. S. Tyler | 120 | 22 | 98 |
| Miss Helen Bushnell and W. L. Glenny | 112 | 13 | 99 |
| Miss Margaret Holly and L. H. Van Buren | 121 | 22 | 99 |
| Miss Smalley and G. T. Van Boskerck | 118 | 18 | 100 |
| Miss Steel and Owen Fleming | 125 | 23 | 103 |
| Miss Wadsworth and Parker W. Mason | 114 | 8 | 106 |
| Miss Schoonmaker and A. R. Fisk | 117 | 10 | 107 |

# FIRE DEVASTATES LAUREL.

**The Delaware Town Was at the Mercy of the Flames and Is Almost Wiped Out — Loss Over $200,000.**

LAUREL, Del., June 24.—A fire, the most disastrous that has ever occurred in this town, broke out this morning about 1:30 o'clock in a billiard and pool room near the Laurel House, and extended with such rapidity that the total number of buildings consumed reached about seventy-eight, including the two hotels, the bank building, the Post Office, two drug stores, nearly all the business houses, and the homes of the most wealthy residents of the place. No casualties have been learned, though it is reported that one negro, employed at the Cannon House, is missing. The loss is estimated at over $200,000; insurance scarcely $20,000.

When the fire was discovered a brisk wind was blowing, and in a short time fire broke out in several other buildings. There being no fire companies or engines here, the town was soon at the mercy of the flames, and practically nothing could be done other than attempt to remove goods to places of safety. Engines and help from Pocamoke City, Salisbury, and Wilmington were sent for, and at 9:15 o'clock the flames were under control. By noon the fire was completely extinguished.

**Arrival of the Lucania.**

The Cunarder Lucania, that came in yesterday, reported that on her voyage she had passed the lower portion of a ship's mainmast, which had apparently been in the water for some time. Among the passengers that arrived by the Lucania were Simon Sterne, H. D. Gordon, Clarence M. Hyde, H. W. Forster, M. P.; William Laimbeer, Col. R. M. Thompson, Dr. Peter B. Wyckoff, and George Edwards.

**Passengers from Cuba.**

The steamer Lauenburg, that came in yesterday from south-side Cuban ports, brought as passengers Capt. J. F. R. Landes, United States Army, Collector of Customs at Caibarien, and J. J. De Costa, British Consul at Matanzas.

**Naval Militiamen on a Cruise.**

The United States ship Alleen, which has been at anchorage at the foot of Fifty-sixth Street, Brooklyn, in charge of the Second Battalion of the Naval Militia, started yesterday afternoon on a week's cruise. She is manned by the Fourth Division of the battalion. The vessel will go first up the Hudson to witness the intercollegiate boat races, and then to New London for the Yale-Harvard race. Two cutters also left the Alleen yesterday, manned by the Naval Militiamen, for a short cruise. One under command of Capt. Gette, with about fifteen men went up the Hudson. The boys will camp at night during the cruise. The other cutter, under Capt. Montamart, went down the bay to camp last night inside the Hook. The cutters will return Tuesday.

**Coming to a Brooklyn Church.**

The Rev. Dr. A. J. Canfield of St. Paul's Universalist Church, in Chicago, has accepted a call to the Church of Our Father, in Brooklyn. The call was extended about three weeks ago. The Rev. Lewis Edwin Pease, the last pastor, resigned some time ago.

**Death May Follow Ring Fight.**

FRESNO, Cal., June 24.—Gregory Quigley and Morris Seeberg, two prominent young men of this county, were the participants in an amateur ring contest which took place three miles south of this city, and which is likely to result in a tragedy. In the thirty-first round Seeberg slipped and fell to the floor. As he was falling Quigley landed on his head. Seeberg was removed to his home, and since that time has remained unconscious. The attending physicians say he cannot recover.

**Heptosoph Conclave in Buffalo.**

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 24.—The work of the present session of the Supreme Conclave of the Improved Order of Heptasophs was finished this afternoon. A committee was appointed to investigate dangerous callings and report to the next conclave what occupations should be excluded from the order. A change was made in the number of members of the Executive Committee, that body being enlarged. At the close of the business session the incoming officers were installed. The convention then adjourned to meet in 1901 in Boston.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

# Extraordinary Purchase.

The

# Sterling Piano Co.

Has Purchased the Charles and Mayer

# Piano Stock

including all of their rented pianos and all of the new pianos which were on exhibition in their store. We purchased the stock at such a low figure that we are enabled to offer the public reliable pianos at one-half to two-thirds regular prices.

30 new and nearly new uprights at **$150** to **$250** that Charles and Mayer asked $250 to $375.

**It's a Bargain Opportunity.**

Every Piano will be guaranteed by us and kept in tune and repair free for one year.

## Special

Several second-hand Upright and Square pianos which we have taken in exchange for

# Sterlings

and put in perfect repair.

Square Pianos . . . $25 to $75
Small Uprights . . . $60 to $75
Large Uprights . . . $100 to $150

**Cash or Monthly Payments.**

The

# STERLING Piano Co.,

MANUFACTURERS.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL WAREROOMS,
(Entire building, four floors,)
536 FULTON ST., Brooklyn.
Open Monday and Saturday Evenings.
Look for the name STERLING.

# SMOKY FIREPLACES

MADE TO DRAW OR NO CHARGE

Examinations and Estimates Free.

References—Wm. W. Astor, Jos. H. Choate, Morris K. Jesup, and many other prominent people.

J. WHITLEY, "Chimney Expert"
215 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Tel. 1613.

## LEGAL NOTES.

WAS IT NEGLIGENCE OF A CO-SERVANT?—The First Appellate Division, by a divided court, has affirmed the judgment given on the trial dismissing the suit brought by Minnie E. Hallett and others to recover damages from the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company for the pecuniary injuries sustained by the widow and next of kin of Edgar A. Hallett, a locomotive engineer who was killed on the morning of Aug. 3, 1895, through the alleged negligence of the defendant. The engine on which Hallett was employed ran off the track at Crarysville, on the Harlem Railroad, where a switch had been left open in such a way as to turn the engine off of the main track while it was passing at full speed. The switch had been left open by one Miller, who had charge of it, and who, the court at Trial Term held, was a co-employe with Hallett in the company's service at the time of the accident, and that therefore no recovery could be had. The majority of the court, on appeal, took that view of the case, the opinion, by Justice McLaughlin, being concurred in by Presiding Justice Van Brunt and Justice Ingraham, while the dissenting opinion of Justice Rumsey was concurred in by Justice O'Brien. Miller had opened the switch to allow a hand-car of employes of the Western Union Telegraph Company, who were engaged in stringing wires along the road, to pass on the side track. The majority of the court held that, nevertheless, Miller was in the employ of the railroad company, while the minority insisted that whether he was at that time engaged in the business of the telegraph company, having been detailed to work with the Western Union gang, and therefore was not a co-employe of the decedent, was a question of fact, which should have been left to the jury. "The jury might have found, from the evidence," Justice Rumsey says, "that the defendant had put its tracks at the disposal of the Western Union Company so that it could run its car over the defendant's road for the purposes of the telegraph company, and that everything that was done while the car was thus passing over that track was done by the Western Union Company's agents for the Western Union Company, to enable its men to do its work and not to do anything in which the defendant had the slightest interest. It is true that Miller was protecting the track. But he was protecting it against the passage of the car which was sent over it by the Western Union Company for its own purposes. If that company had not been using the track, there would have been no occasion for Miller to do that work. While he was at this work he was not only paid by the Western Union Company, but he was under the directions of the foreman which it had put there to control this work. It cannot be said that he was a servant of the defendant, but he was out of the service of the defendant for this particular purpose, and the doctrine of negligence of a co-servant to relieve a party from his own negligence, cannot be invoked for the benefit of the defendant here."

***

TAXATION OF NON-RESIDENTS.—The Court of Appeals on Friday affirmed a decision made by the First Appellate Division in April, 1897, upholding the dismissal by the Special Term in September, 1896, of a writ of certiorari secured by Danford N. Barney to review the action of the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments in this city in assessing his property. Mr. Barney, a resident of Connecticut, was a special partner in the firm of H. C. Hardy & Co. of this city and had contributed $75,000 to its capital. He was assessed as a non-resident for a special capital invested, the amount subject to taxation being fixed at $75,000. Mr. Barney's objection was that he owed money to citizens of this State to an amount in excess of that for which he was assessed, and he claimed that he was entitled to deduct that indebtedness from this particular business investment. He showed that he owed $77,000 upon mortgages upon property in this State and $75,000 to the Union Trust Company in this city. The Appellate Division held, as does the Court of Appeals, that in order that Mr. Barney may obtain exemption from the tax assessed he must show that his indebtedness to citizens of this State, not incurred in the purchase of the taxable property, was in excess of all the other personal property owned by him taxable under the laws of the State of New York. The fact that the State of his domicile did not permit him to deduct the amount of his indebtedness from the property there taxed was held to be immaterial where it did not appear that he had not other property subject to taxation sufficient to pay his indebtedness.

***

DEBT DUE FROM INSOLVENT COMPANY.—A judgment secured by the Jefferson County National Bank—which judgment was affirmed by the General Term of the Supreme Court in the Fourth Department—in its suit as a judgment creditor of the Eureka Chemical Company to set aside two judgments recovered by Margaret A. Townley against it upon assigned claims for salary due to and money advanced by Hugh C. Townley has been reversed by the Court of Appeals. Mr. Townley was Treasurer, General Manager, and a stockholder and Director of the corporation. The action was based upon the provisions of the Revised Statutes which make it unlawful for an officer of an incorporated company to assign or transfer any of its property after default in the payment of its debts or to make any transfer or assignment in contemplation of its insolvency. The Court of Appeals holds, in an opinion by Judge Martin, Chief Judge Parker and Judges Gray and Haight dissenting, that these provisions do not preclude an officer of the company from making a valid assignment of a debt due to him from the company, or the assignee from enforcing it, and thereby securing an advantage over other creditors.

## CABMAN'S ENFORCED TRIP.

**Steamer Started for Boston While He Was Waiting for His Fare.**

John Shorten, a cabman, stood on the deck of the Puritan last Friday evening when the steamer pulled out on her way to Boston, gesticulating wildly to the Captain and swearing himself into a state of perspiration. Mr. Shorten was greatly troubled. He wanted to go ashore. His outfit stood on the street unattended, and the thought of runaway or theft made him greatly excited. But it was no use. When the steamer got well out into midstream persons on shore saw the cabman leave the rail, mopping his brow the while, presumably getting ready to give an account of himself and go on to Boston unrejoicing.

A few minutes before, the cabman drew up at the pier post haste with a woman passenger. It was then sailing time. The woman passenger said, "Hurry," and so the cabman, gathering up her traps, followed her on board, for the double purpose of being an obliging cabman and to get his fare. Hardly had the two got aboard the boat and disappeared in the cabin, where the woman was fumbling about for her pocketbook, than with a yo-heave-ho the gangplank shot ashore and Shorten was a prisoner. He reached the rail and was about to jump, whereupon a deckhand, in a loud voice, audible on shore, accused him of attempting to commit suicide and pulled him back. That was all the crowd on shore could hear except much incoherent speech, but it saw contortions on the part of the cabman and imagined the rest.

For an hour the cab stood at the pier, until finally an officer on post, unable to find the driver, took the outfit to the Church Street Station. The owner is Shorten's brother, James, who keeps a livery stable at 216 East Twenty-fourth Street. He said last night that his brother sent him a telegram that he will arrive here this morning on the Puritan. He hoped his brother would have a good time.

**Ask Aid for Widow and Children.**

The Charity Organization Society appeals for $100 wherewith to provide shelter for a poor widow, foreigner, whose impaired eyesight hinders her from making more than the barest living for herself and two little girls. If the money asked for be furnished the little family can be kept together, and by the help of those as poor as themselves life can be made endurable. Any money for this case sent to the Charity Organization Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, will be promptly and publicly acknowledged.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

# H. Batterman

Broadway, Graham and Flushing Avenues, Brooklyn.

## EXTRA SPECIALS!

### Golf Hats and Sailors

White Jap Golf Hats, trimmed with ribbons and quill, at 49c., 59c., 69c., 98c.

All the Latest Styles in Felt, Golf, and Cycling Hats, from $1.25 to $3.25.

Fine Split Straw Sailors, such as have been sold at $3.00; Monday at $2.25.

The best Jumbo Sailor made is now 75c. instead of $1.25.

Rough and Ready Dewey and Jumbo Braid Sailors, at 25c., 29c., 49c.

### Lawn Caps at a Sacrifice.

Former Prices,
25c., 49c., 75c., 98c., $1.25.

Sale Prices,
15c., 39c., 59c., 75c., 98c.

All of the very latest styles Ruche Caps, Poke Caps and French Caps.

Boys' Lawn Tam o' Shanter Hats, regular 49c. quality; Monday at 39c.

Misses' Pretty Lawn Hats, white, pink, blue, and red, three or four different styles, regular $1.00 hat; while they last, 75c.

### Two Special Values in Corset Dept.

We will place on sale Monday an odd lot of fine imported all whalebone Corsets, composed of such popular makes as P. D., Z. Z., and Elite, $1.79; worth $3.50.

Lot of Royal Worcester Corsets, long waisted and extra good quality, in drab and white, sizes 19 to 28, special at 69c.; worth $1.00.

### Hosiery Bargains.

360 dozen of Ladies' Black and Tan Cotton Hose, in plain and fancy rib, made with double heel and toe and guaranteed stainless, sizes from 8½ to 10, regular 19c. quality, special at 11c. a pair.

250 dozen of Men's Warranted Fast Black Cotton Hose, also gray and brown mixed, double heel and toe, well worth 15c. a pair, special at 9c. a pair; 6 for 50c.

200 dozen Ladies' Tan Cotton Hose, very fine imported goods, made with double soles, heels, and toes, in ribbed or plain, well worth 25c. and 35c.; special, 19c.

150 dozen Children's Double Knee, Double Heel and Toe Ribbed Lisle Thread Hose, in black and tans, sizes 5 to 9½ inches, and good value at 25c.; special, 18c. pair.

### HANDKERCHIEFS.

500 dozen Ladies' Colored Bordered Handkerchiefs, all new and desirable patterns, 3c. each.

### RIBBONS.

Closing out balance of Fancy Hat Ribbons, at 15c. per yard; formerly 25c. to 50c. per yard.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS! IN

### Underwear and Hosiery for Men and Ladies.

100 dozen of Men's Fine Quality Balbriggan Shirts, short and long sleeves, also drawers to match, at 35c. each; 3 for $1.00.

Finest Quality of Men's Lisle Thread Underwear, in white, pink, blue, and ecru, all sizes, a regular $1.25 and $1.50 quality, at 98c. each.

Best Quality of Double Seat Pepperell Jean Drawers, string bottoms, sizes from 30 to 50 inches, at 49c. a pair.

50 dozen of Ladies' Gauze Vests, high neck and short sleeves, always sold at 50c.; special, 29c. each.

175 dozen of Ladies' Shaped Ribbed Vests, extra large and regular sizes, low neck, and no or short sleeves, nicely trimmed and well worth 19c. each, special, 12½c. each.

### SEWING MACHINES.

The Silent Sewing Machines, sold exclusively by us, are equal to the best and highest priced machine on the market; prices are $13.98, $15.50, $19.00, $21.00, and $23.00.

Each machine warranted for five years.

### CAMERAS.

The Boss Dandy Camera, 4x5, $2.98.

Complete line of outfits at reasonable prices.

### CHINA DEPARTMENT.

Previous to our semi-annual stock-taking—July 1st—we have made our usual reduction in every line.

A reduction which means no profit to us, and consequently a big saving to you.

### Silverware.

All our goods in this department are guaranteed strictly quadruple plate, perfect goods and sold with the reputation of the house behind them.

All our $5.50 Tea Sets, quadruple plate, special, $3.75.

All our $7.00 Tea Sets, quadruple plate, special, $4.75.

All our $6.00 Tea Sets, quadruple plate, special, $4.25.

All our $2.25 Cake Baskets, quadruple plate, $1.49.

All our $4.49 Cake Baskets, quadruple plate, $2.95.

$1.50 Claret or Lemonade Jugs, silver mounted, 98c.

$1.49 Condensed Milk Jars, 95c.

Rogers' Tea Spoons in 2 patterns, per dozen, $1.00.

Rogers' Tablespoons, in 2 patterns, per dozen, $2.00.

Rogers' Table Forks, in 2 patterns, per dozen, $2.00.

## PASSENGERS ON THE UMBRIA.

Among the passengers that sailed yesterday on the Cunarder Umbria was the Rev. Dr. Eugene R. Hendrix, Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church. From Liverpool he will go to Brazil to preside over a conference of missionaries, and then he will visit the missionary stations in that country. Bishop Hendrix is a brother of Joseph C. Hendrix, President of the National Union Bank.

Other passengers by the Umbria were Judge Rufus B. Cowing, his wife, and daughter, and Detective Talt of Philadelphia, who is going with extradition papers for C. H. Forbes Lindsay, now under arrest in England on a charge of having collected and taken $1,417.00, the premium on a policy issued by the Mutual Life Insurance Company. Lindsay was arrested in Londonderry while leaving the steamer City of Rome.

**Opening of a Catholic Summer School.**

A number of Catholics of this city are making arrangements to attend the opening of the Catholic Summer School at Cliff Haven, on Lake Champlain, on July 9. The Rev. M. J. Lavelle, rector of the cathedral, is President of the school. The party will leave here on the steamer Dean Richmond on July 8, and return a week later. This year's session of the Catholic Summer School is expected to be the most successful since the school was founded, eight years ago. A Recreation Committee has organized a series of outdoor and indoor games for every week day of the session, which will continue until Aug. 25. Four hundred and fifty medals will be distributed among the first and second winners in these games. In addition a score of banners have been provided, which will be awarded to the cottages which excel in team work.

**Steering Gear of the Cygnus Fixed.**

The steamer of the Iron Steamboat Company that got her steering gear out of order on Tuesday evening in the Narrows was the Cygnus. The Superintendent of the company said yesterday that the chain of the steering gear broke, but the Captain immediately put up the tiller, and that made her manageable, although she could not put up to the dock without the aid of a tug. The passengers of the Cygnus were transferred to the Pegasus and were brought to the city. It took only forty-five minutes to repair the chain of the Cygnus, and yesterday she made her usual trips to Coney Island.

## NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

Martin L. Cate of Boston has been appointed agent of the Pacific Surety Company.

Avery & Pendleton have been appointed Brooklyn agents of the Niagara Fire Insurance Company.

E. C. Roth & Co. of Buffalo have been appointed agents of the New Amsterdam Casualty Company.

The Washington Life Insurance Company of Richmond, Va., is being organized with a capital of $200,000.

W. E. Mariner has been appointed Western special agent of the Firemen's Insurance Company of Newark, N. J.

G. A. Hastreiter of Detroit has been appointed special agent of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company for Southern Michigan.

Charles Whittemore of St. Louis has been appointed special agent of the Lancashire Insurance Company of Manchester, England, for the States of Missouri and Kansas.

The license of the Covenant Mutual Life Association of Galesburg, Ill., which transacts the business of life insurance on the assessment plan, has been revoked by the State Insurance Department.

The plate-glass insurance companies will hold a further conference this week with a view to perfecting the plan for restoring the New York plate glass insurance rating compact, which went to pieces about fourteen months ago.

The Newark Committee of the Fire Underwriters' Association of the Middle Department will meet to-morrow to consider a proposition to increase the membership of the local board so as to prevent its dissolution. It was stated yesterday, however, that the suspension of the board's authority will scarcely demoralize local fire insurance rates in Newark beyond their present condition.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

Sale Men's Fixings and Clothing. **MATTHEWS** Muslin and Cambric Underwear Sale.

Reliable Merchandise from all the leading markets of the world in all departments, marked at smallest possible margins of profit, is our success.

OUR JUNE SALE OF

## WOMEN'S BOOTS AND OXFORD TIES.

Prices at one-half, in many cases at less than one-half, in our ANNUAL JUNE SALE. If you are going away it will be to your advantage to see some of the values offered here Monday and all the week.

### Women's $3.50 Shoes at $1.85 a Pair.

At $1.85 a pair, 1,500 pairs of Women's Brown and dark Tan Lace Shoes, made of Hanselt's best chrome tan kidskin, man-fashion, bulldog, opera and round toe shapes, turn-sewed flexible soles; included in this lot 250 pairs of Women's three-quarter length Tan Shoes for wheel or wet weather, every pair full $3.50 value, sizes 2½ to 7, widths B, C, D and E.

### CLOTHING.

**Men's Serge Suits, $6.85, $7.45, $10.00.**

Prices we quote for Men's Fine All Wool Indigo Serge Suits, all trimmed, value for the money, every one stitched with silk and guaranteed not to pull out, made in square cut and sack styles. Run in sizes from 33 to 46 chest measure. Serge Ideal Summer Suit, exceptional opportunity; prices, $6.85, $7.45, $10.00.

**VESTS.**

400 Men's Summer Vests, left from our large purchase, will be on sale to-morrow. Consisting of crashes and all the latest tropical vestings, sizes from 33 to 39 chest, and are mostly single-breasted; not a vest in the lot worth less than $1.00 up to $2.50; get your pick at . . . 49c., 85c

**BOYS' SUITS.**

300 Boys' Two-piece All-Wool Double-breasted Suits, sizes 8 to 15 years, neat mixtures, value $3.00, at . . $1.95

150 Boys' Middlesex Flannel and Serge Sailor Suits, handsomely trimmed, sizes 3 to 10 years, value $4.50, at $2.50

500 Boys' Wash Sailor Suits, every color guaranteed, sizes 3 to 8 years, from 98c., $1.49, $1.98 to $5.00.

### Women's $2.50 and $3.00 Oxfords at $1.39 a Pair.

At $1.39 a pair; this is a splendid lot of Oxford Ties, made of Foldere's black vici kidskin, soft as French kid and wears better, soles turned, sewed and flexible, round, English and opera toe shapes, patent leather tips, kid lined, Oxfords such as you have been paying $2.50 and $3.00 a pair; sizes 2½ to 7, widths B, C, D, E, at $1.39.

**LADIES' SUITS.**

MONDAY and all next week will close out 250 Ladies' Fine TAILOR-MADE SUITS, a great many lined throughout with the best taffeta silk, regular selling price is from $15.00 to $25.00; at those prices for the quality of the goods are very low. In the lot are Black, Navy, Brown, Tan and all the newest mixtures; shapes are fly-fronts, tight-fitting and Eton styles; skirts are made in several of the newest styles; will sell them at a price lower than the cost of putting them together; come early and get your pick at . . . $8.95 and $15.00

**BICYCLE SKIRTS.**

150 Ladies' double-faced Bicycle Skirts, in gray, blue, cadet blue and brown, made with a nine-inch outside hem, with 11 rows of stitching, big value at $10.00; special at $5.98

**WASH SKIRTS.**

1,500 Ladies' White Pique and Duck Skirts, made in the newest shapes, plain and embroidery trimmed, at $1.19, $1.49, $1.98, $2.50 to $6.00.

1,000 Ladies' Crash and Linen Skirts, marked special at 75c., 98c., $1.49, $1.98, $2.50 to $7.50.

FULTON ST., GALLATIN PLACE, LIVINGSTON AND SMITH STS.

## NEW SARATOGA LIMITED.

**Train on the New York Central Makes Its First Trip of the Season and Beats All Records.**

Four new and handsome Wagner cars filled with passengers rolled out of the Grand Central Station at 1:50 o'clock P. M. yesterday on the first trip of the Saratoga Limited. This is the New York Central's new train which is to be run on the time of the Empire State Express between New York and Saratoga every day except Sunday.

The cars are as fine as any ever put into public service; they consist of a buffet smoking car, two parlor cars, and an observation parlor car. The parlor cars are upholstered in a delicate shade of blue and white hair cloth. The interior woodwork is of mahogany of the Louis XIV. design, with richly carved festoons over the windows. The draperies are of silk velour to harmonize with the upholstering, and carpet, which is a heavy Wilton. There are a library, writing desk, barber's shop, and bathroom on the train.

The placing of this train in service is mainly due to the recommendation and efforts of George H. Daniels, the General Passenger Agent of the New York Central system. He made the trip yesterday, accompanied by several guests, and his party will remain in Saratoga until to-morrow morning as the guests of the principal Saratoga hotels.

This new train will run during the Summer season. On each Saturday it will leave New York at 1:50 P. M., reaching Saratoga at 5:40 o'clock P. M., the only stop being at Albany. On every other week day the train will leave here at 3:30 P. M., arriving in Saratoga at 7:15 P. M. Each morning the train will leave Saratoga at 7 o'clock, and is due in New York at 10:45.

SARATOGA, N. Y., June 24.—Saratoga is now nearer New York City than it was yesterday noon, as was shown by the time made by the new Saratoga Limited Express. The train covered the 183 miles between New York City and Saratoga in 225 minutes, which gives for it the record of being the fastest train in the world. Cheers from thousands greeted the train as it pulled into the Delaware and Hudson Station here.

Besides some sixty passengers, the limited brought a large party of New York Central and Delaware and Hudson officials and fifty New York newspaper representatives, the latter being guests of Saratoga. At the United States Hotel to-night the visitors were extended a hearty welcome by ex-State Senator John Foley, President of the village, who spoke on behalf of the Summer resort.

Mr. Foley said that Saratoga was a suburb of New York City, and it was but right that it should be brought in closer connection with the metropolis. He tendered thanks to both the New York Central and Delaware and Hudson Roads for inaugurating this rapid service, which would be appreciated to the fullest extent by both New Yorkers and Saratogians.

George H. Daniels responded, and spoke in behalf of both the New York Central and Delaware and Hudson Roads, and he predicted that in the near future, when electricity was brought into requisition, that Saratoga and New York City would be brought still closer together by trains running at from eigthy-five to ninety miles per hour. Mr. Daniels spoke of Saratoga as the foremost watering place and Summer resort on the face of the globe. Brief remarks were also made by William Berri and William C. Price of New York City.

**B. and O. Using Oil on Its Tracks.**

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is now using crude oil on its tracks, though not so extensively as lines which do not use crushed stone for ballast. There are many road crossings, stations, &c., where dust flies after the passage of fast trains, and these places are being heavily coated with oil. So far the results have been gratifying.

**More Changes on the D., L. and W.**

A change affecting several crews on the Morris and Essex Division of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad went into effect last night. The locomotive belonging to the Summit accommodation train will hereafter be stalled at the South Orange roundhouse, and the Passaic and Delaware Branch, the Chatham drill, and the Chatham accommodation train engines will be stalled in the Morristown engine house. Only two engine crews instead of three will be needed hereafter to run the Easton mail train and Easton express. The object of having the Summit and Chatham engines stalled at Morristown and South Orange is to do away with the expense of having roundhouses at Summit and Chatham.

**Tours Over the Lehigh Valley Road.**

The Lehigh Valley Railroad's book of Summer tours gives details of routes and rates to places where a vacation may be pleasantly and profitably spent. The book contains descriptions of mountain, lake, and seaside resorts. It is a compendium of useful information regarding nearly all of the better class of summering places. It is mailed on receipt of 4 cents in stamps. Address Charles S. Lee, General Passenger Agent Lehigh Valley Railroad, 26 Cortlandt Street, New York.

**New Rival for Burlington.**

BURLINGTON, Iowa, June 24.—The Iowa and Mississippi Valley Railroad Company, with $300,000 capital, has been organized here and will be operated in Lee, Des Moines, and Louisa Counties. It will connect at Oakville with a branch of the St. Paul, admitting this road to Burlington as a rival of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy.

**New Mexican Construction Company.**

The Oaxaca-Chippas Railroad Construction Company of Mexico filed articles of incorporation with County Clerk John G. Fisher at Jersey City yesterday. The capital stock is $250,000, and is all paid in. The incorporators are William Warren, William Burnham, Charles Mackie, Daniel Reinhard, James Townsend, Frederick Stinson, and Francis White.

**To Talk to Class in Philanthropy.**

Jeffrey R. Brackett, lecturer at the Johns Hopkins University and a member of the Mayor's commission to codify laws for dependent children in Baltimore, will address the class in philanthropic work to-morrow at 9 A. M. in the United Charities Building. Hugh F. Fox of Bayonne and Mrs. E. E. Williamson of the Board of Children's Guardians of New Jersey will be present. The class will later visit the Nursery and Child's Hospital and the Institution of Mercy.

**Transport Burnside Arrives.**

The United States transport Burnside, Capt. Laffin, arrived yesterday from Havana and Matanzas with 20 cabin passengers and 143 discharged soldiers and teamsters. Among the former were Major Baldwin, Capts. Samuel Small and Ambrose Higgins, and Lieut. J. K. Miller.

# IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

## An Active Week Among Brokers for the Hot Season.

## DEALS ON LOWER BROADWAY

**Latest Private Sales—Auction Room Dull, Except for One Sale of Park Place Property.**

The real estate world has seen a decidedly more active market during the last week than it had expected, and a survey of the transactions goes far to strengthen the belief that the Summer will be one of reasonable activity. Although a good many brokers have begun to shake the dust of New York realty off their feet in an effort to find a more comfortable climate, as the thermometer jumps spasmodically upward, those who have staid in town and kept a keen eye on business have succeeded in making some interesting news for market reports.

The number of sales in the last week has been a good one, considering the dull season is supposed to have set in, and brokers have resigned themselves to participating in fewer transactions than they put through a short time ago. But not only that, there have been at least three big deals in Broadway property, one of these parcels being a new big mercantile building, which would have served to distinguish even a midwinter week. They all made their appearance suddenly, although negotiations in at least two cases had been pending for a good while, and made three meteoric displays, which followers of the market noted with surprise.

The sale of the Commercial Building, at the southeast corner of Broadway and Walker Street was one of these big occurrences of the week. Birkmire & Moxley, who had only finished the construction of the building a few months ago, disposed of it to Charles A. Gould for a cash consideration of $550,000. The transaction is notable in the annals of dry goods district realty dealings.

The sale of the Niagara Building for $1,150,000 to the syndicate headed by William H. Cheesebrough and Stewart Browne of the International Banking and Trust Company, was the star transaction of the week in point of size, but involved a proportionately small cash transaction, it is said, in view of a large mortgage on the property. Potter & Brother, the sellers, and the purchasing syndicate were all extremely reticent about the deal at first, and rumor gave out the building's sale some time before the interested parties would admit for publication that the transaction was closed. The plans for the fourteen-story office building to take the place of the Niagara are being worked out at present, and it will be comparatively a short time before the old structure must bid farewell to its neighbors in the vicinity of Broadway and Cedar Street.

The purchase of 202 Broadway from the Cleveland estate by G. W. Witthaus and others, owners of 200 Broadway, on the south, gives a good-sized Broadway frontage into the control of the buying interests. Whether Mr. Witthaus and his associates will put up a modern office building on the site of 200 and 202 Broadway is a mooted question.

The Egolf property on Gravesend Bay was purchased on Friday from John Z. Lott, John B. Lott, and the Robbins and Egolf estates. The property lies between Stillwell's old hotel and Harway Avenue. The consideration is about $300,000. The men composing the syndicate which has purchased the property are not known. It is said that they are connected with the Knickerbocker Steamboat Company. The property runs along Gravesend Bay to Coney Island Creek, and contains 170 acres. consideration is about $500,000.

**Latest Sales by Brokers.**

The Union Theological Seminary has sold to Swits Condé the five-story stone dwelling 34 West Seventy-second Street, on a lot 25 by 102.2. Mr. Condé gives in part payment the five-story brick flat at the northeast corner of Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Eleventh Street, on a lot 25.2 by 100. He also gives in part payment the four-story brownstone dwelling 17 West Ninety-sixth Street, on a lot 20 by 100, which he bought in 1895 for $31,000. The dwelling he secures from the seminary was built by John T. Farley, who paid about $35,000 for the lot.

Hamershlag & Oppenheimer have sold to Harry Turner and Thomas Kiernan the plot on the north side of Ninety-second Street, 125 feet west of Central Park West, 50 by 100.11. The buyers will erect a seven-story apartment house on the poperty.

Romeo Vucci has purchased the plot on the north side of One Hundred and Eleventh Street, 100 feet east of Lenox Avenue, 75 by 100, and will improve it.

The Metropolitan Improvement Company has sold to John C. Burne the plot on the east side of Broadway, 50 feet north of Ninety-ninth Street, 50 by 100. He will erect a seven-story apartment house on the premises.

M. S. Auerbach has sold to Richard Ritterbusch the southwest corner of Bleecker and Wooster Streets, an old building on a lot 25 by 100.

Max Hart has sold to Louis P. Mahler the six-story tenement 629 East Ninth Street, 25 by 89 by 100. Mr. Hart has also sold to Mrs. B. Jacobs the five-story flat 9 West One Hundred and Sixth Street, 25 by 89 by 100.

Cornelius Tallman has sold the four-story dwelling 226 West Thirty-ninth Street, 25.1 by 98.9.

N. Hansen has sold to John Haase the five-story flat at the southwest corner of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street and Amsterdam Avenue.

Charles Pfeifer has sold to Michael Strauss, for $30,000, (of which $5,000 is in cash and $25,000 is paid with the building at 221 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street,) the five-story flat 60 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, 25 by 85 by 100.11.

William Drongat has sold to Emanuel Hochheimer the five-story flat at the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, 25.2 by 105 by 110. The buyer gives in part payment the two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling at Morris Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, on a plot 100 by 100.

Flake & Dowling were the sellers of the five-story dwelling 320 West Ninety-first Street, on a lot 33 by 100, sold last week.

J. Romaine Brown & Co. were the brokers in the recent sale of the southwest corner of Broome and Mangin Streets, 25 by 75, for Thomas S. Drake to Schmeidler & Bachrach, and in the sale of the property 21 Broome Street, 25 by 75, for Mrs. Clark to the same buyers.

Richard H. Handley has sold to Epstein & Solomon the southeast corner of First Avenue and One Hundred and Eighth Street, 100.11 by 95, vacant.

R. W. Appleton was the broker in the recent sale of the seven-story mercantile building 114 and 116 Spring Street to Robert M. Jarvis for $135,000. Mr. Appleton has also sold for W. H. Hall the three-story and basement brownstone dwelling at the northeast corner of Carroll Street and Seventh Avenue, Brooklyn, 22 by 98.

The four-story dwelling at 17 West Eighty-eighth Street, 20 by 88 by 100, has been sold.

**The Auction Room.**

The week in the Trinity Building Auction Room has been, on the whole, a rather uneventful one, relieved by one big sale on Wednesday—that of the building at 23 Park Place, running through to Murray Street, which brought $170,000, in a voluntary sale, from Isaac S. Jennings, who, it is understood, owns adjoining property, and is therefore of the class of buyers supposed to be especially well fitted to judge the value of realty.

The bidding on this Park Place building, which Richard V. Harnett sold on Wednesday, was started at $130,000 by Thurlow M. Weed. Mr. Weed also made the next to the final bid—$169,000.

Another sale of note was that of 1,041 Fifth Avenue, a twenty-one-foot house and lot, just north of Eighty-fifth Street, by Strong & Ireland, to William Seeligsberg, on Tuesday. This is a four-story high-stoop dwelling. The auction sales of lots conducted by James L. Wells did not stir up very active bidding, and many of the offerings were withdrawn.

**Lots Sold at Amityville.**

About three hundred people attended the auction sale for the Clock estate of Richard M. Montgomery & Co. at Amityville, L. I., yesterday afternoon. Most of those who went to it were New Yorkers, for whose use a special train went and came from and to this city. About 250 of the 550 lots scheduled were sold, and the prices ranged from $30 to $160. The bidding was fairly good. The balance of the lots is to be disposed of at private sale.

**AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.**

**To Take Place at 111 Broadway Unless Otherwise Specified.**

MONDAY, JUNE 26.—By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, 116 West Seventy-ninth Street, south side, 125 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 25 by 102.2, four-story stone-front dwelling; all title of Charles L. Buckl on May, 20, 1895.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, William L. Turner, referee, 531 East Eighty-third Street, north side, 175 feet west of Avenue B, 25 by 102.2, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $4,570; subject to another mortgage and taxes for $14,374.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Frank M. Holahan, referee, 126, 128, and 130 West Eighty-fourth Street, south side, 275 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 100 by 102.2, three five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $11,117 subject to another mortgage and taxes for $117,-218.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward L. Patterson, referee, 105 Avenue B, east side, 40.5 feet south of Seventh Street, 20.3 by 93, three-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $14,257; subject to taxes &c., for $800.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, 3,251 to 3,255 Boulevard, and 602 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, southwest corner of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, runs west 125 by south 99.11 by east 25 by north — by east 100 to Boulevard by north 74.11 to beginning, five-story brick store; all title of William Riedel on Feb. 15, 1896.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, John P. Clark, referee, Fifty-fifth Street, north side, 152 feet east of Avenue A, 25 by 100.5, vacant. Due on judgment, $4,060; subject to taxes, &c., for $600.

By Strong & Ireland, foreclosure sale, Moses J. Sneudaira, referee, 215 East Eighteenth Street, north side, 395 feet west of Second Avenue, 23 by 92, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $4,353; subject to taxes, &c., for $796.

TUESDAY, JUNE 27.—By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., partition sale, Herbert S. Ogden, referee, 29 and 31 Ridge Street, west side, 61.6 feet south of Broome Street, 40 by 75, two three-story and basement brick stores and tenements. Subject to mortgage, taxes, &c., for $16,549.55.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles Putzel, referee, 234 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, south side, 253 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 37 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $5,620; subject to another mortgage and taxes, &c., for $35,071.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles Putzel, referee, 236 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, south side, 287 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 34 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $5,605; subject to another mortgage and taxes, &c., for $35,076.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles Putzel, referee, 237 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, south side, 321 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 34 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $5,615; subject to another mortgage and taxes, &c., for $35,071.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Louis B. Hasbrouck, referee, 329 and 331 West One Hundred and First Street, north side, 250 feet west of West End Avenue, 50 by 100.11, seven-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $27,082; subject to taxes, &c., for $292.60.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, George M. Van Hoesen, referee, 58 Hamilton Terrace, west side, 119.6 feet south of West One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, 17 by 100, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $15,841; subject to taxes, &c., for $20.97.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Sidney J. Cowen, referee, 608 East One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, south side, 149.1 feet east of Willis Avenue, 24.1 by 100, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $3,184; subject to another mortgage and taxes, &c., for $11,164.75.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, George M. Van Hoesen, referee, 46, 48, 50, and 52 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, south side, 225 feet east of Lenox Avenue, 100 by 100.11, four five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $24,566; subject to other mortgages and taxes, &c., for $40,341.70.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., executor's sale, 1,773 and 1,775 Sedgwick Avenue, west side, 636.36 feet south of East One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, 50 by 100, three-story frame dwelling and barn, on two lots.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., executor's sale, 1,769 and 1,771 Sedgwick Avenue, adjoining the foregoing on the south, 50 by 100, two lots.

By James L. Wells, executor's sale, Fort Washington Avenue, west side, 25.03 feet south of West One Hundred and Seventieth Street, four adjoining lots, each about 25 by 98; West One Hundred and Seventieth Street, south side, adjoining the foregoing on the west, two lots, each 25 by 100; Stebbins Avenue, west side, 54 feet south of Home Street, 

judgment, $27,394; subject to taxes, &c., for $908.35.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, John Yard, referee, 60, 62, and 64 West Ninety-eighth Street, south side, 100 feet east of Columbus Avenue, three five-story stone-front flats, 75 by 100.11. Due on judgment, $7,956; subject to other mortgages and taxes, &c., for $79,113.64.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., partition sale, Eugene H. Daly, referee, Second Avenue, south side, about 410 feet east of White Plains Road, William's Bridge, 56.5 by about 200 by about 56.5 by 198, vacant. Subject to taxes, &c., for $100.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, Donald McLean, referee, 69 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, north side, 80 feet west of Park Avenue, five-story stone-front flat, 25 by 100.11. Due on judgment, $3,206; subject to another mortgage and taxes, &c., for $19,402.30.

By Bryan L. Kennelly & Co., foreclosure sale, Donald McLean, referee, 67 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, adjoining the foregoing on the west, five-story stone-front flat, 25 by 100.11. Due on judgment, $3,209; subject to another mortgage and taxes, &c., for $19,402.30.

By Solomon De Walltearst, foreclosure sale, Edward Schenck, referee, Two Hundred and Ninth Street, north side, 125 feet northwest of Columbus Avenue, 25 by 99.11, vacant. Due on judgment, $1,420; subject to other mortgages and taxes, &c., for $2,520.55.

By Phoenix Ingraham & Co., executor's sale, 497 Broome Street, south side, 20.10 feet east of West Broadway, four-story brick building, 20.10 by 64.8.

FRIDAY, JUNE 30.—By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, M. Clelland Milnor, referee, 328 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, south side, 350 feet east of Second Avenue, two-story frame dwelling, 25 by 100.10. Due on judgment, $5,901; subject to taxes, &c., for $150.50.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, William McM. Speer, referee, 238 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, south side, 300 feet east of Eighth Avenue, five-story brick flat, 25 by 99.11. Due on judgment, $19,131; subject to taxes, &c., for $494.05.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., sale by order of the Sheriff, Franklin Avenue, southwest corner of Spring Place, two-story frame dwelling, 110 by 89 by 100 by 136; all title of Susan Bray on Feb. 23, 1898.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Peter B. Olney, referee, 58, 60, and 62 Manhattan Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Third Street, three five-story brick flats, 100.11 by 95. Due on judgment, $10,720; subject to other mortgages and taxes, &c., for $116,932.40.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Wilbur Larremore, referee, 100 East Fifty-fourth Street, southeast corner of Park Avenue, four-story stone-front store and flat, 22.6 by 78.5. Due on judgment, $25,752; subject to taxes, &c., for $1,500.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Eugene H. Pomeroy, referee, 91 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, north side, 115 feet west of Park Avenue, five-story stone-front store and flat, 25 by 100.11. Due on judgment, $3,841; subject to other mortgages and taxes, &c., for $23,742.

SATURDAY, JULY 1.—By William M. Ryan, to be sold on the premises at 2:30 P. M., 404 Central Avenue, about 200 feet south of Carnaga Avenue, Far Rockaway, Borough of Queens, two and a half-story frame dwelling on plot 80 by 300 by irregular, running through west to the Long Island Railroad branch line; also, 403 Central Avenue, adjoining the foregoing on the south, two two-and-a-half-story frame dwellings and one one-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 60 by 300.

## THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

### List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Wooster Street, southwest corner of West Third Street, for an eight-story brick and stone factory, 75.1 by 71.5 by 75 by 71.8; Teichman & Potter of 150 Broadway, owners; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $130,000.

No. 1 Riverside Drive, for a five-story brick dwelling, 34 by 60.5; Lydia S. F. Prentiss, owner; C. P. H. Gilbert of 1,123 Broadway, architect; cost, $80,000.

Kelly Street, west side, 400 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, for two three-story brick flats, 21 by 57; George F. and Frederick Johnson, owners; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $16,000.

Kelly Street, west side, 100 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, for two three-story brick tenements, 21 by 57; George F. and Frederick Johnson, owners; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $16,000.

First Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Fourth Street, for a five-story brick warehouse, 50 by 100; John Poth of 2,029 First Avenue, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $12,000.

Ninety-eighth Street, north side, 325 feet west of Central Park West, for a five-story brick flat, 25 by 88.10; Christian Blinn, Jr., of 307 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, owner; W. C. Dickerson, architect; cost, $22,000.

No. 61 Cherry Street, for a five-story and cellar brick flat, 24.10 by 53.4 by 54.7; William Flannery, owner; M. Bernstein of 245 Broadway, architect; cost, $15,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, north side, 100 feet east of Seventh Avenue, 78 by 99.10 to One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, for six five-story brick flats, 26 by 85; Dorothea Weibel of 405 East One Hundred and Forty-second Street, owner; Edward Wenz of 1,391 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $180,000.

Seventh Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, for eight five-story brick and stone flats, with stores, 25 and 24.10 by 84 and 95; Dorothea Weibel of 405 East One Hundred and Forty-second Street, owner; Edward Wenz of 1,491 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $261,000.

No. 149 West Ninety-ninth Street, for a three-story brick stable, 35 by 70; Weber & Burke, owners; Edward L. Angell of 108 Fulton Street, architect; cost, $12,000.

One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, south side, 170 feet east of Morris Avenue, 25 by 95, for a five-story brick flat, with store; Nicholas Biondi of 530 East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, owner; C. Baxter & Son of 2,580 Third Avenue, architects; cost, $13,000.

Pelham Road, northwest side, 150 feet south of Libby Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 23 by 53.4 by 44; Mrs. Jane McGann, owner; T. W. Ringrose of One Hundred and Forty-second Street and Third Avenue, architect; cost, $3,250.

Sixth Avenue, southwest corner of Fourth Street, William's Bridge, for a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 20 by 40; J. F. Reilly of 344 East Sixtieth Street, owner; S. A. Dennis, architect; cost, $2,500.

Lind Avenue, west side, 50.6 feet north of Lawrence Avenue, for a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 22 by 52; Stephen Rice of 3 Marcher Place, owner; W. A. O'Hea, architect; cost, $4,000.

Nineteenth Street, south side, 110 feet east of Eighth Avenue, for a six-story brick flat, 40 by 113.6 by 101.10; T. A. Robinson of 145 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, owner; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $60,000.

One Hundred and Seventh Street, northeast corner of First Avenue, for four six-story brick flats, with stores, 25 by 25.11 by 108 and 98.10; Tobias Krakower of 30 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, owner; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $113,000.

Nos. 315 and 317 East Twenty-sixth Street, for a five-story brick flat, 42 by 88.9; George Hill of Belmar, N. J., owner; Hill & Turner, architects; cost, $40,000.

### Alterations.

H. C. Miner has filed plans for improvements to the Eighth Avenue Theatre, to cost $4,000.

George C. Boldt has filed plans to change the lounging room on the sixteenth floor of the Waldorf-Astoria into sleeping apartments at a cost of $1,000.

Nos. 58 to 67 Duane Street, to an eight-story brick and stone power station; the Edison Electric Illuminating Company, owner; J. W. Lieb, Jr., architect; cost, $1,100.

No. 45 West Fifty-seventh Street, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; John C. Tomlinson of 45 West Fifty-seventh Street, owner; C. R. Birdsall, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 275 Canal Street, to a five-story brick store and lofts; Henry E. Gallew of Washington, D. C., owner; Horenberger & Straub, architects; cost, $1,000.

No. 8 East Sixty-sixth Street, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; George F. Shrady of the premises, owner; Edward P. York, architect; cost, $8,000.

Third Avenue, west side, 50 feet south of One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, to a five-story brick theatre; Albert Ellis, owner; W. H. C. Hormun, architect; cost, $500.

Bear Swamp Road, Westchester and Unionport Roads, to a frame transfer platform; New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, owner; W. J. Black, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 163 West Nineteenth Street, to a five-story and basement brick factory; Sarah Lewis, owner; S. B. Ogden & Co., architect; cost, $1,200.

Fifth Avenue, southwest corner of Thirty-fourth Street, to a sixteen-story brick hotel, (Astoria;) John J. Astor, owner; George C. Boldt, lessee; H. J. Hardenbergh, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 114 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, to a four-story brick and stone theatre and store; C. McCreery, owner; F. D. Gheen, architect; cost, $500.

Nos. 13 and 15 Pike Street, to a three-story brick dwelling and meeting room; A. I. Mayerson of 25 Bayard Street, owner; C. B. Meyers, architect; cost, $2,000.

Nos. 308 to 314 Eighth Avenue, to a four-story brick theatre, 49.4 by 100; Henry C. Miner, owner; B. W. Berger, architect; cost, $4,000.

### Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Saturday, June 24.

AMSTERDAM AV. n w corner of 182d St, 29.10x100; Joel S. Ives, executor, to Moritz L. Ernst ..... 10,250

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 182d St, 29.10x100; Moritz L. Ernst to Samuel McCracken ..... 100

BOULEVARD LAFAYETTE, e s, at 160th St, runs s e 116 ft to w s of 12th Av x s w 151.6x n 191.1; Thomas Allison, referee, to Jacob D. Butler ..... 15,500

BROADWAY, w s, 49.11 ft n of 182d St, 25x100; Broadway w s, 24.11 ft n of 182d St, 25x100; Broadway, n w corner of 182d St, 24.11x100; Nathaniel Smith to John O. Baker ..... 50,000

BROADWAY, w s, 99.11 ft n of 182d St, 25 x75; Broadway, w s, 74.11 ft n of 182d St, 25x100; Nathaniel S. Smith to John O. Baker ..... 30,000

BROADWAY, e s, 50.11 ft n of 99th St, 50x100; Metropolitan Improvement Company to John C. Burne ..... 100

LAWSON ST, n s, 77.8 ft e of Beach Av, 100x100; William H. Holmes to Patrick Smith ..... 1

ELLIOTT AV, w s, 200 ft s of Elizabeth St, 50x125; Timothy Donovan to Matthew Smith and another ..... 100

FOREST AV, w s, 139 ft s of 166th St, 20x97.3; Alfred J. Madden to Mary Jennings ..... 1

FOX ST, w s, 254 ft s of 167th St, 50X100; Joseph D. Jennings to Mary Madden ... 1

TELLER AV, e s, 749 ft n of 169th St, runs n 50x n e 87.5x s e 61x s w 78.7; Ephraim B. Levy to Elise M. J. Fernschild ..... 1,900

1ST AV, s e corner of 123d St, 24x83; Mary A. Smyth to Agnes T. Brennan .... 1

3D AV, s e corner of Wendover Av, 34.5x 100x32.6x100; Jerri Altieri to Samuel Green ..... 1

7TH AV, n e corner of 55th St, 50.5x100; Gustave S. Boehm to John McKelvey .... 100

35TH ST, n s, 113 ft e of 8th Av, 19x98.9; Otto H. Kroeger to Margaretha Marquardt ..... 1

40TH ST, 445 West, 25x98.9; William H. Flitner to G. Otto Elterich ..... 1

40TH ST, n s, 250 ft e of 10th Av, 25x98.9; Matilda J. McCormick to William H. Flitner ..... 1

54TH ST, 351 East, 20x100.5; Lena Silverstein to Mary Harlib ..... 3,000

99TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of Park Av, 100x 100.11; Isaac M. Berinstein to Samuel Ginsberg ..... 32,500

112TH ST, n s, 310.6 ft w of 1st Av, 110.6x 100.11; John Dwight to Jerri Altieri .... 1

112TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 110.6x 100.11; John Dwight to Jerri Altieri .... 1

134TH ST, s s, 275 ft e of 7th Av, 100x 99.11; Louis Lese and another to Arthur G. Muhlker ..... 1

182D ST, s s, 65.9 ft w of Park Av, West, 16.8x82.5x16.8x80.8; Mary Tradelius to Mercantile Co-operative Bank ..... 100

### Recorded Leases.

ALLENDORF, Katie, to Matthew Raftery; 620 West 52d St, 5 years ..... $480 to $540

KANTROWITZ, Edward, to Giovanni Adinoefi, 349 East 113th St, 3 years ..... 480

RUFF, Charles, to Matie Goldberg; 146 Ridge St, 5 years ..... 1,500

### Recorded Mortgages.

ALTIERI, Jerry, to George B. Christman and another; Lots 1 and 1½, Block 2,913, map of 176 lots of the Bathgate estate, secures notes ..... 2,700

ALTIERI, Jerry, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 112th St, n s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 1 year ..... 27,000

ALTIERI, Jerry, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 112th St, n s, 310.6 ft w of 1st Av, 1 year ..... 27,000

ALTIERI, Jerry, to Alexander P. Ketchum; 112th St, n s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 1 year ..... 46,000

ALTIERI, Jerry, to Alexander P. Ketchum; 112th St, n s, 310.6 ft w of 1st Av, 1 year ..... 46,000

BURNE, John C., to Metropolitan Improvement Company; Broadway, e s, 50.11 ft n of 99th St, 1 year ..... 44,000

DE LORENZO, Filomena and Frederick, and others to David A. Tower; part of Lot 224, map of the Village of East Tremont, 3 years ..... 3,000

ELTERICH, G. Otto, to Isabella Greacen; 445 West 40th St, 1 year ..... 13,000

GINSBERG, Samuel, to Isaac M. Berinstein; 99th St, n s, 125 ft w of Park Av, demand ..... 44,000

GINSBERG, Samuel, to Isaac M. Berinstein; 99th St, n s, 125 ft w of Park Av, demand ..... 11,929

GOLDNER, Emil, to Daniel Rosenberg; Lots 13, 14, 15, 16, and 17, Block 2,912, map of 176 lots of Bathgate estate, demand ..... 48,000

HOFFMAN, Albert, to Bernheimer & Schmid; 78 Greene St, saloon lease, demand ..... 800

JENNINGS, Mary, to Mary Madden; Forest Av, w s, 139 ft s of 166th St, 3 months ..... 250

KASSEWITZ, Jacob, to Jacob Klingenstein; 3d St, n e s, 325 ft s e of 2d Av, demand ..... 80,000

KASSEWITZ, Jacob, to Jacob Klingenstein; 577 and 579 2d Av, demand ..... 40,000

MARGOLIES, Edward, to James C. Crawford; 109th St, s s, 150 ft w of Columbus Av, demand ..... 1,600

McCRACKEN, Samuel, to Carl and Moritz L. Ernst; Amsterdam Av, n w corner of 182d St, (two mortgages,) 1 year ..... 23,000

McCRACKEN, Samuel, to Gustavus Siedenberg; Amsterdam Av, n w corner of 182d St, 1 year ..... 8,000

McKELVEY, John, to Samuel C. Boehm and others; 7th Av, n e corner of 55th St, 1 year ..... 75,000

McKELVEY, John, to Samuel C. Boehm and others; 7th Av, n e corner of 55th St, 1 year ..... 87,500

McNAMEE, Mary A., to John Batton; St. Ann's Av, new line, n w corner of 139th St, 3 months ..... 5,000

MUHLKER, Arthur G., to Louis Lese and another; 134th St, s s, 275 ft e of 7th Av, 1 year, (two mortgages) ..... 56,000

PAUL, Henry and Philippine, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 128th St, s s, 75 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year ..... 3,000

PETERSON, Charles, to George B. Christman & Co.; Rogers Place, w s, 458.10 ft n of Westchester Av, demand ..... 754

PHILLIPS, Willis R., to George Falen; Jackson Av, w s, 90 ft s of 156th St, demand ..... 7,000

RAFTERY, Matthew, to Beadleston & Woerz; 620 West 52d St, saloon lease, demand ..... 3,000

RAFTERY, Mathew, to Beadleston & Woerz; 36th St, s s, 300 ft e of 11th Av, demand ..... 3,000

RUTH, Samuel J., and Rachel Hoffman to Meyer Cohen and others; 5th St, n s, 324.8 and 307.8 ft e of Avenue C, demand ..... 14,000

SMITH, Margaret, to John C. Rodgers & Son; 62d St, s s, 250 ft e of West End Av, secures note ..... 1,902

SMITH, Mathew and Bridget, to Timothy Donovan; Elliott Av, w s, 200 ft s of Elizabeth St, 3 years ..... 2,300

SMITH, Mary, to George Stark; Grand Boulevard and Concourse, e s, 86.8 ft n of approach to said boulevard, &c., at 165th St, due as per agreement ..... 3,000

SONNTAG, Paul, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 91 William St, 5 years .. 12,000

STALBERG, Herman, to New York Co-operative Building and Loan Association; Undercliff Av, e s, 461.6 ft n of 176th St, installments ..... 3,250

THE CAMERON COMPANY to Louisa A. Finck; 4th Av, s e corner of 19th St, demand ..... 20,000

VETTE, Christoph, to Henry Heuer; Stebbins Av, e s, 513.4 ft n of 165th St, 3 years ..... 3,000

VOLZ, Mary, to Isaac Butler; Lot 289, map of Unionport, 3 years ..... 3,000

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS BAPTIST Church of the City of New York to the Southern Baptist Association; Convent Av, s e corner of 145th St, due ..... 3,000

WEEBER, William G., to Charles S. Albert; 5th Av, w s, 81.11 ft n of 101st St, 1 year ..... 1,500

WIRTH, William, to John J. Jones and another, trustees; 3d St, n s, 225 ft e of 2d Av, 5 years ..... 52,000

### Assignments of Mortgages.

AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY to Leopold Gusthal and another, trustees .. $4,500

BOEHM, Abraham, and Lewis Coon to Gibson Putzel ..... 11,040

CORN EXCHANGE BANK to Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company ..... 75,000

DE NOTTBECK, Cecilia L., to May Ten Eyck ..... 30,000

LIEBESKIND, Henie, to Herman Mendel. 3,000

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to Mary E. Robert ..... 20,159

PATERNO, John, to James W. Noyes .... 1,000

### Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV, n e corner of 131st St, 100x109; Mulhern Steam Heating Company against Van Orden & Wetterer, owners and contractors ..... $3,150

MORRIS AV, e s, 300 ft n of 184th St, 150x100; August Kirchner against William J. Hargrave, Jr., owner and contractor; H. Rolph, contractor ..... 70

WEST HOUSTON ST, 174 to 178; Charles Weissberg against Lanrowitz & Fine, owners and contractors ..... 372

118TH ST, 33 and 35 West; Samuel D. Tomback against Katz & Abelman, owners and contractors ..... 269

165TH ST, s s, 15 ft e of Walton Av, 20x 86; Patrick Mullen against Hannah C. Doran, owner; Garrett Van Cleve, contractor ..... 110

98TH ST, 19 and 21 East; Joseph Lawrence and others against Joseph Kierst, owner; Charles Terrelli and John J. Kierst, contractors, six liens ..... 180

1ST AV, s e corner of 44th St, runs e 350x s 200 to 43d St x w 200x n 100x w 150 to avenue x n 100 to beginning; James Dempsey against the New Jersey and New York Abattoir Company, owner; Patrick Maher, contractor ..... 1,881

1ST AV, s e corner of 44th St, runs e 350x s 200 to 43d St x w 200x n 100x w 150 to avenue x n 100 to beginning; American Fuerite Manufacturing Company against the New Jersey and New York Abattoir Company, owner; Patrick Maher, contractor ..... 961

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS UNDER CHAPTER 418, LAWS OF 1897.

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 182d St, 29.10x100; M. L. and C. Ernst, with Samuel McCracken, 12 payments ..... $15,000

134TH ST, s s, 275 ft e of 7th Av, 100x 99.11; Louis Lese and Simon Adler, with Arthur G. Muhlker, 11 payments ..... 40,000

### Lis Pendens.

1148TH ST, 645 W.; James A. Wheeler against Gerard P. D. Ancher, (action to compel conveyance, &c.;) attorneys, Maynard & Tolles.

122D ST, 207 West; Abraham Beller against James C. Crawford and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, C. R. & C. N. Carruth.

3D ST, 50 and 52 West; Edward T. Hunt, executor, &c., against Frances A. Spaulding and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Cary & Whitridge.

115TH ST, 118 West; Letitia M. Geer against Hortense Clark, (specific performance;) attorney, E. W. Geer.

175TH ST, n s, Lot 34, map of Fairmount, Upper Morrisania, 100x200, with parts excepted; Anne Brown against Jane Bedell and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. Whittaker.

### Manhattan Club Now Homeless.

Last night marked the termination of the Manhattan Club's tenancy of the old Stewart mansion, at Thirty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue, which it has occupied since September, 1890. There were no farewell observances. In consequence of the dining room's having been closed several days ago very few members were about the place during the evening. It was expected that the club would occupy its new quarters at Twenty-sixth Street and Madison Avenue by July 6, but the prospects now are that the work of refitting there will not be completed by that time.

## OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Trading on the curb yesterday was fairly active and the market was generally strong, a number of issues ending the day with substantial net gains. The electric transportation stocks continued strong and were probably the most active stocks in yesterday's trading. Both New York and New England Electric Vehicle Transportation advanced, the former about 2 points and the latter fractionally, and higher prices for both issues were confidently predicted by the friends of the companies. New York Electric Vehicle Transportation sold early in the day at 23⅜, and from that figure quickly advanced to 25½. The trading in the stock was fairly active, but not heavy. The advance was checked by a reaction which carried the price back about 1 point. The final sale was made at 24¾, and it closed at 24½ bid, a net gain of 1¾ points. New England Electric Vehicle Transportation, also strong and active, sold up to 13⅞ and closed at 13¾ bid, a net gain of one-half of 1 point. The parent company, the Electric Vehicle Company, did not share the strength shown by the stocks of the sub-companies, nor was it active in yesterday's trading. It closed, as on Friday, at 100 bid.

Neither Kentucky Distilleries nor the new company into which it is to be merged, if present plans are carried out, showed any activity yesterday. There was some trading in both the common and preferred stocks of the Distilling Company of America, but practically none in the stocks of the Kentucky Distilleries and Warehouse Company. Pending the carrying out of the plan of merger, there seems to be no marked desire to deal in either the old or the new stocks. The market for the latter was closer yesterday than on the first two days of trading in the stocks, and the more or less nominal quotations of the previous days were superseded by actual bids for and offers of the stocks. Distilling of America common sold yesterday at 28, and closed at 28 bid. The preferred stock sold at 62½, and that figure was bid for the stock at the close. Kentucky Distilleries common closed at 17 bid and the preferred at 57½ bid, but both of these issues were held about 2 points above the bid price.

Republic Iron and Steel common advanced 1 point to 18 bid. At the close that bid was made for 500 shares. The preferred stock remained unchanged at 61 bid. Otis Elevator preferred advanced 1 point to 88½ bid. New Amsterdam Gas common sold early in the morning at 33, but later was offered at that figure. The bonds sold at 101½, and closed unchanged for the day at 101 bid.

Electro-Pneumatic was more active yesterday than it had been for some time. It sold from 2 down to 1⅞, and closed at 1⅞ bid. Bay State Gas sold at 2, and suffered a net loss of one-quarter of 1 point, closing at 1⅞ bid. Closing quotations were as follows:

### ACTIVE SECURITIES.

#### Gas Companies.

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| Amsterdam | 32½ | 33 |
| Amsterdam pf. | 58 | 59 |
| American 5s, with interest | 101 | 102 |
| Bay State Gas | 1⅞ | 2 |

#### Industrials.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| American Air Power | 80 | 82 |
| Beet Sugar | 32 | 34 |
| Beet Sugar pf., ex div. | 80 | 82 |
| Distilling Company of America | 28 | 28⅛ |
| Distilling Company of America pf. | 82½ | 83 |
| Electric Boat | 18 | 21½ |
| Electric Boat pf. | 45 | 46 |
| Electric Vehicle, ex div. | 100 | 103 |
| Electric Vehicle pf. | 115 | 120 |
| *Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid | 1¾ | 1⅞ |
| Havana Commercial | 29 | 30 |
| Havana Commercial pf. | 67½ | 68½ |
| International Power | .. | 76 |
| International Pump | 24 | 25 |
| International Pump pf. | 66 | 68 |
| Kentucky Distilleries | 17 | 19 |
| Kentucky Distilleries pf., ex div. | 57½ | 60 |
| National Gramophone | 82½ | 84 |
| National Salt | 43½ | 45 |
| National Salt pf. | 72½ | 73 |
| New England Electric Vehicle | 13⅜ | 13¾ |
| New York El. Brake and Coupler | 62½ | 64½ |
| New York Electric Vehicle | 24½ | 25 |
| Otis Elevator | 35½ | 35 |
| Otis Elevator pf., ex div. | 88½ | 90⅛ |
| Republic Iron & Steel | 18 | 19 |
| Republic Iron & Steel pf. | 61 | 62 |
| Royal Baking Powder pf., ex div. | 98½ | 100 |
| Rubber Goods Mfg. | 24 | 25½ |
| Rubber Goods Mfg. pf. | 79 | 79 |
| Standard Oil Trust | 466 | 468 |
| Union Steel & Chain | 27½ | 28 |
| Union Steel & Chain pf. | 67½ | 68 |
| U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar | ½ | ⅞ |

#### Miscellaneous.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amalgamated Copper | 93 | 94 |
| British Columbia Copper | 11¼ | 11½ |
| Flemington Coal & Coke | 25 | 30½ |
| General Carriage | 35 | 36½ |
| Markeen Copper | 7½ | 8½ |
| Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E. | 22¾ | 24 |
| Tennessee Copper | 18⅜ | 19⅜ |
| United Verde Extension | 6¼ | 6⅝ |
| *Wahnita Copper | 6¾ | 7¼ |

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

### LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

#### Street Railways.

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| Broadway & Seventh Avenue | 230 | 240 |
| Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st | 105 | 110 |
| Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d | 115 | 118 |
| Broadway Surface 1st 5s | 115 | 120 |
| Broadway Surface 2d | 105 | 106 |
| Brooklyn City Railroad | 245 | 248 |
| Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s | 101 | .. |
| Brooklyn Elevated bonds | 102 | 104 |
| Brook., Queens C. & Suburban 5s | 111 | 113 |
| Buffalo Street Railway stock | 99 | 102 |
| Buffalo Street Railway con. | 111 | 115 |
| Central Park, N. & E. River | 190 | .. |
| Central Park, N. & E. River 7s | 111 | 113 |
| Columbus (Ohio) stock | 83 | 85 |
| Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s | 104 | 106 |
| Con. Traction of N. J. | 59 | 60 |
| Con. Traction of N. J. 5s | 111 | 112 |
| Eighth Avenue Railroad | 380 | 400 |
| 42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. | 84 | 88 |
| 42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st | 117 | 119 |
| 42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d | 96 | 99 |
| Kings Co. Elec. 5s | 3 | 8 |
| Kings Co. Elevated | 2 | 5 |
| Nassau Elec. 4s | 95 | 97 |
| New Orleans Traction (new) | 18 | 22 |
| New Orleans Traction pf., (new) | 96 | 97 |
| Ninth Avenue Railroad | 170 | 180 |
| North Jersey Street Railway | 34¾ | 35¾ |
| North Jersey Street Railway 4s | 93½ | 95 |
| Orange & Passaic Valley bonds | 103½ | 104½ |
| Steinway Railroad Co. 6 p. c. 1st | 115 | 116 |
| Second Avenue Railroad consols | 119 | 122 |
| Sixth Avenue Railroad | 203 | 220 |
| Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry) | 113 | 116 |
| Union Railway stock | 199 | 200 |
| United Traction pf. | 91 | 92 |
| Worcester (Mass.) Traction | 21 | 23 |
| Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf. | 104 | 107 |

#### Ferry Companies.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Brooklyn Ferry | .. | 39 |
| Brooklyn Ferry 5 p. c., with int. | 96 | 97½ |
| Hoboken Ferry, (new) | 53 | 55 |
| Hoboken Ferry con. 5s | 95 | 96 |
| Metropolitan Ferry 5s | 110 | 112 |
| Union Ferry, ex dividend | 42 | 43 |
| Union Ferry bonds | 101 | 102 |

#### Gas Companies.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Buffalo (N. Y.) stock | 10 | 11 |
| Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest | 84 | 86 |
| Central Union 5s, guaranteed | 103 | 105 |
| Citizens' Gas (Jersey City) bonds | 97 | 98 |
| Consolidated Gas of Newark | 55 | 60 |
| Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds | 105 | 106 |
| Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J. | 84 | 88 |
| Consolidated Gas of N. J. | 20 | 23 |
| Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds | 108 | 110 |
| Essex & Hudson Gas | 42½ | 44 |
| Fort Wayne Gas | 65 | 70 |
| Fort Wayne Gas 6s | 78 | 81 |
| Indianapolis Gas | 122 | 128 |
| Indianapolis Gas Co. bonds | 103¾ | 104¼ |
| Lafayette Gas Co. | 65 | 70 |
| Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s | 81 | 84 |
| Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas | 50 | 55 |
| Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s | 71 | 73 |
| Mutual Gas of New York | 230 | 310 |
| Madison (Wis.) stock | 66 | 67 |
| New England Gas & Coke | 18½ | 20 |
| New England Gas & Coke bonds | .. | 77½ |
| N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st | 111 | 115 |
| N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con. | 109 | 112 |
| N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. bonds | 102½ | 103½ |
| North Hudson L., H. & P. Co. | 55 | 56 |
| North Hudson L., H. & P. Co. bonds | 107 | 109 |
| Ohio & Indiana | 50 | 55 |
| Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s | 71 | 73 |
| St. Joseph, (Mo.) | 45 | 46 |
| St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s | 93 | 95 |
| St. Paul Gas stock | 50 | 52 |
| St. Paul Gas bonds | 85 | 90 |
| Standard Gas, New York | 110 | .. |
| Standard Gas, New York, pf. | 127 | .. |
| Standard Gas 1st | 116 | 118 |
| Syracuse Gas stock | 16 | 19 |
| Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds | 81 | 85 |
| Western Gas | 96 | 97½ |
| Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest | 107 | 108 |

#### Industrials.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| American Bank Note | 45 | 50 |
| American Typefounders | 48 | 51 |
| Anderson Tobacco Company | 10 | 12 |
| Barney & Smith | 22 | 25 |
| Central & South American Tel. | 113 | 114 |
| Cramps' Shipyard | 81 | 85 |
| General Chemical | 50 | .. |
| General Chemical pf. | 99 | 102 |
| Herring-Hall-Marvin, 1st ass't pd. | 2 | 4 |
| Herring-Hall-Marvin pf., 1st as. pd. | 10 | 13 |
| Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf. | 54 | 56 |
| Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds | 96 | .. |
| Hudson River Telephone | 100 | 115 |
| Iron Steamboat | 5½ | 7 |
| Lorillard Company pf. | 120 | .. |
| Michigan Peninsular 5s | 106¼ | 107½ |
| Standard Coupler | .. | 39 |
| Trenton Potteries | 7 | 13 |
| Trenton Potteries pf. | .. | 60 |
| Union Typewriter | 20 | 21¼ |
| Union Typewriter 1st pf. | 114 | 116 |
| Union Typewriter 2d pf. | 115 | 117 |
| Wagner Car Company | 178 | 181 |
| Worthington Pump pf. | 112 | 113 |

## RAILROAD EARNINGS.

| | 1899. | 1898. | 1897. |
|---|---|---|---|
| BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG— | | | |
| Mileage | 336 | 339 | 340 |
| 3d week June | $42,404 | $75,856 | $60,300 |
| From July 1 | 3,698,927 | 3,832,717 | 3,269,740 |
| INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN— | | | |
| Mileage | 775 | 775 | 775 |
| 3d week June | $59,507 | $47,902 | $44,269 |
| From Jan. 1 | 1,620,968 | 1,607,123 | ..... |
| IOWA CENTRAL— | | | |
| Mileage | 509 | 509 | 509 |
| 3d week June | $42,065 | $32,921 | $36,272 |
| From July 1 | 2,065,575 | 1,324,902 | 1,532,356 |
| RIO GRANDE WESTERN— | | | |
| Mileage | 582 | 550 | 550 |
| 3d week June | $72,900 | $68,100 | $61,100 |
| From Jan. 1 | 1,514,626 | 1,434,356 | ..... |
| WHEELING & LAKE ERIE— | | | |
| Mileage | 247 | 247 | 247 |
| 3d week June | $32,618 | $28,216 | $22,726 |
| From July 1 | 1,497,520 | 1,353,643 | 1,092,914 |
| ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN for May— | | | |
| Gross earnings | 152,953 | 132,543 | 118,455 |
| Op. expenses | 120,427 | 100,045 | 103,686 |
| Net earnings | 32,525 | 23,498 | 14,769 |
| From July 1 to May 31— | | | |
| Gross earnings | 1,633,388 | 1,606,722 | 1,479,923 |
| Net earnings | 518,116 | 523,663 | 471,276 |

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS for May—

| | 1899. | 1898. | Increase. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gross earnings | $355,248 | $342,497 | $12,751 |
| Op. expenses | 207,896 | 202,260 | 5,636 |
| Net earnings | 147,352 | 140,237 | 7,115 |
| Total net earnings | 156,378 | 147,939 | 8,439 |
| Interest, taxes, &c. | 126,020 | 128,125 | *2,105 |
| Surplus | 30,358 | 19,714 | 10,644 |
| From July 1 to May 31— | | | |
| Gross earnings | 4,218,196 | 3,909,106 | 309,090 |
| Net earnings | 1,944,079 | 1,706,841 | 237,238 |
| Surplus | 724,245 | 444,810 | 279,435 |

*Decrease.

CINCINNATI, NEW ORLEANS & TEXAS PACIFIC for May—

| | 1899. | 1898. | 1897. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gross earnings | $405,492 | $463,544 | $304,848 |
| Op. expenses | 267,680 | 270,527 | 195,019 |
| Net earnings | 137,812 | 193,017 | 109,229 |
| From July 1 to May 31— | | | |
| Gross earnings | 4,280,744 | 3,717,071 | 3,141,172 |
| Net earnings | 1,466,794 | 1,250,351 | 993,922 |
| GEORGIA RAILROAD for May— | | | |
| Gross earnings | 125,312 | 106,154 | 100,149 |
| Op. expenses | 91,535 | 89,787 | 92,939 |
| Net earnings | 31,977 | 16,367 | 7,210 |
| From July 1 to May 31— | | | |
| Gross earnings | 1,518,935 | 1,529,895 | 1,493,486 |
| Net earnings | 476,107 | 390,493 | 446,798 |
| MEXICAN NORTHERN for April— | | | |
| Gross earnings | 66,137 | 55,799 | 55,914 |
| Op. expenses | 34,938 | 26,566 | 24,288 |
| Net earnings | 31,199 | 20,233 | 31,626 |
| From Jan. 

## ORTHODOX HEBREW SOCIETY.

### It Will Oppose the Work of the Converted Hebrew Missionaries on the East Side.

The Dunlap crusade for the conversion to Christianity of the east side Jews by converted Jewish missionaries has greatly strengthened the new Jewish organization known as the Orthodox Hebrew Society, of which the Rev. Dr. Drochman of the Congregation Zichron Ephraim, in Sixty-seventh Street, between Third and Lexington Avenues, is President, and Attorney Max Cohen Vice President. The leaders of the Orthodox Jews object to street preaching as tending to cause riotous scenes, and they also look with disfavor at the house-to-house visits made by converted Jewish missionaries who are charged with insincerity and denounced as having become converted simply to better their material condition.

Among the Christian denominations, the Presbytery of New York is now sending the Rev. Herman G. Faust among the east side Jews, but his work is to be extended and will be supervised by the Rev. Dr. S. B. Rossiter of 346 West Twenty-eighth Street, and the Rev. Dr. Charles I. Young. They have undertaken to see that all money is discreetly used. Poor, suffering Jews will be aided as far and in as many ways as possible.

Mr. Cohen said yesterday that the Orthodox Hebrew Society was two months old, and was organized before Dunlap began his crusade to do effective work for the Orthodox Jews in specific cases. The society did not object to mission churches. The denominations could have as many of these on the east side as they wanted, and they could fill them with as many Jews as wanted to go there, but it did object to the methods that have been employed by Dunlap and others of his kind—methods that tend only to aggravate the feelings of those orthodox Jews who believe that their religion is the best. It believed that the men who are posing as Jewish converted missionaries were imposing upon the denominations, and especially on the good women from whom they receive their money.

The Orthodox Hebrew Society proposes to look up the records of these missionary converts and will lay them before the religious bodies in the country and have them published in both secular and religious papers.

Other objects of the Orthodox Hebrew Society, Mr. Cohen explained, are to encourage a more general observation of the Sabbath, and to this end it will try to secure a modification of the legislation in regard to opening stores on Sunday.

"As the law now stands," said Mr. Cohen, "a man who observes as a day of rest another day of the week than the seventh can plead that as a defense if arrested for violating the Sunday law. Many Jewish stores on the east side are open on Sunday, but, nevertheless, the police can arrest the storekeepers. The storekeeper will be discharged in court the next day, but he will lose time and money, and so he quietly submits to blackmail by the police. We wish to remedy this by legislation, but we certainly shall in no wise interfere with the Sunday excise law."

The Rev. Dr. Rossiter could not understand why the Orthodox Hebrew Society was going to open war upon the Rev. Mr. Faust. "The work that the Presbytery does through Mr. Faust," he said, "cannot be objected to. Many Jews cannot speak English and often get into difficulties before the courts. Mr. Faust works among these, goes with them to the courts, and interprets for them, and explains their cases to the Magistrates, and it is the Magistrates who have testified as to his usefulness. The Rev. Dr. Bryant, in the Charities Hospital, on Blackwell's Island, has also written us about Mr. Faust's useful work among the Jews there. We are going to show the east side Jews the true spirit of Christianity, and I do not think that the Hebrews of New York will object to that spirit."

### Bust of Franklin for Brown.

Dr. J. Ackerman Coles of Deerhurst, Scotch Plains, N. J., has sent to Brown University as a gift a lifesize bronze portrait bust of Benjamin Franklin. It is a replica of the one made by Jean Antoine Hondon in 1778, while Franklin was Minister at the Court of France. In giving the work of art, Dr. Coles states that he does it in recognition of the affectionate regard entertained by his father, Dr. Abraham Coles, for Brown University, and in remembrance of the fact that the Rev. James Manning, D. D., the first President of the college, went to Rhode Island from the Scotch Plains Baptist Church, and afterward became instrumental in having the Constitution of the United States ratified.

### Life Sentence for Panzeter.

In the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court yesterday, George Panzeter, forty-seven years old, was sentenced to life imprisonment for murder. Panzeter on Feb. 15 shot and killed his wife, Frances, at their home, 434 East Seventy-sixth Street, and then turned the pistol on a boarder named Goeltz, inflicting a fatal wound. After the shooting Panzeter left his home and started down town. He walked to the Bowery and First Street, where he met Frank Bauman, a peddler. He asked Bauman for a few pennies, and as the man reached into his pocket Panzeter drew the revolver with which he had shot his wife and Goeltz, and, taking deliberate aim, fired at the peddler. The bullet lodged in Bauman's shoulder, and Panzeter was immediately placed under arrest. He pleaded guilty yesterday to murder in the second degree.

## DIVIDENDS.

**Interest on Mobile City Bonds.**
The July coupons of Mobile City bonds, issue of 1881, will be paid on and after July first, 1899, in New York, by the Mercantile National Bank, and in Mobile by the First National Bank of Mobile.
Z. M. P. INGE, Trustee, &c.

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The

# GOLFERS NOW GOING WEST

## Eastern Men Leave for Chicago Championship Games This Week.

## WILL BE A BIG MEETING

### Three-Day Contest at Knollwood—New Golf League of New Jersey Clubs—English Players May Come Here.

All speculations regarding the amateur championship competitors at Chicago during the week of July 3 will be set at rest early this week, for at 6 o'clock to-morrow night the entries for this most important golf contest close with the Secretary, Robert B. Kerr, in this city.

After all the talk and dissatisfaction with Chicago as a championship locality, and it must be admitted that many of the criticisms were well founded, many of our best Eastern golfers have decided at the last moment that they must go to Chicago and try for the big honor. The fact that the big event was to be held in Chicago twice within two years was the stumbling block for the East, and several prominent representatives of the game expressed themselves warmly early in the season as so decidedly opposed to Chicago that they would not go. But as the day comes nearer for championship honors the golfing fever begins to burn more hotly, and the star players who believe they have a chance feel that they must go.

This state of affairs was made clear during the past week when Walter J. Travis and James A. Tyng both came out with the eleventh hour announcement that they were going to Chicago. It was one of the most interesting golf happenings of the week, for each man had gone on record so firmly as not going to Chicago at all that a change of mind, even at the last moment, was practically unlooked for. Travis's presence should aid the tournament very much, for he has been playing a grand game recently.

"The fact that I have now decided to go to Chicago," said Travis, "does not alter my previous statements regarding the undesirability of the West at this time as a championship headquarters. It is unfortunate that a Western course had to be selected, and I think the delegates at the next annual meeting will be somewhat wiser and will return to the former plan of choosing the championship links themselves instead of relegating it to the Executive Committee."

Other golfers have expressed the same belief, and Secretary Kerr himself, who has nobly parried the criticisms leveled at the Executive Committee, has said that he also would be glad to see the delegates settle that important matter themselves. One thing, however, may be practically assured, and that is that the amateur championship will be played in the East for the next three or four years.

WESTERN GOLF PLAYERS.

The West will probably show up no stronger in the championship results than it did last year. Former Champion H. J. Whigham is still in Europe and will not return in time to compete. The Onwentsia Club, of which Whigham is a member, and where the games are to be played, therefore loses its star golfer. Charles B. Macdonald of the Chicago Club, and who won fourth place last year, will be one of the most formidable Western players. D. R. Forgan, William Waller, and Slason Thompson of Onwentsia will undoubtedly start, but it is doubtful if they reach the semi-final round.

Harold Smith, the boy golfer of Onwentsia, played well enough recently against a shrewd Scotch player to show that his last season's form has remained, if indeed it has not been improved. Walter B. Smith, the runner-up last year, has given no indication this season of his good form; but he is a far and sure driver and a good player, and will be a prominent factor in the tournament. Theodore Sheldon and H. H. Shearson and Jarvis Hunt may enter from Wheaton's club. G. P. Bliss and E. R. Driver may represent Riverside. H. A. Towner and W. A. Alexander of Exmoor are mentioned as possible entrants.

The Western clubs will all be represented by their best men, and as a fair contingent will go from the East, there is no doubt that the number of starters will be from 75 to 100, which is quite enough for any golf tournament.

The links of the Onwentsia Club are open to the use of championship competitors this coming week, and by next Saturday night the majority of the would-be champions will be domiciled in or near the clubhouse at Lake Forest, twenty-eight miles from Chicago. The tournaments on local links, therefore, for the coming two weeks, will not see many of the home cracks as competitors, but it will give the lesser lights a chance to jump into first place for a season.

KNOLLWOOD CLUB TOURNAMENT.

The Knollwood Country Club, near White Plains, has announced an invitation tournament for Thursday, Friday, and Saturday of this week, and as it is the first big event given by this club in two years, a comfortable entry list may be expected. The events will be a match play contest for which the qualifying record will be 18 holes. The lowest sixteen scores are to qualify for first prize, and the second sixteen to play for the Consolation Prize. Entries close at the clubhouse on Wednesday, June 28. A 36-hole medal play handicap, handicap limit 16 strokes, will be played on Saturday. A gold medal will be given for the lowest gross score. Entries close on Friday for this event.

The second half of the four-ball contest between Travis and Hunter, and Tyng and Anderson, will not take place as originally planned this week, owing to the departure of the two amateurs for Chicago. It will be played about the middle of July on the Morris County links at Morristown, N. J., 36 holes, and the players will start on an even basis, as the 36-hole match at Oakland last week ended in a tie.

The young ladies of Wellesley, who devote considerable time during the college season to the game of golf, have now abandoned their links for the vacation months, but just before the commencement exercises the golf club held its annual meeting and re-elected Miss Gorden Walker President for the coming year. Miss Mary Viel was elected Secretary, and Miss Anna Snyder Chairman of the Greens Committee. Some changes will be made to the course this Summer, as the new observatory is being erected upon one of the greens. It was also voted at the meeting to give the students of Dana Hall permission to use the links.

The Point Judith Country Club, at Narragansett, will have a new nine-hole course this year, four of the old holes being retained, and five are absolutely new. The distance will be about 2,700 yards. Willie Davis, the Newport professional, has been getting the course in order, and several informal games have already been played.

ENGLISH GOLFERS MAY VISIT US.

Several statements have been made from time to time that an English team of amateur golfers would visit America before long to inspect our links and play a number of team contests, and it has also been prophesied that some of the ablest professionals, including Harry Vardon, the open champion, would come over before the close of the season. A visit by a few of the ablest of the old country golfers would be an event of more than ordinary interest. The following paragraph from the London magazine, Golf, seems to imply a strong possibility that the visit may take place.

"There has been talk of a British team of amateur golfers visiting the United States, and I am now able to state on the best authority that the proposal has at last taken definite shape. Most of the best-known amateurs—that is, about a round dozen—are to receive an official American invitation to go in the Autumn, and, without mentioning names, I understand that already there is a practical certainty that many of the invitations will be accepted. A first-class team of British amateurs going to the States will have a very good time, and their visit will have an incalculable effect in stimulating and improving golf in America."

Secretary Robert B. Kerr of the United States Golf Association said yesterday that he knew nothing about the proposed American tour of foreign golfers, and the ultimate result, after all, may be the old story of "a nothing done." Vardon and Willie Park, Jr., former open champion, are to play a match at North Berwick on July 6.

The new golf links at Manhattan Beach will be open for play to-morrow. J. Duncan Dunn will be the first custodian and will be succeeded at the end of the month by his father, Tom Dunn, custodian of the Corporation Golf Links at Bournemouth, England, and one of the most famous golf experts on the other side.

The first championship contest of the Connecticut Golf League will be played on the Brooklawn Club links at Bridgeport from July 18 to 22, and not at Litchfield, as originally selected. The choice of Litchfield was not a popular one for the Connecticut golfers, and the change was made last week. The silver trophy presented by the Misses Eldridge of Norfolk will be played for for the second time. It was won by the Litchfield club last year. The latter club now offers it for club team competition, to become the permanent property of the club winning it three times. Entries for this Connecticut event close on July 15 with J. M. Young, Secretary of the Brooklawn Club, at Bridgeport. The course has nine holes, the respective distances being 217, 230, 237, 344, 297, 193, 197, 235, and 195 yards, a total of 2,145 yards. The record is thirty-five strokes, held by W. B. Wheeler.

NEW JERSEY GOLF LEAGUE.

New Jersey has just come to the front with an association of golf clubs. The organizers are the Laurence Harbor Country Club, the Deal Beach Golf Club, the Hollywood Golf Club, and the Norwood Park Field Club, and the association is known as the North Jersey Shore Golf League. The following officers have been elected: President—H. B. Billings of the Norwood Field Club; Treasurer—Joseph J. O'Donohue of the Hollywood Club; Secretary—Mortimer M. Singer of the Lawrence Harbor Club. The league has purchased a cup to be offered as a prize for a series of team matches. The first match will be played at Deal Beach between teams from the Laurence Harbor Club and the Deal Beach Club. It is likely that the Seabright Golf Club, Monmouth Beach Golf Club, the Cape May Country Club, and the Atlantic City Country Club will join the new league.

The interest of Vice President Hobart and Attorney General Griggs in golf is well known, as both are officers of the North Jersey Country Club, at Paterson, which boasts of an excellent eighteen-hole course. The New Haven Palladium has been getting some statistics on golf in the President's Cabinet, and says that:

"All the members of the Cabinet, excepting Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, Secretary of the Navy Long, and Postmaster General Smith play golf. Secretary Long has heard so much about it that he admits he has begun to play it in imagination, and will some day hire the implements and a caddie and go out to the Chevy Chase Club to walk over the links."

Abram Barker, who is well known in most New York clubs, and has formerly held the golf championship of the Agawam Hunt Club, at Providence, has given way to a new man this season. In the final round for the President's Cup he was beaten by H. Congdon by 2 holes in one of the best matches ever seen on the Agawam links. Miss Hope Smith won the handsome Goddard Cup, beating Miss Chapman in the final round by 3 up and 1 to play.

The long-continued drought has been severely felt by every golf club in this locality, and it has postponed for several weeks the opening of the new Staten Island Cricket Club links, at Fox Hills, the entire eighteen holes of the Nassau Country Club course at Glen Cove, and the course of the Yountakah Country Club, near Nutley, N. J. The Nassau Country Club opened nine holes a short time ago and expected to get the entire course in shape this month. But the continued dry weather has seriously retarded work on the greens, and July 4 is now fixed as the date when it is hoped the full course may be thrown open for play.

The Staten Island Cricket Club, after vexatious delays, opened its new course yesterday, but for the time being will only allow practice play. It is not probable that any tournaments or competitive matches of any kind will be held on the new links until September. The Nutley Club, with the high-sounding name of Yountakha, will open on July 4. The eighteen holes have a playing distance of 5,590 yards, and the club has already secured a membership of 300.

The Highland Golf Club is a new organization made up of Summer residents at Highland Park, near Atlantic Highlands. The club has just laid out a very good nine-hole golf course. R. C. Velt, Donald MacLeod, L. D. W. Hollub, Robert Edeson, A. B. Cooke, G. Ballin, J. E. Foster, and I. T. Meyer are the charter members of the club. The membership is limited to 150.

Some of the Harvard College golfers made a very creditable showing in the first open-medal play handicap tournament, held by the Myopia Hunt Club, near Boston. T. B. Gannett, who was graduated from Harvard a year ago, won first place in a net score of 84 strokes from 8 handicap, and J. F. Curtis, former intercollegiate champion, made the lowest gross score, 89 strokes. Other Harvard men, who did well, were A. Parker, W. Bayard Cutting, Jr., and J. F. Averill.

Two competitions for women have been arranged this week on the Morris County links. The usual handicap match for the Short Course Cup will be played on Wednesday, and on Friday there will be a special match open only to women who have turned in a score of 138 strokes or less for the long eighteen-hole course.

## AMONG THE OARSMEN.

Secretary Pelton of the Long Island Regatta Association has announced that the Regatta Committee is engaged in laying out a new course on Flushing Bay for the association's annual regatta on July 15. There was a great deal of dissatisfaction last year over the course, and it is said that at least one crew, which was first, lost the race because of a dispute about the finish line.

The entries for the regatta will close July 5, and from the present outlook it will be the largest regatta in number of entries ever held under the auspices of the association.

The following Harlem River rowing clubs have junior four-oared gig crews in training for the Long Island Regatta: Lone Star, Nassau, Nonpareil, Harlem, and Bohemian. There are several other fours training on the river, but they have not as yet announced their plans. At least six crews are promised for this event, which will necessitate its being rowed off in heats. This, however, will insure a lively final.

The Friendship Boat Club, which is one of the oldest clubs on the Harlem River, is rapidly increasing its membership, and at the June meeting, held several days ago, twelve new members were elected.

The Hudson Boat Club's open eight-oared barge race on July 4 gives promise of being a very lively event, as no less than four crews have already signified their intention of entering. Among them are the Claremont Boat Club, Bloomingdale Boat Club, Dauntless Rowing Club, and the Atlantic Boat Club of Hoboken.

Capt. Walter Goodkind of the Lone Star Boat Club has announced that S. Cramer will represent the club in the junior single event of the Long Island regatta. Cramer is in excellent condition, and is by far the fastest junior sculler in the club.

The entries for the People's Regatta at Philadelphia close to-day. New York City will be well represented in the various events.

An announcement has been made by Secretary Fortmeyer of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen to the effect that the annual meeting of the association will be held in Boston July 29. A large delegation of New York City oarsmen will attend this meeting and make an effort to secure the 1900 regatta for this city. A movement to this effect was started early in the season by James Pilkington of the Harlem Rowing Club, and it has met with the hearty support of all local clubs.

For the first time in several years the colors of the Virginia Boat Club of Richmond, Va., will be seen at the People's Regatta on July 4. The entries will comprise a junior gig crew and a junior sculler.

Secretary Bulkley has announced that the receipts and expenditures of the Decoration Day regatta of the Harlem Regatta Association were about equal. The cost of the regatta was about $900.

It is very probable that the New York Athletic Club will enter its crew in both the senior and intermediate events of the National Regatta at Boston next month.

The Knickerbocker Athletic Club's crack eight-oared shell crew, which dealt the First Bohemian crew such a crushing defeat in the Decoration Day regatta, are continuing their training with as much zeal as they did at the opening of the season. They will row in the senior eight event at the People's Regatta on July 4 in a new boat, and are looked upon as likely winners. If they are successful in this race, they will go to the National Regatta.

Dave Roach, for many years with the New York Athletic Club, is training two junior eights composed of members of the Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn. They are on the water every night off Bay Ridge, and it is the intention of the club to enter one and possibly both of these eights in the Long Island regatta, if they show sufficient speed. This will be the first entry the club has made in open rowing events in several years, and its entrance into racing circles is pleasing to local oarsmen, as there is some excellent rowing material among the members of the club.

George Hosmer, the professional coach of the Nonpareil Rowing Club, intends to turn out at least three crews for the Long Island regatta—a junior eight, a junior four, and a junior double gig. He proposes to teach every member of the club how to row a shell and gig, and in consequence of this resolution is having very little spare time. New recruits are to be seen on the water every evening, and upsets are frequent occurrences. By exciting interest in the sport, Coach Hosmer hopes to develop new juniors, who would otherwise not be brought out.

The Union Boat Club has several good crews in training, but it has not yet been fully decided where they will be entered. It is likely, however, that they will wait for the Long Island regatta, as the men do not favor going out of town.

Among the latest recruits for the Long Island regatta are Russell and Conlon of the Metropolitan Rowing Club, who will enter the junior double gig event. Binzen and Hirsch of the Wyanoke Boat Club are training for the same race.

The plan adopted this season by Capt. Walter Goodkind of the Lone Star Rowing Club to break in new members has proved to be an excellent one, and has been put in practice by other clubs along the river. The experienced members are deputized to take a certain number of novices out on the water and teach them to row, and if necessary teach them to swim. If they prove apt scholars they are soon ready for a race, and after one race they have confidence in their ability to handle a shell or gig. In this way much time is saved and new talent developed.

The First Bohemian Boat Club has engaged Dan Murphy, the professional coach, who was with the Winnepeg Boat Club for many years, and made its crews unusually successful in winning races. Early this season the club begun negotiations with Murphy, which were broken off because no agreement could be reached. The club's senior eight will begin training at once under the direction of Murphy, and will be entered in the National regatta. The club has a junior single and a junior four-oared gig crew for the Long Island regatta. Capt. Ladman has announced that he will start his junior eight in training if the officials of the Long Island regatta can assure him of two other entries in order to make the race.

The Brooklyn Rowing Club will make no entries this year in the Long Island regatta.

Crews from the Metropolitan and Wyanoke Boat Clubs will journey to College Point to-day in eight-oared barges, where a match game of baseball will be played.

The Waverley Boat Club of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street and the Hudson River will make no entries in open racing events this year.

The Harlem Rowing Club will hold a barge party to-day to College Point. The Nassaus will make a trip to Willets Point.

Frank Ruddock, the Harlem boat builder, is building a four-oared shell for the Pennsylvania Barge Club. Exeley and Monoghan will probably row the boat at the National Regatta.

## SECOND BRIGADE STAFF SHOOT.

### Seven Members Qualified as Marksmen at Creedmoor Yesterday.

The Second Brigade staff, under command of Gen. McLeer, had its pistol and rifle practice at the Creedmoor range yesterday. Seven of the staff were on hand, all of whom qualified as marksmen in the pistol shooting. In the rifle practice Major Wood and Major. Babcock qualified as sharpshooters, and Gen. Frothingham failed to make the necessary record for the first time in eighteen years. The scores follow:

PISTOL PRACTICE.

| | 50 Yds. | 75 Yds. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gen. James McLeer | 4 4 3 3 2—16 | 3 4 3 4 3—17 | —33 |
| Gen. J. B. Frothingham | 5 4 2 4 5—20 | 3 3 2 5 3—17 | —37 |
| Col. G. R. Fowler | 4 4 5 2 4—19 | 4 3 3 4 3—17 | —36 |
| Major F. J. J. Wood | 4 4 4 3 4—19 | 4 4 4 3 3—18 | —37 |
| Major T. H. Babcock | 3 3 4 4 4—18 | 3 3 4 5 2—17 | —35 |
| Major J. W. Tumbridge | 3 3 3 3 4—16 | 2 2 3 3 5—15 | —31 |
| Capt. E. S. Gulick | 4 4 5 4 4—21 | 3 2 3 3 4—15 | —36 |

RIFLE PRACTICE.

| | 500 Yds. | 600 Yds. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Major F. J. J. Wood | 4 4 4 5 5—22 | 5 5 4 4 4—22 | —44 |
| Major T. H. Babcock | 5 3 5 5 5—23 | 5 4 4 4 4—21 | —44 |

For Whooping-Cough or Croup, JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT is the natural remedy. If given according to directions, it usually affords immediate relief.—Adv.


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Ladies' 4-button
Real French Kid Gloves,
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Also
100 Doz. Ladies' 2-clasp
White Pique Glace Gloves,
light weight,
for summer wear, at 95c pr.

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## Hosiery Dep't

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double knees and
unbleached double soles, at 19c
Value 25c to 40c pr.

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150 Prs. Ladies'
French Fancy Silk Hose,
with embroidered
open work $2.39
and plain insteps, $3.75
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## Boys' Clothing

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### Washable Sailor Suits

of English Galateas,
handsomely trimmed,
3 to 12 yrs., at $1.38
Value $2.75 to $3.98

### Sailor Suits

of Navy Blue English
Serges, 3 to 12 yrs., at $3.75
Heretofore $5.95 to $7.50

### Double-breasted Suits

of Navy Blue Cheviots and
Mixtures, 8 to 16 yrs., at $3.65
Heretofore $5.50 to $6.90

### Trousers

of All-Wool Navy Blue
Cheviots and Mixtures,
3 to 16 yrs., at 59c

# West 23d St.



The Chinese Tea Room is as cool as a Grotto. Iced and Russian Teas are served there.

Vantine's 877 & 879 BROADWAY ORIENTALISTS & JEWELERS

Vantine's 877 & 879 BROADWAY ORIENTALISTS & JEWELERS

## Workmen Start

Alterations in a week

If you like to have Oriental Summer-time comforts about you, better get them now while this stock-reducing Sale holds out—only a few days' leeway left.

(Second Floor, Balcony.)

### Bamboo Jardiniere Stands

—even prettier than this cut shows—hardwood top, bamboo body well braced and colored. Ordinarily $1.00; for this sale:

50c. apiece.

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### Vantine Cotton Rugs

—Cool, cleanly, appropriate in all ways for summer use. In blue and white.

4x8 feet, were 6.50 . . At $4.80
6x9 feet, were 10.75 . . At 8.10
9x12 feet, were 21.50 . . At 16.20
All other regular sizes.


## GOSSIP OF THE HORSEMEN

### Regular Trotting Season in This Vicinity to Open Next Tuesday.

### THE PARKWAY TRACK MEETING

**New Jersey Horse Shows Are Soon to be Held—Debut of Narion, Daughter of Arion and Nancy Hanks.**

The promise of rare sport among the trotters and pacers when ex-Corporation Counsel Clark's new track, near Mount Vernon, opens its gates this Fall has so aroused the enthusiasm for sport of this sort that has been dormant in New York for such a long time, that the members of the Parkway Driving Club look for a much larger attendance than usual on Tuesday, when their pretty little clubhouse at Parkway, L. I., will be opened for a three-days' meeting.

The meeting at Parkway will open the regular trotting season in the vicinity of New York, and sport of a higher class than ever before will be seen there. This is accounted for by the large number of really good light-harness horses that have gathered in the vicinity since Mr. Clark's track was built. The trotting and pacing enthusiasts will have at Parkway only a foretaste of the sport they will find later at the Westchester track, but it will be enough to whet their racing appetites, and Secretary Allen and the members of the club have made every preparation for the crowd. The grand stand has been refitted and the cosy clubhouse has been thoroughly renovated. Additional stable room has been built, and the track was never in better condition than it is at present.

The meeting will open on Tuesday and will continue Wednesday and Thursday. On Tuesday there will be a 2:23 pacing class and 2:50 and 2:20 trotting classes. Thirteen are eligible for the 2:20 class, and all of them are unknown. They have been working so fast, however, at their training quarters that much better time than 2:50 is expected of the winner. Eleven are nominated for the 2:23 pace, and they include such good ones as Sleepy Joe, Junero, Fred Wilkes, and Lord Belgrade. In the 2:20 trot there are the same number of nominees, among them being McLoughtlin Maid, Allie Fare, Russell T., and Arbitrator.

On the second day the card includes the 2:30 and the 2:24 trotting classes and a special. In the 2:30 class there are eight nominations, including Neilson, Walter H., Annie Wilton, Laura C., Lizzie Holden, Octavia, Robervel, and Nellie Gray. Nine are named in the 2:24 trot. They are Princess May, Abby X., Ida Jefferson, Beverly, Iroquois, Vanity Alcy S., Addazetta, and Lightning.

The sport for the third day will be supplied by the 2:40 and 2:16 trotting classes and the 2:35 pacing class. The 2:40 class has attracted thirteen nominations, the 2:35 pace no less than nineteen, while in the 2:16 class there are but five nominations. In this latter class quality makes up for the lack of quantity, as the nominations are Kitty Newman, Georgena, Crescent, Apabert, and Quarterstaff.

***

The season of Horse Shows in New Jersey is near at hand, and if the results at both the Atlantic City and Monmouth County shows come anywhere near the expectations more good horseflesh will have been exhibited on the New Jersey Coast within the next month than has ever been seen there before. Inquiries about both shows are being made to the Secretaries by exhibitors as far north as Boston, and as far south as Washington, and sufficient support has been promised both shows to warrant the enthusiasm of their promoters.

The number of new candidates for horse show honors in the amateur classes is large, and interest in these classes is already much in evidence.

A new local class has been arranged for the Atlantic City show, which will be held on July 13, 14, and 15. This is for chemical fire engines. The prize will be a handsome silver cup. The exhibition by the Atlantic City Fire Department will be spectacular and one of the features of the show. Fire Chief Baxter of Philadelphia and former Fire Chief Bonner of New York City will be invited to act as judges of the Fire Department exhibits.

The judges of the other classes are as follows: Roadsters—Edward Clark, New York; Hackneys—P. Penn Smith, Berwyn, Penn; Horses in Harness, Tandems, and Four-in-Hands—W. Clarence Rye, New York, and George B. Hulme, New York; Ponies in Harness—Marion Story, Port Chester, N. Y.; Saddle Horses—C. E. Quintin, Trenton, N. J., and E. C. La Montagne; Hunters and Jumpers—E. C. La Montagne and Morton W. Smith, Staten Island, N. Y. The last named will also judge polo ponies.

The work on the show grounds began last week, and when completed will be perfect in every detail. In addition to the grand stand, there will be a row of sixty boxes for spectators. A clubhouse, music stand, and box stalls for horses are included in some of the other improvements to the grounds.

The Monmouth County Horse Show Association has issued the prize list of its sixth annual open-air show, to be held on the grounds of the association, Hollywood Park, Long Branch, N. J., July 27 to 29. This show is the event of the season at that popular Summer resort on the Jersey coast, and attracts a large and representative crowd of lovers of the horse. There are forty-eight classes, and over $4,000 are offered in prizes. The classes announced include events for roadsters, trotters, hackneys or half-bred hackneys, harness horses, tandems, four-in-hands, ponies, saddle horses, polo ponies, hunters, and jumpers, and there are fifteen special prizes.

***

Horsemen will watch with interest the début on the turf of Narion, the three-year-old daughter of Arion, 2:07¾, and Nancy Hanks, 2:04, the former champion trotter. The filly is the result of a system of breeding adopted by J. Malcolm Forbes, the owner, and whose intention it was not to allow her to race until she was fully matured. It was his intention to develop her gradually and not allow her to race for at least a year, but since she has joined the training stable of Mr. Forbes at Readville, Mass., Narion has developed speed so rapidly that her trainer, Henry Liter, has urged Mr. Forbes to allow him to prepare her for the Kentucky Futurity. This is to be decided at Lexington, Ky., next Fall, and although Mr. Forbes has not yet consented, it is said that he will before it is too late.

The daughter of two such great race horses as Arion and Nancy Hanks should prove a great race mare, for she is bred for speed and stamina, as well as style, and her showing, even without preparation, seems to argue well for Mr. Forbes's system.

## LONDON ATHLETIC CLUB MEET.

**Lutyens Wins the Half Mile and Dixon the Mile Handicap.**

LONDON, June 24.—At the London Athletic Club's meeting at Stamford to-day, the half-mile run was won by Lutyens in 1 minute 57 2-5 seconds. The 120-yard hurdle race was won by Turner in 16 3-5 seconds. The mile-and-a-half run was won by H. C. P. Bennett in 6 minutes 51 seconds.

In throwing the hammer, Graham won, with 108 feet, and Harrison won the putting the weight contest with 37 feet 9 1-4 inches. Liggait won the high jump, 5 feet 8 inches.

In the mile handicap run, Dixon was first, Redfern second, and Indermaur third. Time—4:26 4-5.

## GOOD POLO IN PROSPECT.

**Teams That Will Meet Between July 3 and 15 at Rockaway.**

Chairman H. L. Herbert of the Polo Association has just issued the programme of events to be played at the Rockaway Club, Cedarhurst, L. I., from July 3 to July 15. The drawings of the competing teams will be made this week, and, as the Cedarhurst field is a popular one with polo men, it is likely that there will be a large entry list, among others being Meadow Brook, Westchester Country, Lakewood, Philadelphia, and Rockaway.

Among the cups to be played for is an entirely new one, known as the Ladies' Challenge Cup, the conditions being that it is open to teams of four, without handicap, and is to be played for on the field of the Rockaway Hunt Club once in each year only, and on condition that not less than three teams enter in the competition. All players must be members of the club which they represent. The cup is to become the property of the club winning it three times. Four individual prizes will be added each year by the Rockaway Hunt Club.

The Cedarhurst Challenge Cup probably will bring out the most spirited contests. This is the fifth year of its competition, and it is to become the property of the club winning it three times. The past winners have been: 1895 and 1896, Rockaway second team; 1897, Country Club of Westchester; 1898, Meadow Brook. The teams entering this event will play under the new handicap schedule, which increases the rating of several players. C. C. Baldwin of Meadow Brook has been advanced from 8 to 9, standing now next to Foxhall Keene's 10. Lawrence Waterbury of the Westchester Country Club, one of the youngest as well as best players in the polo world, goes up to 8 from 7, and Oliver W. Bird of Meadow Brook is increased to 7 from 6. Bird's polo ponies have not been in good trim recently, but the careful attention they have been receiving will probably bring them up to the work for the Rockaway games, if Bird cares to play.

Four individual prizes, known as the Blizzard Cups, have also been offered by the Rockaway Club, open to teams of four whose aggregate handicap does not exceed 15 goals, and the handicap of no individual player is to exceed 5 goals. The Polo Committee makes a wise suggestion in stating that it especially desires that no clubs shall go outside of their own membership in making up such teams.

The Rockaway Club games will be the last polo events of importance to be played in this locality previous to the annual championships in September. Following Rockaway will come the Summer resort circuit, including Southampton, Point Judith, Newport, Myopia, near Boston, and Dedham, Mass. The championship games will begin Sept. 11.

## ST. FRANCIS COLLEGE GAMES.

**Some of the Most Noted Athletes in the Country Competed.**

The St. Francis College Athletic Club held a carnival of sports at Washington Park, Brooklyn, yesterday. The spectators numbered 3,000. Among the entries were many college and athletic club men.

Interest centred in the performances of Kraenzlein, the University of Pennsylvania athlete. He was entered in the 100-yard dash, but did not start. In the 120-yard hurdle race he won his heat easily, but in the final was pocketed and narrowly escaped defeat. In the broad jump the handicaps were too heavy for him to overcome and he was unplaced. His jump was 22 feet 1½ inches. The high jump he won handily, with a leap of 6 feet ¼ inch. The handicaps also proved a stumbling block for John Flanagan of the New York Athletic Club in throwing the hammer. He made an actual throw of 144 feet 10 inches, but yielded first place to R. J. Sheriden, Pastime Athletic Club, whose actual throw was 117 feet 5 inches.

Of the track events the most exciting was the 880-yard run, which was a dead heat between H. B. Manvel, scratch, and John Bray, New York Athletic Club, with a handicap of six yards. Bray won on the run-off in 2:22 2-5. The winners of the other events were:

One-hundred-yard run, J. J. Cullen, S. A. C.; one-mile run, John Bray, N. Y. A. C.; 440-yard run, Victor Andrews, Pastime Athletic Club; 220-yard run, H. Kent, Pastime Athletic Club; three-mile run, James McLean, N. W. S. A. C.; standing broad jump, Ray C. Ewry; pole vault, Daniel Reuss, K. A. C.; putting sixteen-pound shot, R. Sheldon, N. Y. A. C.; throwing fifty-six-pound hammer, John McCarthy, Pastime Athletic Club; standing high jump, W. J. Feldkamp, Pastime Athletic Club.

All the events were handicap, and in only two instances did the scratch men win. The track events were run on an improvised turf course.


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Men's extra quality imported Lisle Thread and Cotton Socks, in fancy stripe and plaids, also plain browns, tans and slates, at 25c. pair—6 pair 1.38. Usually retailed at 50c. pair.

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Our line of Bathing Suits, Leather Belts, Steamer Rugs and Bicycle Pants are all selected with the greatest care, and the prices are the lowest for high grade goods.


# A COLUMN FOR RACEGOERS

## Two-Year-Old Racing to Excess Killing Off the Good Horses.

## A CHANCE FOR BEN HOLLADAY

### Stakes for the Coming Week—How the Breed of Horses Can Readily Be Improved—Brighton Racing Dates.

Six days of racing this week will bring the Coney Island Jockey Club's meeting within two days of the close of the Spring racing there. But for the Suburban scandal, precipitated by what some consider too hasty action on the part of W. H. Clark toward his jockey, Maher, it has thus far been as interesting as usual, though for some reason the fields have been very small in many of the races. This has operated to make speculation light and close. Bookmakers have therefore fared less successfully than at the Brooklyn meeting, where with larger fields speculation was livelier and the sport more interesting in consequence.

The coming week furnishes nothing extraordinary in the way of fixtures until the racing on Saturday, when the Advance Stakes for three-year-olds and upward at a mile and three-quarters is to be run. It will be a welcome change to lovers of the sport to have a chance to see a race that will tend to make a test of the staying powers of the horses. There is altogether too much of the sprint racing for the benefit of the betting ring and too little for the improvement of the breed of horses. The latter has come to be a consideration of very little importance compared with the demands of the men who run the betting ring that there shall be lots of races for two-year-olds and for sprinters. The bookmakers' reasons, not talked about publicly, are that these short races give them far the best of the game against the bettors. True running with large fields of horses is hardly possible in the sprint races. In these the least mistake by a jockey in any part of the race, or a poor position at the start generally means the loss of the race to the best horse in it. In races at above a mile there is a chance for the best horse to correct errors in running he has made in the early stages of the contest, or to catch and beat animals that find a race at six furlongs as far as they want to go. But bookmakers do not want races in which the mistakes incident to a race may be corrected by the best horses. Such mistakes are to their benefit. They want quick action for their money. They want the public to have more than a shade of the worst of it through straggling starts, "pocket," and the accidents of a race. They get what they want, and the public gets the privilege of betting its money and of contributing to the profits of the racing associations. For this, of course, they should be deliriously thankful.

WRECKING THE TWO-YEAR-OLDS.

Excessive racing of two-year-olds is the curse of the whole game. Yet it is to this very curse that the racing associations cater, because it enhances their profits from the betting ring. It is for these profits that the racing associations are conducted. They are in no sense the eleemosynary institutions it is the fashion to point them out as being when they go before the State Legislature in behalf of some legislation for "improving the breed of horses." So long as they continue to countenance the running of two races a day from early Spring for the immature animals called by courtesy two-year-olds, when many of them are months less than that, in answer to the demands of the gamblers and against the advice of horse-breeders, they pursue a policy of injury to the breed of horses. As a result of the policy that has been pursued, there are not to-day a half dozen even fairly good three-year-olds in the whole United States. Two of the best ones, May Hempstead and Admiration, are fillies who were not raced to death in their immature form as two-year-olds. With the exception of Ben Holladay, who can go over a distance of ground, but whose owners have up to this time found no races for a horse of his class to run in, the older horses are a lot of wrecks, the result of excessive two-year-old racing.

A CHANCE FOR BEN HOLLADAY.

That brings us back to the race of Saturday, the advance stakes for three-year-olds and upward, at a mile and three-quarters. By its conditions Ben Holladay will have to carry but 123 pounds, and he seems to have as certain a mortgage on the stake as ever a racehorse had. Imp, who is also in it, will have to take up a ten-pound penalty for winning the Suburban, and so must carry 128 pounds against Ben Holladay, something that seems practically impossible. Had the Suburban been at a mile and a half instead of a quarter of a mile less, Ben Holladay would have beaten the mare much further than she beat him in that sensational race of hers. Of the others entered for the race, Don de Oro and Tillo are cripples. The former has been put to work again and may come out of his trouble—a bruised heel—all right. Warrenton, George Boyd, Thomas Cat, Briar Sweet, Bangle, and Jefferson seem the most likely of the eligibles to face the starter, and not one of these is anywhere near being a first-class horse. They are all of the "no accounts" compared with such horses as Luke Blackburn, The Bard, Firenzi, Salvator, Longstreet, Hanover, Miss Woodford, Troubadour, or Henry of Navarre, to speak only of first-class ones of recent years. None of these had excessive racing as two-year-olds, with the exception of Miss Woodford, and she broke down in her prime partly as a result of the hard work she had to do in her immature years. When the racing of the youngsters begins in April under the sanction of The Jockey Club, and even in January under the sanction of the American Turf Congress, it is absurd to suppose that there will be many more horses of the type referred to as champions of recent years.

A REMEDY FOR THE EVIL.

So Advance Stakes and Realization Stakes and Belmont Stakes and Annual Champion Stakes such as the Coney Island Club is to inaugurate have very little chance for success. They will have none at all unless The Jockey Club very soon adopts the sensible French rule of no racing for two-year-olds until September, and mighty little of it even then. The Coney Island Jockey Club, usually a leader in this sort of thing, would do a good thing if it would at once and forever abolish all the two-year-old stakes for the Spring meeting and substitute a score of good ones for horses three years old or over and over a good distance of ground. It would then pay owners to keep their horses for such events. It should also confine its Fall stakes for the youngsters to a half dozen of trifling value. It should do all in its power to abolish the abuse of the young horses instead of in any way fostering it. Other racing associations would follow such a lead. That is the only course that can be taken if the improvement of the breed of horses is what racing is for. As it is now conducted, the game is practically one for lessening the value of racehorses and improving the condition of the pocketbooks of the bookmakers. Our present system fosters gambling and nothing else. The change is one that it would not be at all hard to make, of course, for the first two or three years after such a change racing as a sport would be pretty bad, but it would be just as good for gambling purposes. After that, however, racing would be converted into a sport once more, instead of being a substitute for the roulette wheel. The breed of horses would unquestionably be improved, as the incentive to breed horses that can run a short distance at a high rate of speed would be removed, and breeders would

Sunday
June 25-1899

# The New York Times.

Part Two
Pages 13-24

## NATIONAL CAPITAL TOPICS

### Bureau of Navigation Seems Determined to Injure Schley.

### GORMAN'S HEALTH IS FAILING

**Strain of the Carter Court-Martial Tells on Col. Barr—The White House Barber—New Rules Hurt.**

WASHINGTON, June 24.—The Brooklyn "loop" has been discussed here this week with a great deal more interest than any other subject, and with a revival in the Bureau of Navigation of the unconcealed animosity to Rear Admiral Schley that has been characteristic of the bureau since Secretary Long first made known the fact, previously often hinted at in the department, that certain naval officers considered Commodore Schley rather as a candidate for court-martial than as an officer fit to be selected by the President to be nominated on Dec. 7 "for eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle," to be advanced six numbers, and made a Rear Admiral. Commodore Sampson, nominated at the same time to be advanced eight numbers, was to go ahead of Schley. The Senate would not consent to the arrangement, although it had been recommended by the President. The Bureau of Navigation did not approve of the action of the President or of the Senate.

From the day the Senate blocked all recognitions for service because Schley could not retain that precedence over Sampson to which he was believed to be entitled, very persistent efforts have been made, and are still being made, to provoke Rear Admiral Schley to such an extent that he will demand an inquiry, by means of which the Bureau of Navigation may rob him of the commendation which the President considered him worthy to receive. When the President sent him to the Senate with an offer of promotion "for eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle" the President knew that Rear Admiral Sampson had characterized certain actions of his second in command as "reprehensible conduct," and the Secretary of the Navy afterward took those words out of Sampson's mouth and adopted them in a report prepared by himself to discredit the work of the man whose promotion was insisted upon by President McKinley.

No naval officer imputes to Secretary Long any desire for vengeance against Rear Admiral Schley, but no visitor to the Navy Department, since this controversy arose, could fail to discover, in current conversation, that it was not wholesome to be a Schley man within hearing of the Bureau of Navigation; that an outspoken Schley man in search of a ship was fearful lest he would be sent to sea on a collier or a fish boat; that the Bureau of Navigation was determined to win in the fight before it was ended, and that there was a hope alive that the next Senate, with a sure Republican majority, would dispose of Schley's pretensions and the President's presumption by putting Sampson ahead of Schley, if in the meantime the Bureau of Navigation had not forced a court-martial to be framed for the purpose of dismissing Schley in disgrace for daring to make a contest with Sampson.

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Public opinion has sided with Admiral Schley here in Washington. Wherever the "row" is discussed the details of the Santiago fight are analyzed with a familiarity that leaves no doubt that the reports have been thoroughly studied. When on Thursday Admiral Schley, clad in cap and gown, walked down the platform at Gunston Hall, Georgetown University, to receive the honorary degree of LL. D., the cheers and applause were but a repetition of the enthusiasm which greeted him wherever he has been, East and West. Outside of naval circles, away from Washington, there are comparatively few persons who understand the language of sailormen sufficiently to appreciate exactly the meaning of a turn to "port," or "starboard," but there are few persons, be they ever so destitute of technical knowledge, who can be persuaded that the American ship that received and gave the most words in the battle of Santiago was directed by an officer who wanted to get away. Everybody who has read the story told by the charts prepared by Admiral Sampson's own board of officers knows that the Cristobal Colon was marked only by the Brooklyn. No other vessel of our fleet so much as touched her with a musket ball.

But this is all to no purpose to ward off the punishment that the Bureau of Navigation, which Secretary Long is supposed to control, has in store for Admiral Schley. It will not swerve that bureau from its purpose to spread abroad the idea that Maryland went Democratic at the recent elections because of the resentment felt in the State against the treatment of Admiral Schley by the Administration. The bureau is true to its traditions in quarrels organized by its chiefs. Schley does not retire until two years from next October. There is reason to believe that unless a stronger hand than that of the Secretary of the Navy is placed upon the chief of the bureau, Oct. 9, 1901, will not have been reached before Admiral Schley will have felt that it is a losing fight to enter into a contest with the Bureau of Navigation.

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There are some naval officers living in this city, in and out of active service, who remember well a case in point about which few persons of the present generation have any knowledge. To every reader of American history the name of Admiral Farragut recalls a career of glorious achievement. His bold and successful attacks upon the rebel works below New Orleans and in Mobile Bay are known to and are proudly read by every schoolboy. The officers who fought with him, most of whom have retired from active service, knew him to be a brave, active, resourceful man, and no American ventures to speak of him without gratitude and reverence.

Long after the gratitude of the country had expressed itself in the promotion of Farragut to the rank of Admiral the Bureau of Navigation was doing all that malevolent ingenuity could do to make his life miserable. It did not approve of Farragut. That his enemies were powerful is shown by the fact that the man whom he had sharply chided at the battle of Mobile Bay became Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, the office now held by Capt. Crownshield, who contrives ways for the employment, promotion, punishment, comfort, or discomfort of officers of the navy. Capt. Alden could not forget that Farragut had said when Alden faltered after "Tam" Craven had struck a torpedo and gone down with the monitor Tecumseh and her crew: "To perdition on you, damned, don't head," and had taken out of Alden's possession the lead that had been offered to him with the Brooklyn.

It is astonishing to learn the petty persecutions directed against Farragut. One is told of by an officer, who says that Farragut mourned grievously over an order contrived to deprive him of the use of a blue flag which he had used with perfect satisfaction, but which the Bureau of Navigation directed should be replaced by a red flag. One day the Admiral, not long before his death, visited this officer expressly to ask that he should not fail to attend his funeral. "I shall depend upon you to be there, and I rely upon your friendship and fidelity to me to see that they do not bury me under that damned red flag." The officer was present at the funeral, and Farragut was buried under the blue flag he preferred.

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For an invalid, which ex-Senator Gorman, by the accounts of his friends, appears to be, he is provoking quite as much demoralizing talk among Democrats as Mr. Bryan can find useful in his business. There does not seem to be any doubt that Mr. Gorman's health is precarious. It was not robust last Winter, and since the adjournment of Congress his complexion has been ashen, his step lacking in elasticity, his appetite quite good enough for a man without digestion, and only his spirits cheerful and sometimes playful. To those who have gone out to his country home at Laurel, in Howard County, just half way between Baltimore and Washington, to see him on what he refers to as his farm, he has been candid in admitting his inability to enjoy greater activity. When politics is discussed, he shakes his head, and has several times intimated to very prudent friends that there didn't seem to be much use in planning for the Democratic Party.

It is probably a mistake to assert that Mr. Gorman desires to be a candidate because of any hope that the Democratic candidate may win. His greater hope is that the organization of the party may be secured by men who will bring the Democratic name out of the campaign free from prejudice for the next conflict; for Mr. Gorman is reported as being extremely doubtful about the possibility of winning in 1900. A few of the Democrats here who sympathize with this view of the use to which the party should be put say that it will make little difference who the conservative Democratic candidate is, so long as he can be made use of to discourage the idea of still further maintaining the Democratic Party as a joke and a butt. Mr. Gorman might have come nearer to getting a nomination in 1888 than he is likely to come in 1900. He could not have won the nomination then, and his nomination would not have resulted in the defeat of Harrison. His influence, if his health permitted him to exert it, would be directed against Bryanism and Populism, as well as against trusts and expansion.

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Col. Thomas F. Barr of the Judge Advocate's office of the War Department has obtained leave of absence for three months. This opportunity for prolonged rest was sought by Col. Barr owing to his complete prostration after devoting more than a year to the effort to convict and hold on to his conviction after trial of Capt. Oberlin M. Carter, Corps of Engineers, United States Army. When the case was assigned to Col. Barr for trial he was not anxious to take hold of it. The declaration of an associate in the Judge Advocate's corps, that it was useless to attempt to convict an engineer officer, was discouraging, to begin with. Then the powerful protecting influences behind the accused were prodigious, and the array of counsel was impressive. For Carter brought not only Blair of Chicago, the son of the late Gen. F. P. Blair, to help him out, but Mr. Fox, an attorney employed by Secretary Alger in his own business, and later ex-Senator Edmunds and Wayne MacVeagh.

Col. Barr so conducted the case that fifteen officers of the army found Carter guilty. That was more than a year ago, and since that time Barr has had to keep his mind on the case, the last appearance made by him being in a brief prepared to defend the Government in a retrial before the Attorney General of the United States in itself a very unusual course for a court-martial case to take. Col. Barr kept at his work until he saw all the counsel of Carter before Mr. Griggs, and now he says he goes away to "try to forget the Carter case." To many people here in Washington it has appeared as if the Administration had already determined to forget it. There have been many court-martial cases since Mr. McKinley became President, but no convicted prisoner has enjoyed quite the tender care lavished upon Carter. A member of the commission now at The Hague, a Republican, and a very warm friend of the President, said here before he left for Europe that the Carter case was one of the most unsavory scandals that had ever afflicted any Administration. He said he had so told the President.

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Visitors to the White House who happened to call late in the afternoon, and who through boldness or blundering got into private rooms on the upper floor, may have come across a President or a private secretary fixed up in an extemporized barber's chair and submitting to the brush and razor of a "tonsorial artist" who appeared to be very much at home. As a matter of fact, he was at home. Since the time Andrew Johnson was President, and was daily in need of a barber to keep his face in satisfactory condition, Charles Lemos has been a faithful and prudent barber for a line of Presidents. His services in that capacity won for him many years ago an appointment as messenger in the office of the Auditor of the Treasury for the Interior Department, giving him the income upon which he has, with the gratuities extended by many Presidents, been enabled to live in comfort and rear a family very respectably. His White House duties were irregular, but were mainly performed after office hours in the Auditor's office. Some quiet testimonials have been heard to his skill and more to his prudence.

If he ever talked with a President while shaving him, he never talked about his conversations to those who would get him into the newspapers, and it is considered to be very creditable to Lemos that he never was even suspected of an inclination to gossip on the information he possessed about Johnson, Grant, Hayes, Arthur, or Cleveland. President McKinley, who, like President Cleveland, likes to do his own shaving, is said to have frequently patronized Lemos for the sake of the traditions of the Executive Mansion. Lemos had no fixed schedule of charges for Presidents. To each occupant of the White House was left the matter of compensation for the occasional haircut or shave, and the barber pocketed what he received without comment. Presidents have differed somewhat in their estimates of what a barber's work is worth, but Lemos has never said anything that looked like an invidious comparison.

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Paymaster General Kenny of the Navy Department is learning, without apparent distress, how unpopular it is to suggest to Government employes that they owe to the people of the United States the same honest measure of service that would be exacted by private employers from those whom they employ. Admiral Kenny has just taken hold of his duties here. It was reported to him that there was some necessity for stiffening the rules so as to stop the practice indulged in by a few clerks in his office of loud talking during business hours, loitering in the halls, entertainment of casual visitors, use of Government time in which to write private correspondence, and the following of some other practices calculated to squander a part of the short seven hours of each day in which they are expected to labor. The circular that directed attention to the wish of the chief that there should be a abandonment of these wasteful practices was at once characterized as an outrage. Mr. Kenny now is a "brute." But he still continues to be responsible for the proper discharge of the many duties of a large and active office, which is accumulating rather than dropping business. And Secretary Long approves of his "brutality." It is an old story, and the offended clerks can never see the humor of it.

E. G. D.

## MEETING OF TRAVELING MEN.

**The Question of Trusts Is Considered to be Serious.**

The Board of Directors of the Commercial Travelers' National League met yesterday at the Hotel Imperial. H. V. H. Snyder of Newark, Vice President of the league, presided, with E. N. Bridges of this city as Secretary. Others present were Robert Cleaveland, Paterson; N. R. Bond, Albany, and L. H. Cohen, P. E. Dowe, James Geyer, A. F. O'Connor, and A. E. Simonson, all of New York. Arrangements were made for the annual convention of the league, which will be held at Albany on June 30. A committee was appointed to formulate plans for an employment bureau to be laid before the convention. This committee is composed of Messrs. Dowe, Snyder, and O'Connor. Mr. Dowe, who is the President of the league, was questioned as to the likelihood of any action by the convention relative to trusts.

"There has been a great deal of talk lately about this matter,' said Mr. Dowe, "and I imagine it is generally understood how seriously our business has been hurt by the formation of so many trusts. I do not imagine that any statement from this meeting to-day is desirable, however, and nothing will be done officially until our convention is held. The appointment of a committee to arrange for an employment bureau shows how serious the situation is."

**College Point Ferry to Move.**

The New York and College Point Ferry Company will shortly transfer its ferry slip from its present site, at the foot of First Avenue in College Point, to the foot of Tenth Street, on the Sound. Negotiations are pending for the purchase of the old property, and it is expected that the purchase will be made in a few days. The new site is at present owned by Hugo Funke, and will be sold exclusively for ferry rights and residential purposes. The proposed change will seriously affect the different resorts that have been built up since the ferry has been located at the foot of First Avenue. The company wanted to buy the present site, but the owner is said to have asked a prohibitive price.

## A WEEK'S CHICAGO GOSSIP

### Crusade Started by Women's Clubs Against Ugly Signboards.

### THE LAKE FRONT NYMPHS

**Various Opinions as to Their Artistic Merits—A Luxurious Dog Pound—J. W. Gates and the Senate.**

CHICAGO, June 24.—This has become such a signboard ridden town that the Civic Committee of the Women's Clubs, led by Mrs. Charles Henroten, has determined to do something about it. There are billboards here almost as big as the Masonic Temple, billboards that obscure the parks and shut out the lake and its breezes. One can ride through miles of colored solicitations to buy certain kinds of soaps or medicines, or highly colored eulogies on articles of wear, or particular kinds of tonics. One cannot get away from the signboards. One gets up to meet a big-lettered suggestion that it is safe wagering that his vital organs are all out of order, and that only one thing in the world will help to bring back their original tone. One goes to bed at night haunted by a nightmare of soaps and bronchial cures.

The women say the signs are hideous; that they violate every canon of art, every rule of grammar and punctuation. They are dangerous in case of fire, and catch-alls for rubbish. They depict scenes which have an unwholesome effect on young minds, and they shut off space that might better be used as play grounds for the children. Scroll drawing, letter forms, correct outline, and good color are outraged by the garish, gaudy, hetrogeneous mass of nails, lumber, and paint now being used as signs, so the women say, and they are petitioning the Aldermen to tear down the square miles of billboards.

While talking about art, it would hardly be fair not to refer to the fountain which the young women of Lorado Taft's sculpture class put up on the lake front during the friendly darkness of one night. Some say it is art, but the general impression, after cool consideration, is that it is merely a good article of the plaster of paris of commerce. The fountain group is composed of eight nymphs sporting in the water. The preachers, or some of them, think the nymphs should have been provided with mackintoshes, while even the most ultra of Chicago's art cliques would not resent a shirt waist or so as a sop to the prudish majority of the city's population. But Mayor Harrison thinks the fountain is correct enough, while the South Park Commissioners are so busy with the troubles they already have in trying to keep automobiles off the boulevards that they have no time to pass upon the nymphs.

Chicago has a millionaire for master of its dog pound in John G. Shortall, President of the Illinois Humane Society. The pound has been divorced from politics, and all the barbarous methods that have heretofore prevailed in dealing with friendless and unlicensed canines will be changed. Even a luxurious chamber of death will be provided. There will be bathrooms and soft couches and cooked food for the dogs. They will be made captives hereafter by means of velvety lassoes, instead of being yanked to their doom with sharp snares of cruel brass wire. Crippled and sick dogs will be doctored. A special cook has been engaged to prepare the food, and Poundmaster Shortall expects to have his wealthy friends endow several rooms with couches and other luxuries for particularly deserving dogs.

Bert Cassidy, a well-known artist, is Mr. Shortall's chief assistant and supervising executioner. In short, the dogs are to have an unusually good time if when they are lucky enough to be caught.

The Illinois Society for the Prevention of Consumption has been organized by men prominent in medical science and others. The purpose of the organization is to prevent tuberculosis by the education of public opinion and the stimulation of individual initiative by means of a central bureau for the collection and dissemination of information as to the modes of diffusion of disease and measures of prevention. Education is to be carried on by means of literature, public addresses, and congresses, and cooperation with the authorities. In Illinois people are aroused on the question of this disease. The State health officers are now killing hundreds of valuable cattle afflicted with tuberculous germs. Koch, the distinguished chemist of Paris, who is to open a free clinic for the treatment of the disease next month, already has applications from 3,000 patients.

An Irish golf club has been formed by the Rev. J. P. Dore, Catholic pastor at West Chicago, and the opening of the Killarney golf links was a largely attended event. Father Dore believes that his club will turn out a number of champions at the game, which he says is merely the good old Milesian game of "shinny" glorified. The Killarney links are among the best in the West. They have a range of 2,805 yards. The holes have received the following names: Muckross Head, Devil's Bit, Vinegar Hill, Eagle's Nest, Ross's Castle, Youghal Harbor, Gap of Dunloe, and Vale of Avoca. The goal hole is Donnybrook, and there will be many a lively scrimmage there.

While the announcement that John W. Gates would be a candidate to succeed Shelby M. Cullom as United States Senator in 1901 may be premature, it has created a decided sensation in the Republican ranks. As President of the American Steel and Wire Company, Mr. Gates has an important influence here among powerful classes. He is a warm personal friend of Gov. Tanner, who is up in arms against Senator Cullom. He is a Colonel on the Governor's staff. Moreover, he has the backing of Thomas N. Jamieson and Congressman Lorimer, the chief manipulators of Republican affairs, and they do not deny that he is entitled to their support and friendship. Through his advice and interest Mr. Jamieson profited to the extent of $40,000 in the stock markets, while the Congressman accumulated $20,000 in the same way. Mr. Gates is country bred and born, having been a merchant in Dupage County before he became one of the steel magnates. If he really desires to go to Washington, and should the next Legislature be of the right political persuasion, it is certain that the statesman from Sangamon would have to make the fight of his life to retain the toga he has so long worn.

R. B. P.

**Pope to the Catholics of France.**

What is deemed by Catholics to be one of the most important of the recent utterances of the Pope is contained in a short letter to Mgr. Servonnet, Archbishop of Bourges, France, under date of May 25 last, which has just been made public. The letter is addressed to the Roman Catholics of the French Republic, in response to a communication asking if the interpretation put upon late apostolic documents and letters by certain adherents of the royalist party in France, as being antagonistic to democracy and the republic, was correct. In his letter the Pope repeats the injunctions given in an address to the French Catholics seven years ago, when he counseled them to be faithful to the republic, and to do nothing looking toward its overthrow.

**The Ocean Route to Long Branch.**

The Cape May steamboat Republic comes to New York waters with a reputation for speed and safety on the route from Pier 10 East River to the iron pier at Long Branch. She makes three trips every day, one in the morning and two in the afternoon, and the early morning trip, leaving New York at 8:30, gives a good start for a day's enjoyment. The afternoon trips at 1 and 5:30 also accommodate those who go simply for the sail. The last trip back from the Branch is at 7:45 o'clock. The Republic makes the run back to New York inside of two hours.

**Presentation to the Rev. Mr. Hamilton**

On Friday evening, at the home of Frank Thomas, 181 West Eighty-seventh Street, the officers and teachers of the Sunday school of St. Agnes's Chapel, in West Ninety-first Street, presented the Rev. Charles A. Hamilton, formerly a curate of St. Agnes's Chapel, a handsome gold watch. The Rev. Mr. Hamilton, until his resignation a short time ago, was curate of St. Agnes's Chapel, being connected with it since its organization, and in that capacity rendered valuable services in building up and managing the Sunday school.

## CAPT. PRICE SAILS FOR EUROPE.

**First Vacation Tenderloin Commander Has Had in Twenty-five Years.**

Capt. James K. Price of the West Thirtieth Street Police Station, having obtained a leave of absence of thirty days from the Police Board, sailed yesterday for England on the steamship Umbria. Capt. Price goes to Liverpool, and thence to London. Further than that he has no plans matured. He expects to return to the city on July 21.

Capt. Price was in the best of humors as he stood on the deck of the Umbria. "I'm taking the first vacation that I have had in twenty-five years, and I hope it will do me some good," said he. "I go away with the congratulations of my command, and also with those of the people of the district of which I have charge. I bear no malice against any one—not even against Lawyer Moss."

A number of Police Sergeants were at the pier to see the Tenderloin Captain off, and they bore with them flowers, as evidence of the esteem they hold him in. Among others at the pier were his lawyer, Henry Clay Henderson; "Bob" Nelson, Senator George W. Plunkitt, ex-Congressman Quinn, and ex-Police Magistrate Murray.

## ORDERS CHURCH TO VACATE.

**Saloon Keeper Places Notice on Door, but It Will Not Be Obeyed.**

William McCormick, a saloon keeper, placed the following sign at noon on Friday on the door of the Martense Congregational Church, corner of Thirty-ninth Street and Fort Hamilton Avenue, Brooklyn:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT
THIS PROPERTY MUST BE VACATED WITHIN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.
BY THE ORDERS OF THE OWNER.
WILLIAM McCORMICK, Owner.

The church is a new one, and the pastor is the Rev. A. W. Maddox. McCormick some time ago tried to establish a saloon on the opposite corner. The church fought him, and succeeded in having his license canceled by Justice Dickey of the Supreme Court. McCormick now claims to have bought the land on which the church is situated. It is a temporary church building, erected a few months ago.

The property is owned by the Realty Trust Company, and the use of the land was offered to the people who started the church scheme by A. Milliken, the agent of the company. No attention will be paid to McCormick's notice.

## PRESIDENT COOGAN WINS.

**Suit Brought by by Edward B. Coogan Practically Dismissed.**

By the terms of a decision handed down in the Supreme Court yesterday, Justice Truax practically dismisses the suit brought by Edward B. Coogan against James J. Coogan, President of the Borough of Manhattan; Sarah Lynch, and Harriet G. Coogan. The decision contains the provision, however, that the plaintiff may continue his action again by the service of an amended complaint.

The suit grows out of business transactions of the old firm of Coogan Brothers, in which the plaintiff and James J. Coogan were partners. Edward Coogan alleged in his complaint that Mrs. Sarah Lynch became indebted to the firm to the extent of $100,000. The money was advanced for the purpose of improving certain property belonging to Mrs. Lynch. Under the partnership agreement he held a one-third interest in the business, and he claimed his share of the debt and interest would amount to $40,000. He sued to recover that amount.

Edward Coogan also alleges that James J. Coogan and Mrs. Lynch are conspiring to prevent him from recovering a judgment upon the alleged indebtedness. He further asserts that in 1897 Mrs. Lynch, for the purpose of defrauding him, transferred the property in question to Mrs. Harriet G. Coogan.

The Coogan partnership was dissolved in 1893. Besides asking for a judgment for $40,000, the plaintiff asked for an injunction restraining Mrs. Lynch or Mrs. Coogan from disposing of or transferring the property in question; that a receiver be appointed, and that Mrs. Lynch be compelled to account for one-third of the money due to the old firm of Coogan Brothers.

## OPEN-AIR CONCERTS TO-DAY.

**Music in Parks in Manhattan, the Bronx, and Brooklyn.**

There will be music this afternoon in a number of the parks in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx and Brooklyn. In Central Park the Seventy-first Regiment Band will give the following programme, beginning at 4 o'clock:

"Star-Spangled Banner."
Prelude from "Pagliacci" ..... Leoncavallo
Sacred Song, "The Holy City" ..... Adams
for cornet (by request)
Mr. W. Paris Chambers.
Nocturne, "Monastery Bells" ..... Wely
Quartet for French horns ..... Mendelssohn
"Jagers Abschied."
Messrs. J. E. Bemolfo, A. White, G. Loesch, A. Wellerson.
Grand selection, "Mephistofele" ..... Bolto
Grand march, "The Army of the Potomac" ..... Fanciulli
Overture, "Tannhauser" ..... Wagner
"Old Hundred."

Usher's Band will give the following programme in Bronx Park:

"Star-Spangled Banner."
March, "Opening of the Season" ..... Stromberg
Overture, Raymond ..... Thomas
Waltz, "Jolly Fellows" ..... Vollstadt
Selection, "Runaway Girl" ..... Carlyle
Cornet solo, (new,) "The Bronx Polka" ..... William Jaeger
Grand selection, "Il Trovatore" ..... Verdi
(a) The "American Patrol" ..... Meachim
(b) Intermezzo, "Cavalleria Rusticana" ..... Mascagni
Overture, (medley,) Scenes Populaire ..... Baetzger
Gavotte, "Little Innocent" ..... Bendix
Finale, "Hands Across the Sea" ..... Sousa
"Home, Sweet Home."

This is the programme for the concert at Pelham Bay Park, to be given by Stover's Band:

"Star-Spangled Banner."
March, Pelham Bay Park.
Overture, "Merry Wives of Windsor" ..... Nicolai
Concert waltz, "Our Women" ..... Fahrbach
Selection, "Herz und Hand" ..... Lecocq
Cornet solo, "The Favorite" ..... T. Hartram
Carl Maurer.
Overture, "King Midas" ..... Silenberg
Intermezzo, "Russe" ..... Franko
Grand fantaisie, "Echo Aus dem Walde" ..... Albert
Selection, "American Airs" ..... Tobany
Galop, "Cavallerie" ..... Faust

At St. Mary's Park Hager's Band will give this programme:

"Star-Spangled Banner."
March, "Boston Commandery" ..... Carter
(Introducing "Onward, Christian Soldiers.")
Overture, "William Tell" ..... Rossini
Characteristic, "Yankee Doodle" ..... Reeves
(with variations for every instrument.)
Selection, "Fortune Teller" ..... Herbert
Cornet solo, "Valse Brillante" ..... Innes
Mr. A. Bode.
Potpourri, "Carmen" ..... Bizet
(a) Sextet, "Lucia" ..... Donizetti
(b) March, "Hands Across the Sea" ..... Sousa
"Blue Danube" ..... Strauss
Fantasia on Scotch, Irish, and English Airs ..... Baetens
Medley of popular ragtime songs ..... Mackie
(Introducing "Hello, Ma Baby.")

Helm's Band will give this programme at Clermont Park:

Claremont Park march ..... Helm
Overture, "Merry Wives of Windsor" ..... Nicolai
Waltz, "American Beauties" ..... Liehrer
Cornet solo ..... Selected
Mr. Tom Clark.
Pizzicati polka ..... Strauss
(P. Gilmore's favorite.)
Torchlight dance ..... Meyerbeer
The "Little Trooper" ..... Fueret
Sextet from opera "Lucia" ..... Donizetti
Plantation echoes ..... Tobani
Happy life galop ..... Faust

In Prospect Park, Brooklyn, the Forty-seventh Regiment Band will give the following programme:

Salutation, "The Star-Spangled Banner."
"Grand War March of the Priests," from "Athalie" ..... Mendelssohn
Overture to "Tannhauser" ..... R. Wagner
Finale from the opera, "Afrikele" ..... E. Bach
Adagio from Sonate, "Pathetique" ..... L. von Beethoven
Grand Fantasie from "Lohengrin" ..... R. Wagner
Cornet Solo, selected ..... Bode
Overture, "Mignon" ..... A. Thomas
Romance, "Narcissus" ..... Nevin
Fackeltanz No. 1 ..... Meyerbeer
March, "Dewey's Return" ..... Mascagni
(New; composed by Mr. Wm. Keller, member of the band.)
Finale, "America."

## SPLIT IN CITIZENS' UNION

### Negotiations for Alliance with Republicans Cause Trouble.

### CALL FOR REORGANIZATION

**Likely to be Issued by James B. Reynolds, the Leader of the Party Favoring the Coalition.**

The announcement that negotiations are in progress between President Lemuel E. Quigg of the Republican County Committee and James B. Reynolds of the Citizens' Union looking to a coalition of the anti-Tammany elements in the city has developed the existence of a decided difference of opinion in the union as to the wisdom of such an alliance.

Mr. Reynolds was Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Citizens' Union in the campaign of 1897, but since then he has not taken an active part in the organization, which is now and was in the last campaign controlled by the Central City Committee, of which R. Fulton Cutting is Chairman. The majority of the members of this committee did not, it is said, favor the alliance which Mr. Reynolds and Mr. Quigg are endeavoring to effect, and some of them are disposed to question Mr. Reynolds's right to speak for the Citizens' Union.

Paul Fuller, who is a member of the Central Committee, and was Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Citizens' Union State Party last year, pointed out yesterday that the Central Committee had in a recent resolution declared that the union would remain absolutely independent; that it would not bargain with one party against another, and that it would continue to keep before the people of New York the ideal and the opportunity for a municipal administration divorced from politics and conducted solely for the welfare of the city and its people. He regarded it as a fundamental principle of the union that it should avoid premeditated alliances with any political party.

Isaac H. Klein is another member of the Central Committee who does not favor the proposed alliance with the Republican organization. Mr. Reynolds, he said, did not represent the union in the negotiations, and had no authority to speak for it. The union, Mr. Klein said, would be glad to have the Republican organization indorse its candidates, but those candidates must be put in the field without the slightest suspicion of a deal.

The developments so far indicate that the former membership of the Citizens' Union will divide on the proposition to combine with the Republican organization.

James B. Reynolds is looming up as the leader of the party favoring the coalition. He is understood to contemplate issuing a call for a reorganization of the Citizens' Union to act on that proposition. The Central City Committee, including R. Fulton Cutting, John J. Chapman, Isaac H. Klein, and Paul Fuller, has control of the Citizens' Union machinery, so that Mr. Reynolds may call on those who take his view of the proper course for independent voters to pursue to unite under another name.

The Central City Committee, meantime, will go ahead with its policy of having nothing to do with any party whatever. Some of those who agree with Mr. Reynolds have hopes of capturing control of the Central Committee, but that is regarded as unlikely.

Many of the independents are convinced that Mr. Quigg means what he says when he declares that all he demands is good candidates, and if they regard his proposition to unite all the anti-Tammany forces on one ticket as the only practical method of defeating the Democrats. Mr. Reynolds and Mr. Quigg both believe that this class of independents is largely in the majority, and that the members of the Central City Committee, whom they regard as extremists, will be left high and dry when the campaign comes.

## INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE MEETS.

**Resolution Providing for an Amendment to Its Charter.**

At a special meeting yesterday of the members of the New York Industrial Exchange, this resolution was adopted:

That Article II. of the certificate of incorporation is hereby amended to read as follows: The particular purposes for which the said corporation is formed are to foster the interests of those engaged in the business of buying and selling agricultural stocks, bonds, and other obligations and securities, agricultural and commercial products, stocks, bonds, securities, and obligations of corporations, and mining properties and products; to reform abuses relative thereto; to secure freedom from unjust or unlawful exactions; to diffuse accurate and reliable information as to the standing of merchants and other matters; to procure uniformity and certainty in the customs and usages of the trade and of those having a common trade business, financial or professional interest therein; to settle differences between its members, and to promote an enlarged and friendly intercourse between business men.

When the charter of the Exchange has been amended as provided in the resolution, interest in the operations of the Exchange will be increased by larger dealings in wheat and trading in stocks and bonds.

## CORNELIUS VANDERBILT HOME.

**Arrives with His Wife and Daughter, and Goes to Newport.**

Cornelius Vanderbilt, with his wife and daughter, Gladys, arrived yesterday from England on the steamship Lucania. E. V. W. Rossiter, Treasurer of the New York Central system, met the Lucania at Quarantine with the New York Central tug C. C. Clarke, and, taking Mr. Vanderbilt on board, conveyed him to the foot of West Forty-second Street. Mrs. Vanderbilt and her daughter remained on the Lucania and they were met at the steamship pier by several friends.

Mr. Vanderbilt's private car was attached to the 10 A. M. train on the New York, New Haven and Hartford Road, and Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt, with Miss Gladys and Alfred Vanderbilt, proceeded at once to Newport, where their Summer home had been made ready to receive them.

Mr. Vanderbilt appeared to be in excellent spirits, and he told his friends that the ocean voyage had refreshed him greatly. It had been his intention to come home with his brother, William K., on the latter's yacht Valiant, but at the last moment some business matters necessitated a change of plans.

The Cornelius Vanderbilts expect to remain in Newport until late in the Fall. Mr. Vanderbilt has a model farm a few miles from the Breakers, in which he takes a great interest.

## CLIFTON WHITE DEAD.

**Astoria Boy Who Was Accidentally Shot by Dr. William McCorn.**

Clifton White, seventeen years old, who was shot Thursday night by Dr. William McCorn, resident physician at the River Crest Sanitarium, at Astoria, died in St. John's Hospital yesterday. The boy was conscious during the forenoon, and repeated the statement which he made to Coroner Guy Thursday night that he was outside of the fence of the sanitarium grounds when he was shot. He stated that he was shot by Dr. McCorn.

Dr. McCorn surrendered himself to the police after the shooting, and spent the night in the station. He protested that he had no intention of shooting White, and merely discharged the revolver to frighten the boy away. He said the boys had caused the attendants at the sanitarium much annoyance by invading the grounds and climbing the trees and destroying property.

White and some of his companions, Dr. McCorn said, invaded the grounds Thursday evening and began to strip the cherry trees. He fired two shots to frighten the boys away. He then returned to his office, and soon afterward was notified that one of the boys had been shot. He went out and found White lying on the ground wounded. He called an ambulance and had him sent to St. John's Hospital as soon as possible.

White, before he died, made a statement to Coroner Guy, in which he said he was running away from Dr. McCorn at the time he was hit, and that he was not more than twenty feet from the doctor at the time of the shooting.

Dr. McCorn was arraigned on a charge of assault in the first degree. As he was about to be remanded for examination, notice was received in the courtroom that young White had just died. Dr. McCorn was then rearraigned on the charge of manslaughter and held for examination on July 3.

## TEN-YEAR-OLD SHOPLIFTER.

**Little Lucy Doherty Gave the Storekeeper a Lively Chase—Repented and Was Freed.**

Standing in front of the bench before Magistrate Pool, in the Harlem Police Court, yesterday, was a little girl, a prisoner, charged with shoplifting. She was Lucy Doherty, ten years of age, of 254 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. She was too young to understand her predicament. She looked wonderingly up at the Magistrate, who regarded her with some curiosity and sympathy.

"What is this girl charged with?" asked Magistrate Pool. Gerry Agent St. John said that she had entered a department store in Upper Third Avenue Friday evening with another girl named Annie Tocmey, whose address Lucy did not know.

The two girls got near the table containing the cheap jewelry. The proprietor of the store was out near the doorway taking something out of a showcase, when he happened to look in and saw the tots helping themselves to the goods on the counter. He rushed in, and the girls, with the agility of kittens, darted about the counter and out by another door, with the proprietor in full pursuit.

The pursuing man caught up with the girls at the end of two blocks, and succeeded in getting Lucy, but Annie got away. Lucy had a number of trinkets in her possession, amounting in value to about a couple of dollars. These were in court. The proprietor of the dry goods store turned the girl over to Detective Mehan of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station, and he, in turn, gave her into the custody of St. John.

"What did you steal for?" asked Magistrate Pool of the little shoplifter.

"I'se awful sorry. I won't do it again," said little Lucy, and she placed her hands to her eyes and wept.

"Don't you know it is wrong?" asked Magistrate Pool, who was affected by the grief of the prisoner, who was the smallest and youngest shoplifter ever arraigned in the court.

"Will you be a good girl?" asked Magistrate Pool.

"Honest, I will," sobbed little Lucy.

Turning to the proprietor of the department store, Magistrate Pool said that under Section 18 of the Penal Code, a child under seven years of age is incapable of crime; between the ages of seven and twelve the law presumes that they are incompetent to commit crime. Inasmuch as the articles the child had taken were of small value and were recovered, he thought that he would give the child the benefit of the presumption of the section.

Before he could go further the proprietor of the store, who was stroking the hair of the child, said he would withdraw the complaint. Little Lucy was led out of court sobbing.

## PUERTO RICAN COMMISSION.

**Dr. J. J. Henna Denies that He or His Colleagues Seek Political Preferment or Personal Gain.**

Dr. Julio J. Henna, one of the Puerto Rican Commissioners to this country, denied yesterday that he or his colleagues had any desire for political preferment or personal gain in the distribution of patronage in the island or in the regulation of its affairs. He declared that all that the commission seeks is a revocation of the tariff imposed by the War Department on Aug. 19 last year, and an opportunity for the people of the island to display their ability in self-government.

An editorial in THE NEW YORK TIMES on Friday, Dr. Henna said, did the commission an injustice by impugning the regularity and genuineness of their credentials; and in order to prove that they were regular, he wrote to Washington immediately after reading the editorial in question, and had the documents returned to him. The credentials which he exhibited to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES were written in Spanish and English, and signed by a number of the "merchants, manufacturers, and laborers, residents and property owners" of the municipal districts of Ponce, Adjuntas, and Juana Diaz. The documents state that the credentials were authorized at mass meetings held in these three towns in October last. Each is countersigned by the Alcalde of the town which appointed a Commissioner or a number of Commissioners, and one bears the countersign of Capt. W. P. Evans of the Nineteenth United States Infantry, Military Governor of the District of Adjuntas. Each of the signers indicates his business and the value of the property he represents. In the text of the credentials it is stated that the bearers are empowered to represent their respective districts before the Government or any other institutions which may give aid in obtaining for the Puerto Ricans such rights and privileges as may enhance their progress, both in a political and a business way. Eight Commissioners were thus appointed, but only three qualified, two of whom, Dr. Henna and M. Zeno Gandia, are residents of this city.

Speaking for himself and his associates, Dr. Henna said: "We have not the slightest desire to take part in the Government of the island nor to benefit personally in anything the United States Government may do there. We are animated only by patriotic motives; and it is our only wish that Puerto Rico may be invested with the same rights as other parts of the United States enjoy. The island is said by the authorities to be a possession of the United States, yet it is far less liberally treated than many other countries which are considered as foreign. Under the existing tariff, which we claim the Government had no right to impose, we are in far worse shape commercially than we were under Spanish rule. The Government says that the duties levied at the Custom Houses are used for the benefit of the island. That is very true, and we have no fault to find with the officers charged with the administration of the island, but we contend that the duties, as between the United States and Puerto Rico, should be abolished and that the people of the island should have a chance to prove that by the imposition of internal taxes they can maintain their native land as well as it is now maintained under military r

# A MONTANA PHILOSOPHER

## Tall Mountaineer Marvels at the Curiosity of New Yorkers.

## SEES MANY AMAZING SIGHTS

### How Mishap to Baby Carriage Causes a Blockade—Detests Women with Hour-Glass Figures.

He was a weather-beaten mountaineer from Montana, tall, straight, bony, and powerful of frame. The ever-changing crowd at Twenty-third Street, Broadway, and Fifth Avenue interested him greatly. He gazed and stood so long gazing that the big policeman at the corner, surmising that he was a stranger in New York, was moved to ask him why he tarried.

"Oh, nothin'. I ain't used to crowds, an' I'm just lookin', easy like, because it's all new. Here you see things—"

But just then the policeman moved back to untangle a jam in Fifth Avenue, and the man from Montana continued his observations to an idle-appearing but good-natured-looking man on the corner.

"As I was sayin', you see things here you don't see in Montany, but I guess Montany's ways ain't so bad, after all. Yes, stranger, I'm here for the first time—goin' on two weeks—an' I've seen things I ain't never dreamed of before. There's good things an' bad things here, especially the bad things, which is as much like the Ow-gean stables as anything you can fetch up fer inspection anywheres."

"Yes?"

"Yes, you bet," responded the mountaineer, with true Western familiarity. "But takin' this town on her lighter side, New York has the most curious lot o' people a feller can imagine. Nothin' at all collects a crowd here. And durned if they don't gape like a lot of hayseeds For instance? Well, I seen a man washing windows this mornin' on the seventh story of one o' them big buildin's First a man stops, then another, an' pretty soon if you ain't got a crowd of fifty or a hundred people gazin' skywards like a lot o' jays. Now, you wouldn't find a Butte man doin' that, nor a Chicago man, an' I've heard that you Eastern people look upon us real Westerners as hayseeds that blows the gas out and Chicagy men as wahoos. But that's easy. Here, crowds chase to a fire just as if a fire was rare, and some of 'em seem to go crazy with excitement.

"I never did see such a place for crowds to turn up all of a sudden as if they sprang out o' the sidewalk. Why, the other night a constable arrested a man up on Sixth Avenue. It was 3 o'clock in the mornin', and there didn't seem to be many people around just then. I saw a commotion, an' I give you my word before I could get two blocks the' must 'a been a hundred more people around. An' what's more, most of 'em followed to the lock-up jest as if a man ain't arrested every five minutes here in this town. Did I go? Of course. I'm a stranger an' a hayseed, 'cordin' to all ideas, but you New York people sees everything an' still you goes crazy over nothin'!

"Now here's another curious thing. Man was wheelin' a baby carriage over there in the park—woman by his side—wife o' course. Purty soon nut got unscrewed an' off comes the wheel, kid goes out an' begins to yell. What's the result? Two hundred people in two minutes. Constable comes and jumps in to find out what's the matter. Just a wheel off an' the kid yellin' to split. He says, 'Here, get along, yous,' an' then begins to push. The business bein' near the street a wagon driver stops his team an' gets off to see what it's all about. Another driver stops an' another an' then the street's blocked. Baby still yellin', Mam flustered, Dad with his head down divin' through the crowd lookin' for that pesky nut, an' the dickens to pay—everybody askin' what's the matter. Oh, yes, I was lookin' to see what's up, too. I'm a hayseed, I am, then there was a dozen or more givin' Dad advice how to wheel home an' keep the wheel on without the nut.

"Human natur, you say? Not altogether, stranger. It's New York nature. People out West don't seem to be so doggone curious over nothin'. But you people here is a strange combination of hayseedness and up-to-date—what you call it—fin de sickel—deviltry. Out West we read of the indifrunce of New York people, but just let a man go through these here streets with an odd sort of dress, an' I swear he's got a regiment of boys an' fool men trailin' at his heels. Ain't it so? Sure."

The mountaineer from Montana lapsed into silence for a moment and then said:

"Say, this is the greatest procession of women on earth. I never see so many good lookin' ones an' bad lookin' ones an' long an' short, fat an' slim, black-haired an' yaller-haired ones, an' yaller hair is outrageous there being none o' that breed out in Butte, so far as I know. Gracious knows where they all come from. They're a queer lot, too. I never get tired lookin' an' ketchin' up their funny ways and fixin's. Some o' this here headgear is enough to set a man cross-eyed. Ain't it so? It is.

"Now, there," went on the man from Montana. "See that kid girl with pigtails an' the school books? I never could understand since I been here why a kid with her dress only to her knees should hitch it up while goin' over a crossin' that ain't got no mud, an', even if it has mud, what's she doin' that fer? Most schoolgirls do that, I notice. Whether it's New York way, or jest buddin' womanhood, I ain't prepared to say. Out in Montany, schoolgirls splash in the mud, an' grow on it.

"There, now, strange squint, that! There's a grown woman grabbin' her dress with both hands. They ain't no mud on that crossin'. Hum! Oh, yes! Well, I suppose any woman has got a right to do as she pleases. Good thing she ain't my wife. Say, this Twenty-third Street corner's like a vawdyvil show, only it's a free show, an' none's unlike, for all performers."

The man from Montana stopped to fill his corncob, and while lighting up continued:

"Its all (puff, puff) new (puff, puff) to me (puff) you see. Well, now, there's another thing that looks foolish-like. See that face It looks squeezed an' unhealthy-like—anaymic the doctors call it. That's because she's drawn tight. Any fool can see that? Sure—even an old fool like me. When I see a fool girl that way, do you know what? Why, I feel like pickin' her up an' breaking her in two. Give me big-waisted—no, not too big-waisted—women—the strong, healthy kind—the kind you see out West. No, not the Chicago kind, for they're as bad as New York. Them there glorious healthy country girls: God's creatures who can run an' ride an' such, an' still be women. I never have no use for a figger that looks like an hour glass. Drat 'em. Say, when you get a figger like that a an' a tower of yallar hair with a palm leaf lookin' hat, a bird of Perrydise on top, like that one there—"

The Montana man spat in disgust.

"If she was a relative of mine, I'd bury her, hats, boots, dress, hair, birds, an' all, dinged if I wouldn't." And the big mountaineer impolitely blew clouds of smoke in the direction of the walking butterfly who turned around, glared, and shot across to Broadway.

"Smoke's purifyin'!" he observed with a dry smile.

"Neither have I got any use for the little men," he went on somewhat irrelevantly, "who wear stovepipes an' shiny leather shoes, long coats an' who smoke cigarettes an' is pale-faced an' useless lookin'. They ought to be spanked.

"There's lots a feller likes in New York," he went on, putting on his pipe and getting ready to move. "But there's more he don't like. Give me the West an' the mountains. But say (shaking hands with his good-natured auditor), this Broadway after nightfall is a corker for a stranger, but he wants to be careful."

### Mr. Sage on the Gas War.

Russell Sage said yesterday of the gas war: "The fact of our getting our oil from the Standard Oil Company has no bearing on the price of gas. The Standard Gas Light Company and the Standard Oil Company are both in the open market, one to buy and the other to sell. We buy its oil; we are not in the gas war. When the Consolidated and New Amsterdam Companies settle their differences, then the gas war will be over. I know of no negotiations to end the fight, and the price of Standard gas will remain as it is now in July unless peace is declared."

### Gold Shipped Was $5,250,000.

A quarter of a million dollars in gold coin was added to the $5,000,000 which was announced for shipment by yesterday's steamer. It was exported by Handy & Harman.

## THE EDGEWATER CRECHE.

### It Is Open for the Season and Appeals for Funds.

The Edgewater Crèche, the Summer day-nursery which for fourteen years has done so much for the mothers and little children of the tenement-house districts, is again open for its guests. The Crèche is chiefly for the benefit of those left behind by the all-day excursions of other fresh-air agencies, because mothers cannot leave home for the whole day, or because their children droop under the heat. To them immediate fresh air is a vital necessity. The Crèche thus duplicates no other fresh-air charity and supplements all, and is the only one available every half hour of the day. It is reached by the Edgewater Ferry, at the foot of West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, and tickets to the Crèche, including free ferriage, may be had for free distribution, without charge, on application to Charles D. Kellogg, Treasurer, United Charities Building, 105 East Twenty-second Street, who will be glad also to receive contributions for the support of the work. F. Delano Weekes, 58 Wall Street, the President, and Dr. Annie S. Daniel of the New York Infirmary for Women and Children, a Trustee, will also receive contributions.

The following sums have already been received: Bernard Greeff, $100; Jacob H. Schiff, $50; Mrs. R. T. Auchmuty, $50; Miss E. A. Prall, $50; Mrs. C. H. Dodge, $25; F. Delano Weekes, $25; C. H. Coster, $25; John D. Archbold, $25; Miss A. B. Jennings, $25; Mrs. Alfred Corning Clark, $25; "In memory of Peter Richards," $25; Mrs. John W. Auchincloss, $25; Mrs. John Greenough, $25; Miss M. W. Bruce, $25; William Baldwin, $25; Miss Phebe Anna Thorne, $20; Englewood Presbyterian Church Sunday School, $15; Mrs. P. J. L. Searing, $15; Miss Anna C. Clinch, $15; William B. Lent, $10; Mrs. Thomas H. Bauchle, $10; Miss Mary W. Henderson, $10; Donald Mackay, $10; J. Kennedy Tod, $10; Mrs. W. S. Gurnee, Jr., $10; Mrs. L. McI. Luquer, $10; Miss E. Barbydt, $10; Mrs. C. M. de Suzzara-Verdi, $10; George T. Bliss, $10; Mrs. Charles W. Ogden, $10; Miss Stewart Brown, $10; Calvary Baptist Sunday School, $10; Mrs. J. H. Whitehouse, $10; J. H. Alexander, $10; Miss Ethel E. Millard, $5; Cyrus J. Lawrence, $5; Mrs. C. C. Black, $5; Mrs. William P. Clyde, $5; Miss Luella Wise, $5; Mrs. J. Hugh Peters, $5; Miss Isabella Nugent, $5; "Drayton and Elizabeth," $5; Graham T. Blandy, $2; Mrs. E. Herrman, $2; Mrs. A. D. Hoyt, $2, and Miss Emily V. Clark, $1.

## NATIONAL EXPORT EXPOSITION.

### Will Open in Philadelphia Sept. 14 with Many Fine Exhibits.

The National Export Exposition will open in Philadelphia Sept. 14, and close Nov. 30. The purpose of the exposition, toward which Congress appropriated $350,000, is for the advancement of American manufactures and the extension of export trade. It is to be under the joint auspices of the Philadelphia Commercial Museum and the Franklin Institute. The exposition will have one noteworthy and distinctive exhibit—a complete display of American manufactures and products suitable for export. It is the aim of the managers to demonstrate the ability of American manufacturers to supply the world with every article needed.

There will be a department of United States manufactures, exhibits of European manufactures, and a department showing how goods must be packed and labeled for shipment to meet the requirements of foreign buyers. The exhibit of European manufactures is for the purpose of showing to American manufacturers just what competition they will have to meet abroad. The foreign goods will not be exhibited by manufacturers, but will be purchased outright.

The exposition grounds consist of fifty-six acres of land on the banks of the Schuylkill River, within ten minutes' ride of the City Hall. The main group of buildings is so arranged as to form a structure about 400 by 1,000 feet, in extreme dimensions, and covering an area of nine acres. Five separate buildings enter into this structure, which has been constructed largely of brick and steel. Other buildings for special exhibits or lines of trade are advantageously located. One of the features of the exposition will be the transportation building. It is for the exhibits of locomotives and railroad rolling stock, electrical appliances, and equipments. It has a trackage of 1,800 feet. A total area of 200,000 square feet of space is available in the main building for exhibits. This, with the space provided in the special buildings, will give ample room.

The lighter side of the exposition will not be neglected. The management will provide such attractions as will interest and amuse the general public. A Chinese village will be one of the features. Daily concerts in an auditorium by the best bands in the country will be given.

The second International Commercial Congress will be held in Philadelphia during the exposition, and this will bring representatives from every nation. In addition to the delegates to the Congress, about 20,000 business houses in foreign countries have been invited to send representatives.

## SHE SAT ON THE TICKETS.

### Why a Conductor Was Unable to Give a Stout Woman a Transfer.

"Madam, will you please stand up just a second?" said the perspiring conductor of one of the closed cars on Fourth Avenue yesterday.

"Certainly not," said the passenger addressed, who happened to be quite stout. She was attired in a tight-fitting black satin gown, with close-fitting collar, and looked uncomfortable.

"All right, ma'am. Excuse me," said the conductor as he moved back to his place on the platform.

"Is it expected that passengers shall be subjected to indignities to suit the whims or convenience of the employes of this company?" asked the stout passenger, fanning herself vigorously with a Japanese fan, which bore a store trade-mark.

"No, ma'am," answered the conductor meekly.

"I want a transfer for Twenty-ninth Street," remarked the stout passenger in a dignified tone.

"Yes, ma'am," murmured the conductor mechanically.

The car had passed Twenty-fourth Street and was gliding swiftly along up town. Nobody seemed disposed to get off or on, and Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth Streets were passed successively.

"Conductor, I want a Twenty-ninth Street transfer," commanded the occupant of the black satin gown somewhat nervously.

"Yes, ma'am," answered the conductor, listlessly.

"Well, why don't you give it to me?"

"I can't, ma'am, because I haven't got any transfer tickets."

The car sped on and the other passengers began to manifest interest. Twenty-eighth Street was reached and the stout woman, flushed with anger, shook her fan threateningly at the conductor, and ejaculated: "If you don't give me a transfer ticket at once I will report you."

"Yes, ma'am," said the conductor, impassively, but he made no motion.

At Twenty-ninth Street the stout passenger arose and prepared to leave the car. She had several things to say to the conductor, and while she was saying them in language forcible and harsh, he hastily lifted the portion of the seat on which she had been sitting and, taking from a box underneath a bundle of transfer tickets, tendered one to her.

"You was sitting on 'em, ma'am," he said, by way of explanation.

The ticket and the explanation were accepted by the departing stout passenger with a glance of withering scorn.

### Stock Taking in Assay Office.

The Treasury Department is taking stock of bullion and coin in the United States Assay Office, in Wall Street, through B. F. Butler and W. F. Bowen of the Mint Bureau. The operation is an annual one, and the examiners will verify the report of Assay Office Superintendent Andrew Mason by going over accounts and weighing the coin and bullion. The amount on hand at present is about $58,000,000 in gold bars, $600,000 in silver bullion, and $5,000,000 in gold and silver coin.

### Louise Jordan Again Free.

Louise Jordan, the pickpocket, was arraigned yesterday before Magistrate Brenner, in the Adams Street Court, Brooklyn. There was no charge against her, and she was discharged. Before her arraignment she was taken to Police Headquarters and photographed for the Rogues' Gallery, and was shown to the detectives.

### Frederick H. Benedict a Director.

The successor to Col. C. M. McGhee in the Directorate of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company is Frederick H. Benedict of E. C. Benedict & Co., and not his father, Commodore Benedict, whose election was announced in error.

# STORIES OF CHURCH BELLS

## THAT GREAT BELL OF CHINA

### A Chime of Bells That Made Five Trips Across the Atlantic Ocean—Queer Story of a Presbyterian Bell Now Owned by the Mormons.

Few things in common use in these days have a more curious and entertaining history or a larger degree of antiquarian interest than church bells. In former days bells were endowed with a large measure of personality, and were popularly supposed to be in league with the spirits of the air and other supernatural agencies. In consequence of such beliefs many of the old cathedral bells in England and on the Continent of Europe have some fine legends or fanciful stories connected with them, in which they are made to play the part of good angels or ministering spirits with voices of warning or of hope and cheer to the children of men.

Many are familiar with the legend, beautifully told by Longfellow in his "Tales of a Wayside Inn," how in one of the old cities of Sicily the King caused a bell to be hung in a tower in one of the public squares, and called it the "bell of justice," and commanded that any one who had been wronged should go and ring the bell, and so call the magistrate of the city and ask and receive justice. When, in the course of time, the lower end of the bell rope rotted away, a wild vine was tied to it to lengthen it. One day an old and starving horse that had been abandoned by its owner and turned out to die wandered into the tower, and, trying to eat the vine, rang the bell. The magistrate of the city, coming to see who had rung the bell, found the poor creature. He caused the owner of the horse, in whose service it had toiled and been worn out, to be summoned before him, and decreed that, as the animal had rung the bell of justice, he should have justice, and that during the remainder of the horse's life his owner should provide for him proper food and drink and stable. It is on this story that Longfellow founded his ballad of "The Bell of Atri," which concludes with these lines:

The King heard and approved, and laughed in glee
And cried aloud: Right well it pleaseth me.
Church bells at best but ring us to the coor;
But go not in to mass; my bell doth more:
It cometh into court and pleads the cause
Of creatures dumb and unknown to the laws;
And this shall make, in every Christian clime,
The Bell of Atri famous for all time.

### THE CORNSTALK BELL.

On the bell of a small village church in the east of Germany there is carved the figure of a cornstalk. The cornstalk has an interesting story connected with it. When the church was built the poor people had spent all their money and had nothing over with which to buy a bell to hang in the tower. One day when the schoolmaster was going to the service he saw growing out of a crack in the old crumbling wall of the churchyard a green stalk of corn. The idea suddenly struck him that perhaps this green stalk of corn, on what we call "the snowball plan," which grows bigger as it rolls on, might be made the means of getting the coveted bell. He waited till the cornstalk was golden ripe, and then plucked the six ears that were on it, and sowed them next Spring in his garden. In the Autumn time he gathered the little crop thus produced, and sowed it again, till at last he had not room enough in his garden for the harvest. So he divided the seeds among a certain number of farmers, who went on sowing the produce until in the eighth year the crop was so large that when it was put together and sold they found they had money enough to buy a large and beautiful bell. And they carved upon it the story of its origin, and the stalk of corn to which it owed its existence.

A story of another kind is told of a bell in one of the churches at Ladenburg, Germany. During the year A. D. 1513, a young lady of the noble family of Sickingen was returning home to Ladenburg from a visit to a neighboring village. An unexpected snowstorm brought on darkness before she could reach the town. At that period there were still remains of forest in the wide surrounding plain. The mantle of snow soon obliterated the roads. In this condition of things, the young lady soon lost her way, and wandered helplessly about in the dark wintry night. In her distress of bewilderment and despondency, she prayed ardently to heaven for deliverance. When hope had well-nigh died in her bosom, she heard the peal of a bell. She hastened in the direction of the sound, and as the bell continued to sound, she still followed, till at length she found herself under the wall of Ladenburg. In grateful commemoration of this deliverance, the knight Hans von Sickingen founded a charity of 600 bushels of wheat to be distributed every year among the poor of the town, with the additional stipulation that forever after a bell should sound from that church tower at the same hour of the night that brought deliverance to the young girl.

### THE BELLS OF FLORENCE.

Among the many bells that swing from ancient belfry, tower, or steeple in fair Florence, none claims a more absorbing interest than the old bell of the Palazzo Vecchio. As far back as the thirteenth century it was associated with the political life of Florence. During the frequent popular strifes for supremacy its deep voice summoned the citizens to fight for the possession of their beloved bell. But when the city was threatened by a foreign foe, then—whether Guelph or Ghibeline—the citizens were of one mind, and when proud Charles of Anjou sent his plumed heralds to summon the beleaguered city to surrender, Pier Capponi gave this sublime answer: "Blow your war trumpets—we will ring our bells."

But no other bells in Florence can boast of such a glorious setting as the chimes of the Campanile. Standing out as the church does against the deep blue sky, almost as white as the field flowers in the far-away sunny birthplace of Giotto, (the designer and part builder of this beautiful bell tower,) and set with richly colored marbles, and adorned with choicest sculptures, Ruskin calls it, "the only building in the world in which power and beauty exist in the highest possible degree." A traveler says: "I have listened to the noted bells of many a foreign city, but have not heard the sweetness nor felt the charm as in these Florentine ones. Heard in the storm, in the sunshine, at matins, at vespers, on joyous fête days, or in the deep toll which calls the Misericordia to their errand of mercy—faithful still to their duties through six centuries and more, that grand band of men, from artisan to King, serving their fellowmen—the Campanile bells thrill you with their rich, soothing tones, beginning, as it were, with the deep, grave notes of an organ, and dying away into the choicest strains. All Italy is proud of her Florentine bells, and well she may be."

### LEGENDS OF CHINA'S GREAT BELL.

The largest hanging bell in the world is in a Buddhist monastery near Canton, China. It is eighteen feet high and forty-five feet in circumference, and is of solid bronze. It is one of eight great bells which were cast by command of the Emperor Yung-lo, about A. D. 1400, and is said to have cost the lives of eight men, who were killed during the process of casting. The whole bell, both inside and out, is covered with an inscription of embossed Chinese characters about half an inch long, covering even the handle, the total number being 84,000. The characters tell a single story—one of the Chinese classics.

Canton has a pretty little fable connected with it. The story is told by Mrs. J. P. Newman, in one of her sketches of travel. The life of the founder of the greatest bell of China had been threatened by the Emperor, because of his unsuccessful attempts to make a bell having perfect purity of tone. The bell founder's beautiful daughter, witnessing her father's agony while imploring the Emperor for one more trial, consulted the gods as to the reason for failure. Being told that should the blood of a fair maiden mingle with the bell metal the result would be secured, she, waiting beside her father until able to see her face in the molten ore, plunged in and was destroyed. To the sacrifice of this maiden the Chinese attribute the beauty and sweetness of the tone of the great bell of Ta-Cung-tz.

One of the most novel propositions submitted to the management of the coming Omaha exposition is that of Wong Chin Foo, the Chinese Commissioner. He offers to reproduce on the exposition grounds the great bell of Canton. It would be cast, according to his proposition, by workers in iron, to be imported from China.

### HISTORIC BELLS OF AMERICA.

It was once complained by a noted English critic that America lacked interest for the learned traveler, because it was devoid of ruins. And it might be said also that it had not many bells to which any special interest attaches. Still, there are more interesting bells in this country than any one would suppose who had not studied the subject.

The bell in the steeple of the First Baptist Church at Providence, R. I.—the church organized, as tradition says, in 1639, by Roger Williams—was cast in London about the year 1775. It first bore this inscription:

For freedom of conscience the town was first planted;

Persuasion, not force, was used by the people; This church is the eldest and has not recanted.

Enjoying and granting bell, temple, and steeple.

In 1787 the bell was broken and had to be recast. It was then made to bear this inscription:

This church was formed A. D. 1639, the first in the State, and the oldest of the Baptists in America.

It was recast again in March, and also in September, of the year 1844. It now bears the inscription:

This church was founded in 1639 by Roger Williams, its first pastor, and the first asserter of liberty of conscience. It was the first church in Rhode Island, and the first Baptist Church in America.

This old liberty bell is still rung every morning at sunrise, every day at noon, and every evening at 9 o'clock.

### NEWBURG'S HISTORIC BELL.

An old bell placed with other treasured relics in the Washington Headquarters at Newburg, has a history worth telling. It is small, weighing barely twenty-five pounds, exceedingly sweet-toned, and was made, as a Latin inscription informs us, at Amsterdam in the year 1716. In 1719 it was presented by Queen Anne to the settlers of Newburg. They had no church edifice at the time, and it was lent to the Lutheran Church at New York, where it hung for some time, calling the Knickerbockers to worship, ringing in their weddings, and knelling at their funerals, until in 1733 the pioneers built a church, and the bell was removed to Newburg. It was the first one ever hung in that region. Its later career was one of vicissitude. In process of time its original owners died, or joined their brethren in the more fertile Valley of the Genesee. English people supplied their places, and the bell then came into possession of the Church of England, which succeeded the Lutheran, or the State Church of the former Dutch colony. But by 1776 the English Church had fallen into bad odor in the colonies, and about that time the bell was taken from its tower and hidden in a swamp, it is said, to prevent its falling into the hands of the Whigs. After the peace of 1783 it resumed duty in the church. In 1708 it was hung in the academy, and rung to village children to school, and also did duty as a court bell. From 1834 to 1873 it was used as a signal bell for the stables of one of the city hotels, and in 1874 it became the property of a lady residing in Newburg, who has recently given it to the Trustees of the Washington Headquarters, to be preserved with the other treasures of that historic building.

### STORY OF A MORMON BELL.

There is a bell now hanging over a private schoolhouse of a Mormon prophet in Salt Lake City which has a curious and somewhat amusing history. It was the first church bell that ever rang out over the plains of Iowa, having been erected in the tower of the First Presbyterian Church of Iowa City. A few years after its installation trouble arose between the pastor and the people over the question of salary, which resulted in the former's making an attempt to capture and carry away the bell "to square accounts." The good man had gone so far as to secure a ladder and ascend to the roof of the church when the church officials got wind of the affair, and rushed to the rescue of their property. They permitted the bell to be lowered to the ground, but then seized it, loaded it in a wagon, and drove away. The ladder was also simultaneously removed, leaving the enraged parson wildly gesticulating from his pulpit in the tower. This exciting event in the early history of Iowa City was promptly embalmed in verse by a local poet in the following fashion:

In the Presbyterian Church, pretty high up in the steeple,
Hung a loud-sounding bell to call together all the people.
That bell was held in high esteem by all who knees sound;
It rang so loud it could be heard for many miles around.

The minister who labored there did not exactly suit,
The people thought they'd let him slide, but he was rather cute.
He did not get his salary, for which they had agreed,
And he was bound to have it, and he knew he could succeed.

For he had formed a plan which to Margrave he did tell:
He would ascend the steeple and let down that handsome bell.
So he mounted a long ladder and climbed through the steeple door,
And soon the bell came rushing down and landed on the floor.

Then followed fast his trouble, for the ladder was taken away,
And he was up in the steeple—and there he had to stay;
And there he preached a sermon far louder than before:
Some said he threatened vengeance and others said he swore!

### THE CHIMES OF ST. MICHAEL'S.

The chimes of St. Michael's Church in Charleston, S. C., have a peculiar history The bells are nine in number and of unusual purity and sweetness of tone. They were cast in England when St. Michael's was built, about 130 years ago. When the War of the Revolution came the bells were sent to England for safe keeping. After the treaty of peace had been consummated negotiations were opened in London for the return of the bells by the first American Minister to Great Britain. He succeeded, and the bells were sent to Charleston, and upon their arrival were received with triumphant ovations and escorted by a large procession to the church, in the belfry of which they were replaced. During the late civil war the citizens of Charleston were desirous of protecting the bells from danger, and as the steeple of St. Michael's was made the target for the cannon of the besiegers, the bells were taken down and sent to Columbia for safe keeping. When Sherman's army took Columbia the sheds in the yard of the State House, in which the bells had been placed, and which also contained the marble friezes and other sculptures intended for the decoration of the Capitol, were broken in, and the sculptures and bells were smashed into fragments, and the sheds were set on fire. At the conclusion of the war the pieces of the bells were carefully gathered together, packed and shipped to a commercial house in Liverpool, together with extracts from the records of St. Michael's, showing where the bells were cast, and the proportions of the metals forming their component parts. Upon inquiry it was found that there was still in existence in England the firm of bell founders, unchanged in name, and consisting of the descendants of the proprietors at the time the bells were made. The records of this firm contained descriptions of the bells, and the proportions there given were found to correspond with those furnished from Charleston. The bells were made anew, therefrom of the same metal, and for the fifth time they were hurried across the Atlantic and arrived safely at Charleston. Their return was made the occasion of great rejoicing in the city.

L. A. MAYNARD.

## COAL USED AS BALLAST.

### General Appraisers Decide that It Is Subject to Duty.

The Board of Classification of the United States General Appraisers yesterday announced a decision regarding the tariff on coal used as ballast. The Cunard Steamship Company put extra coal aboard some of their ships at Liverpool, and in the Port of Boston transferred such coal to other vessels of their own line. The coal was first transferred to barges, and then to the other ship, under the supervision of a customs officer.

The Collector at Boston assessed a duty of 67 cents per ton of twenty-eight bushels, under the provision for bituminous coal in Paragraph 415 of the Dingley act. The agent of the line claimed that no duty should be levied, the coal being classed as "sea stores," or "coal stores." The act, however, exempts only the coal stores of American vessels, and specially declares, moreover, that such coal must not be unloaded.

The board now holds that coal used as ballast does not come under the head of "sea stores," and, further, that the determination as to whether there is an excessive amount of such stores rests entirely with the Collector, in conjunction with the Naval Officer of the port, where there is a Naval Officer. The board also decides that the transshipment of coal, as described, is an "unloading," and excludes it from the free list. The assessment duty is therefore affirmed.


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Lady Stanley
Mr. William Gillette

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Equally Useful to Millionaires and Bread Winners,
BECAUSE IT
Quickly Relieves Pain, Depression, Exhaustion, "Blues," Headache, Neuralgia, Women's Pains, and CURES THEIR CAUSE.
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WONDERFUL ORANGEINE

MISS ELSIE DE WOLFE
of the Chas. Frohman Co., is delighted to testify to the magic of Orangeine. "It has no depressing after effects."

The Harmless destroyer of pain.

For Headache (any kind)
Wonderful Orangeine.
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For Depression, Exhaustion, "The Blues," For a Pick-Me-Up, For Seasickness, "Grip,"
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Absolutely No After Effects.
No Reaction. No Poison.
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Harmless Orangeine.

MISS HOPE ROSS
the charming "Little Rebel" in "Secret Service," and now at McVicker's in the "Club's Baby," writes: "It has never failed me and I have given it severe tests in many ways."

A SPECIMEN EXPERIENCE.

"I recommend it to all my friends as a friendly favor, for **no one can believe what a comfort it is until they have tried it, then they will never be without it,**" writes Miss Bessie Peel, expert stenographer for Messrs. Hamlin & Boyden, Chicago.

*"For a refreshing 'reviver' at home, drug store, club or bar; stir one Orangeine Powder into a glass of carbonated water.* **Drink Foaming."**


## "BOHEMIA" IN CALIFORNIA.

### Club of Jolly Fellows Buys a Redwood Grove in Which to Perform "Midsummer High Jinks."

SAN FRANCISCO, June 20.—The Bohemian Club of San Francisco is unique in many ways, but its most recent claim to distinction is that it owns a redwood grove of 160 acres, where each year the "midsummer high jinks" are celebrated. For seven years the club has rented a magnificent grove of redwood trees on the banks of the Russian River, about ninety miles from this city, and has preserved the tract from the ravages of lumbermen and campers. Here have been held the ceremonies which mark thir midsummer diversions. Last Saturday the club decided by vote to buy the redwood tract, together with more land surrounding it—160 acres in all—for $27,500. The heavy timber covers about twenty acres.

In this grove the trees stand so thick together that at midday the sunlight filters through only in dim rays. The trees are not so large as in many other parts of the timber belt of this State, but they are extremely graceful, rising like Greek columns to a height of 200 or 300 feet. The peculiarity of the redwood is the absence of all branches for the first 50 to 100 feet. Then the upper foliage has a feathery, delicate appearance that distinguishes the tree from the pine, hemlock, or cedar. The green of the foliage is the darkest shade known in nature, and the balsamic odor is more pronounced than that of the pine. The mases of dark foliage come out strongly against the cloudless blue of the sky and the deep red columnar trees, producing effects which few California painters have been able to faithfully reproduce, though many have attempted the task.

Nothing can exceed the solemnity and the stillness of the redwood groves of California, unless it be the great eucalyptus forests of Australia. The song of birds is seldom heard in these dimly lit aisles, and even the smaller animals do not appear to haunt the groves.

The Bohemian grove is reached by the Pacific or Donahue Railroad, which runs to Guerneville, on the Russian River, in Sonoma County, the heart of a wide belt of redwood forest. The grove is off the main line, and clubmen reach their camping ground by taking a queer old lumber railway that winds along the bank of the river and then plunges down through the heavy forest.

The "midsummer high jinks" is a beautiful open-air ceremony, held in the night in a natural amphitheatre in the heart of the grove. The members usually plan to present some spectacular play, in which frequently several hundred performers take part. The most noteworthy performance of the kind occurred in 1894. Mr. Redding, now a lawyer in New York, devised a beautiful spectacle, "The Cremation of Care." Great attention was paid to all the details, and the Druid priests who figured prominently in the show bore all the insignia of their order on their vestments. Over 500 persons figured in the spectacle, and electric and calcium lights were used to illuminate the tableau. There were a symphony orchestra and a grand chorus. A Druids' altar and sacrificial stone lent an air of realism to the scenes. Mr. Redding served as High Priest of Bohemia. Then came a procession of eight Druid priests bearing six chained captives—a Gaul, a Celt, a Roman, a barbarian, and two men from the Far North as captive to the costume and each in turn pleaded his cause before the assembly, but was condemned to death. Only the Gaul, who represented Bohemia, was able to make a defense that lifted the sentence from the heads of the captives. A loving cup was then drunk by Druids, captives, and Bohemians. Mephisto and a number of devils rushed in and attempted to rescue Care from the catafalque. The devil made an impassioned address, saying that goodfellowship was a mockery and that care could not be banished. Then the devils swooped down to seize Care, but the Druid leader drove them into the woods with a lighted torch, which he at once applied to the funeral pyre. After this came the low jinks, a species of amateur minstrel show.

Then the Bohemians retired to their tents and to such sleep as the wags and practical jokers of the club permitted them to take.

This midsummer jinks has become one of the most enjoyable festivals held on this coast. The club invites special guests and invitations are eagerly sought.

The Russian River adjoins the grove, and by damming the river a fine lake about three miles long has been formed. It is known as Lake Bohemia.

## NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

The first annual reunion of the Second Regiment of New York Volunteers, made up of separate companies of the Third Brigade, will be held at Schenectady on July 4, and it will be the event of the year among the military men in the upper part of the State. On the same day the new State Armory will be dedicated, with appropriate ceremonies.

The Schenectady military companies, which form part of the regiment, have arranged a big programme for the occasion. Among the visiting military organizations, besides the Second Regiment, will be the Second Battery, N. G N. Y., of New York City, Capt. David Wilson. The battery will arrive in Schenectady Saturday afternoon, July 1, and go into camp at the Driving Park, where it will remain until its departure for New York Wednesday morning, July 5. Monday morning, July 3, the battery will engage in target practice at the rifle range, a short distance from the city. This will be an interesting sight, as solid shot will be used on a 2,000-yard range.

Monday evening, July 3, there will be a display of fireworks. Tuesday morning, July 4, the grand parade will take place. Among the officers and organizations in line will be Major Gen. Charles F. Roe and staff, the Second Regiment, N. G. N. Y., the Second Battery, N. G. N. Y., and the entire Schenectady Fire Department.

The dedication of the new State Armory will take place at the conclusion of the parade, when the dedicatory oration will be delivered by Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, ex-United States Minister to Spain. In the afternoon there will be a grand field day and military tournament, which includes artillery exercises by the Second Battery, a parade and review by the Second Regiment, a bicycle race meet, and numerous other attractions. Col. James H. Lloyd of the Second Regiment, N. G. N. Y., and staff, accompanied by the Second Battalion from Troy and Cohoes, and a portion of the Third Battalion, will go to Schenectady by special train. While in the volunteer service the Second Regiment was commanded by Col. E. E. Hardin, (Captain, Seventh United States Infantry.)

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It is unfortunate for the future of the Fourteenth Regiment that its officers cannot support a candidate for Colonel unanimously, after some two years of strife, and all hope of unity seems to be lost. The result of the last election stood 16 for Capt. Clayton of Troop C, to 13 for former Col. Britton of the One Hundred and Fourteenth Regiment, with one blank vote. Three officers have signed a protest against the election of Capt. Clayton on the ground that Lieut. Horton received no notice of the election, and that Capt. Andrews and Lieut. Cregin, both of whom voted for Clayton, having resigned some time previous, had no right to vote. In forwarding the protest, which is quite lengthy, the officers say, in conclusion:

"While strongly affirming for ourselves and the other officers who voted against Capt. Clayton our loyalty and devotion to the State service, and to our regiment, we believe that Capt. Clayton is not a choice of the majority of the officers of the regiment, now serving and intending to serve in it; that these facts are known to most of the officers and enlisted men; that the greater part of the officers, including some who have voted for him, and have so stated, can never believe that Capt. Clayton was fairly and honorably elected; that the want of such belief will be prejudicial and injurious to good order, discipline, harmony, and the earnest efforts so necessary to progress in the regiment; that, in our opinion, respectfully expressed for ourselves and many other officers, both its present and ultimate welfare would be best insured by a new election, whatever the outcome may be."

The protest is signed by Capt. Noble, Capt. Carroll, and Capt. Avery, and has been forwarded to general headquarters.

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During the camp duty of the Second Battery, Capt. Wilson, this week, it will compete for the Flanagan trophy. The Battery will use its breech-loading field pieces and will fire service charges. The contest will be held Thursday.

***

In the Seventy-first Regiment, Company F has elected Capt. W. L. Goldsborough from the staff of Gen. Smith, a First Lieutenant, in place of Rafferty, who resigned some time since. Major William G. Bates presided at the election, and at its close congratulated the men on their choice. Lieut. Goldsborough during the campaign of the regiment in Cuba was in command of Company M and performed gallant service. Company K has decided to celebrate the anniversary of the battle of San Juan by holding a dinner on July 1 at the Tuxedo. Major Frank Keck, former Captain of the company, who was one of the officers brevetted for meritorious service in the Cuban campaign, will be the guest of honor. All members of the company are requested to attend. The members of Company I, commanded by Capt. Meeks, have been invited by Commodore Tyson of the Riverside Yacht Club, and a former Lieutenant in the company, to spend a day on his yacht next month.

Second Lieut. W. F. Crockett of Company A, who served with distinction in the Cuban campaign, has been unanimously elected First Lieutenant. The former members of Company M of the Volunteer Regiment will hold a reunion and dinner at Café Boulevard, Friday night. It is desired that all the members attend who can possibly do so. Former Capt

# AN OLD NEW YORK FIREMAN

## "Capt." Mackey, Now of Greenville, S. C., Lived Here in the Forties.

## FAMOUS MEN WHOM HE KNEW

### Cornelius Vanderbilt Was a Relative of His Employer—The Great Fire of 1835 and the Jewett Murder.

GREENVILLE, S. C., June 10.—Does anybody in New York remember Jimmie Mackey, who used to run with No. 5 Engine when its house was at Fulton and Dutch Streets, in the thirties? He was apprenticed to John P. Moore, gunmaker, at 202 Broadway, and lived with his employer at 9 Dutch Street, where Cornelius Vanderbilt had a room while he was struggling to establish himself in the steamship business.

Jimmie Mackey of old No. 5 is here now, eighty-five years old, lively and active yet, and deeply interested to know if any of the men he served with are living. It is safe to say that none of them is stronger or brisker than is he, has a keener interest in what goes on, or a livelier recollection of old New York and its people. Probably no other man in the world has a clearer picture of the New York of sixty-five years ago in his mind. On Summer afternoons, looking across his cotton fields or along the shaded streets of this town, he recalls New York as he knew it when Canal Street was far up town, and he and his companions prowled at night seeking a "smell" of a fire at which No. 5 might be the first on the ground and No. 5's men have the glory of holding the nozzle and the place of danger. That is the only New York he knows, and he likes to live in it. The news of the city in the newspapers he reads, without glasses, every day interests him, but he does not know anything or care much for what is done in Harlem or the present up-town districts.

CAME BACK ONLY ONCE.

He left New York in 1838, and has been back there but once since. He rode about in an omnibus then, but he lost his bearings. Twenty-three years had made many changes. The familiar landmarks were few, and in the streets where he had been accustomed to meet friends at every step he found strange faces. So he did not stay long. He is even now homesick for old New York, but he knows he can never see it again. He has no curiosity about the modern city or the skyscrapers, but he would like to meet some member of No. 5 or some boy who played in Rivington Street between 1820 and 1830. He was born there, in No. 9, in January, 1815, just after the battle of New Orleans. His father was a ship carpenter, then in Government service, and brought him up to vote the Democratic ticket. The old gentleman tells with much glee now that his first vote was cast in one of the up-town wards, where he had no business to be, and before he was twenty years old. The vote was intended to help out a Democratic candidate for Alderman, and did make a tie, which threatened to bring about a much-dreaded investigation. Mackey has voted the Democratic ticket at every election since he was twenty-one years old.

A WONDERFUL MEMORY.

From Rivington Street to Castle Garden he can recollect the Broadway of his time almost house by house, tell what kinds of buildings they were, and who lived or did business in each. Even the dead walls and open lots and the bad places in the pavements are pictured in his memory, and he knows where every hill was and all the routes the firemen used to take with their machines to get advantages of grades and short cuts. He must have been a good fireman. He has a certificate that he was such from Wilson Small, foreman, and he holds it as one of the dearest of his treasures and a thing to be handed down to his grandchildren. Mackey has never lost interest in the volunteer fire service. He came from New York to Columbia, S. C., and was the founder of the Columbia Fire Department, and for years one of its most active members. He attended all the parades and contests of the department here for many years, and to this day enjoys nothing so much as to go to a fire and watch with critical eye the work of the men in red shirts. He does not, however, find as much pleasure in the mere squirting of water from a nozzle as he did before the new water system was introduced, when long lines of firemen manned the brakes of the hand engines and made them clank fast while the foreman howled exhortations to "hit her up" through the trumpets. Then his eyes light up and his back straightens when there is a good race with plenty of force on the drags, and he tells of the old department and the brisk boys he ran with, and of stiff pulls and hard, long fights to wash or prevent washing in the times when his muscles were tough and his lungs were the lungs of twenty years.

THE FIRE OF 1835.

He claimed the distinction of being the first fireman to discover the great fire of 1835. He had a reputation to sustain, and lost much sleep in order to sustain it. His boss and his boss's wife—who was a Vanderpoel, cousin of the Vanderbilts, and the daughter and sister of firemen—were always on the alert, and at the first sound or sight or smell of fire got him up and out. Consequently he was many times first at the engine house and the nozzle. On that bitter December night of 1835 he was "prowling for a smell," he says, and got it. He saw a gleam of fire on the old Dutch Church and the scent of it burning. He tells with glee how he and his comrades hastily drew out old No. 5 and hurried her along, treading softly through the snow in passing the Dutch Church so that the watchman there might not hear them going by and sound an alarm to startle some other company to dispute their claim to "first water." As first discoverer, he held the nozzle that threw the first stream against the greatest fire in New York's history, originating in the store of Comstock & Andrews, in Wall Street.

That was one time when the Volunteer Firemen had their fill of fire fighting, and Capt. Mackey—universally "Captain" by virtue of his long captaincy in the Columbia Department—tells many stories of that memorable time. He recalls yet how George W. Kollock, afterward Commissioner of Charities, who kept a place opposite the engine house of No. 5, worked with and for the boys—the seas of champagne and whisky that flowed free as water, the $100 No. 5 got for flooding a cellar stored with priceless liquors in barrels—a fall he had from the dock into East River on the morning of the 10th while trying to cut a place in the ice for a suction. Is there any old fireman who was there who cannot compare notes with him?

THE MURDER OF HELEN JEWETT.

Are there any other survivors of the group of youngsters who entered Mrs. Townsend's house and found Helen Jewett's murdered body smoldering on her bed on the night of April 11, 1836, and thereby became identified with one of New York's most famous tragedies and mysteries? Mackey says that Bob Furlong and other members of No. 5 were with him that night, and that they were sitting in a group along the wall of old Columbia College when the alarm came in.

"The Captain" will talk by the hour of old New York and New Yorkers as he knew them—of Tyrone Power, the actor, who gave him many a dollar in front of Willard's for keeping his gun in order and taking it to him Saturday afternoons; of James Gordon Bennett, when he published his newspaper from 200 Bowery, where a contractor for the Florida war had a cook shop; of John Jacob Astor, who used to come to Limeburger's bake shop in Vesey Street, which was a loafing place for some select young firemen late at night, and buy four "round hearts" for a cent.

He insists that John P. Moore was the real founder of the Vanderbilt fortunes, because he advanced to Cornelius Vanderbilt, his wife's cousin, money with which to keep his steamboats going while their receipts were scanty. Capt. Mackey says that, as Mr. Moore's trusted apprentice, he was sent to the Manhattan Bank many a Saturday after banking hours to get the money advanced to "Corneel" to pay wages and accounts, and that he has sat many a night and heard "Corneel" discuss his affairs and plans and hopes with his cousin and her husband. He says he could draw now a plan of the house at 9 Dutch Street, where he slept, and Mr. Vanderbilt had a room, and of the Colgate House next door.

They are gone, all these people he used to know, with whose daily life and affairs he was so familiarly and constantly connected. The town he used to know has vanished, too, and the brave old boys who ran the machines with him are scattered and dead. Time and fate have dealt kindly with him here, and the down-town boy and fighting fireman of 1835 has broad acres and a beautiful home of his own, and is a sedate and respected citizen. But he would like to find, before he goes hence somebody in Greater New York who knew New York in the thirties, and who remembers Jimmie Mackey, the gunmaker's apprentice of 202 Broadway, and who can sit down and talk of old days and the old town.

## A NEW CHURCH PROBLEM.

### Pastors of City Churches Complain that Many Members Refuse to Pay Pew Rent in Summer.

A new difficulty in New York churches has made its appearance. It is the practice, unheard of three or four years ago, of pew owners returning unpaid the pew bills for July and August, and in some instances for June and September as well, making the statement on them, or perhaps verbally to pastor or church Treasurer, that they are out of town, attend elsewhere, it may be, and do not feel called upon to pay pew rent in two places. This is done in spite of the fact that persons who so return their bills have engaged pews for a year. Speaking of this growing condition the Rev. Dr. Samuel H. Virgin, pastor of the Pilgrim Congregational Church, Harlem, said yesterday:

"It is singular that church people, who rent pews for one year, will bring themselves to return their bills for the Summer months and refuse to pay for the whole year. But they will. And it is one of the most serious matters which New York church officers have to face. It is a new custom. It was not known half a dozen years ago. It is growing. If it keeps on growing, where shall we bring up? I must say, however, that Pilgrim Church has been as little affected as any church in Harlem. I know an Episopal church and also a Reformed one that suffer in a most serious way. Just consider the matter for a moment.

"Here is the official board of a church. Such board must consider its financial status as carefully as a business house. It rents so many pews, and people agree to pay for them. June comes, and the people depart, leaving bills unpaid. Where are calculations coming out? Church seasons in this city grow steadily shorter. It takes until Christmas to get the minds of people off the previous season's attractions, and by April one begins to hear the coming season's plans discussed. So really there is left but about four months of the twelve for the full congregation to be present. I don't care to mention troubles of other churches, but I can say that at meetings of ministers this refusal to pay pew rentals in Summer is the complaint I hear oftenest. Churches supported by the envelope pledge system fare even worse, for very few families send in pledge money for Sundays they are absent. Running a church in New York has always been tough. It is much harder with this new condition extant."

Inquiry at St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, Harlem, brought out the fact that that church was affected, and that efforts had long been made to put a stop to it, without avail. One Reformed Church pastor down town, who did not want his name mentioned, said that the Rev. Dr. Virgin is quite right, and that the evil is a growing one. The poor people keep their pledges better than do the so-called rich, he said.

## THE CITY'S PLAGUE OF FLIES.

### In Countless Numbers the Irrepressible Insect Is Making Its Presence Known.

"Go, poor devil, get thee gone! Why should I hurt thee? The world surely is wide enough to hold both thee and me," exclaimed Uncle Toby to the fly that had tormented him as he let it out of the window. Tender-hearted Uncle Toby's humane action was prompted by the sentiment that caused him to utter that famous oath that the recording angel blotted out with a tear, which sentiment often impels us to release the first fly of the season when it buzzes its tenor and rage as it vainly struggles to escape from the sticky, paralyzing morass of the fly paper. Later we view the victim's agony with fiendish satisfaction, and became satisfied in our heart and conscience that the insect that Uncle Toby released could have been none other than the first fly of the season. Nothing will convince us that even he would have extended mercy to his torturer had it been, say July or August, instead of in the early Spring.

The trouble with the fly is that it fails to appreciate the mistaken leniency of man, and refuses to get it gone. It obstinately shuts its eyes to the fact that the world is wide enough for both man and itself, and persists in forcing itself upon his attention, relying upon its keenness of vision and natural agility to elude his attempts at extermination. It insinuates itself into his tea and his beer, it changes his early morning nap to a hideous nightmare by buzzing in his ear or alighting with tickling feet upon his nose. Often it arouses him from slumber. It selects the bald spot upon his head as the place upon which to disport itself, and will not be deterred. It takes especial delight in teasing him when he is hot, weary, and bad-tempered. It heeds not his "shoos." Dodging blows is the pastime of its predilection. In a word, it is an insufferable nuisance, whose only apparent reason for existing is to render the sufficiently hard lot of man unbearable and make him truly thankful that his life here below is brief.

It was claimed by those who have observed the movements and habits of flies on other occasions than when armed with a towel or a slipper, that the number of these insects in this city would show an appreciable diminution with the retirement of the street-car horses. As if to disprove this assertion, now that there are fewer cars and cab horses in this city than there have been for many years, the flies have descended upon New York in even greater force than usual. In fact, the visitation is reaching the proportions of a veritable plague. The insects not only invade private houses and public establishments with their customary sans gêne, but they install themselves in the street cars and elevated trains and molest pedestrians in the streets and parks.

A few years ago dragon flies came over in hordes when the wind blew from the direction of the New Jersey marshes. They were voted a nuisance, but were tolerated because they were known to be the sworn enemies and destroyers of mosquitoes, which, after the house fly, is the worst of our winged pests. Their presence was occasional rather than continuous, however, for when the wind set back toward New Jersey they returned in large numbers to avail themselves of the more abundant opportunities there afforded of hunting their prey. But the house flies come from all points of the compass, with every wind and when there is no wind at all, and the worst of it is they come to stay. The police avow themselves helpless and nobody knows what to do about it.

Fly paper and fly-trap makers do a thriving business in the Summer, but these devices are inadequate to meet the situation. Evidently there is a princely fortune awaiting the man who shall invent a means of exterminating the pests on a scale vast enough to rid the city of them—or the capitalist who secures the patent.

## THE NEW EAST CHANNEL.

### Excavation to be Made by a Contractor of This City—Two Novel Dredges.

Preparations are making for the construction of the new East Channel, extending from a point off Romer Shoal through the lower bay, and jutting into the ocean. Congress has already appropriated $4,000,000 for this work, which will constitute one of the biggest marine undertakings of recent years. The channel will be something over 6 miles long, 2,000 feet wide, and 40 feet deep, and throughout its length and breadth an average of 20 feet of earth will have to be removed from the bottom, which will amount to about 40,000,000 cubic yards.

Although Government engineers and experts will have supervision of the work, the contract for the actual excavating has been let to Contractor Andrew Onderdonk of this city, whose estimate was $3,600,000.

Of the $4,000,000 appropriated by Congress for the work, $950,000 is now available, and $800,000 will be expended for equipment before a yard of the harbor bottom can be removed. The contractor has completed plans for two ocean steamship dredges, which will be the first of their kind ever used in this country, and will probably be the largest dredges in the world. Unlike the steam dredges in common use, these dredges will draw up the mud, sand, and clay from the bottom of the harbor by means of immense suction pumps. Such dredges have been used to deepen the harbor of Liverpool, and millions of tons of earth have been removed by them. Each vessel will have a carrying capacity of 3,000 cubic yards of sand, and each will be able to load herself in thirty minutes. The vessels will be completed by April of next year, and the work on the channel will begin some time next May. It is expected to take about four year"

## HOLLAND SUBMARINE BOAT.

### The Preliminary Trials to Take Place This Week—Alterations and Improvements Made.

The final preparations for the preliminary trials of the Holland submarine torpedo boat have been completed. They will take place in Upper, or Little, Peconic Bay, which is near the eastern entrance to Long Island Sound, and will be begun this week.

Since the trials held in New York Harbor last year many changes and improvements, which, it is said, have materially increased the vessel's usefulness, have been made both to the hull and inside of the boat, and it is now claimed to be as nearly perfect as it is possible to get it. A large portion of the cumbersome superstructure works over the bow has been cut away and narrowed down, and this has increased the boat's diving speed and made it respond to the helm more readily. The position of the twin rudders and of the propeller has been changed. The steering engines, of which there are two sets, have been removed from the centre of the boat to abaft the midship section. This gives the men more "head" room to move about in the vessel. The improvements developed also made it possible to steer the boat perfectly by compass when submerged. This in itself is of the greatest importance, as the vessel can remain below water without fear of moving out of her set course. The old expulsion tube was removed to give place to one of the type used on board of the vessels of the navy. The new tube will carry and discharge a regulation Whitehead torpedo 18 inches in diameter, and 11 feet 9 inches long. The charge of explosives used in this type of torpedo is 110 pounds of wet guncotton, (thirty-five per cent. moisture.)

The crew, consisting of six men, all expert mechanics, will be under direct command of C. A. Morris, superintending engineer of the Holland Boat Company.

A straight-away course of two miles in length and 100 yards wide has been surveyed and buoyed, and will be used for the tests. A large stationary target has been placed at one end of it. The vessel, after leaving the starting point, will dive and remain submerged until approaching the target, when a dummy torpedo will be discharged from below the surface. Other tests will be rapidity of firing, speed both awash and submerged, quickness of coming to the surface, taking observations, and disappearing again. The trials for discharging torpedoes will not take place for at least ten days, as the "dummies" will not be ready until that time. It is not likely that torpedoes with explosive heads will be used.

The final trials, at which the officers of the Naval Board of Inspection and Survey will watch the developments of the vessel and make their report, will not take place until early in August.

The preliminary trials will take about five hours each day.

## THE ART OF TAXIDERMY.

### How Some of the Excellent Specimens in the Museum of Natural History Have Been Prepared.

Visitors to the American Museum of Natural History, in Manhattan Square, are at once struck with the lifelike mammal and bird groups, which are arranged so as to convey the idea of the creatures amid their natural surroundings. A great deal of interest is shown as to how these groups are prepared. So natural appear the shrubbery, grass, and flowers that various conjectures are often heard in the big exhibition halls regarding what is believed in many cases to be their "preservation."

A visit to the department of taxidermy, on the top floor of the institution, is an interesting and novel experience. Here, in various stages of development, are many illustrations of how the groups are prepared. The work is under the supervision of John Rowley, one of the most experienced taxidermists of this country. A talk with Mr. Rowley explodes many ideas concerning the art of taxidermy. The days of "stuffing" an animal, he explains, have passed away. Ten or fifteen years ago the process of mounting an animal consisted of constructing a rude frame for support; the skin was then placed over the frame, partially sewed up, and then filled with excelsior, until, in many cases, it appeared as if the animal had lived with no other idea than to grow fat.

The new method combines science and study in the preparation of the animal for exhibition. In the first place Mr. Rowley has obtained a large series of photographs from menageries throughout the world. These combine animals and birds of all varieties, taken from different positions, and in various attitudes. The photographs play an important part in the mounting of an animal. While the hide is undergoing a softening process a manikin is prepared. The first step is to construct a frame, with iron rods to represent the limbs and neck. These are wound with tow until it can appropriate thickness. Wire grating is then fastened to the frame, this forming a rude outline of the specimen. A composition of papier maché is then prepared and plastered on the manikin, which, with the aid of photographs of one of its species, is carefully molded into proper shape. Attention is given to the shape of the larger muscles, cords, and veins. After the manikin has dried, the skull having been placed in position, filled out with the same composition, it is thickly varnished. Over this is placed a mixture of glue, and the skin, in a moistened condition, is stretched on the form and sewed up. This practically completes the preparation of the specimen.

As every one who has visited the museum knows, one of the striking characteristics of the groups is the representation of natural surroundings, consisting of rockwork, bushes, grass, and flowers. With the exception of the first mentioned, these are made almost entirely of wax, and are prepared by Mr. Rowley's assistants. The leaves sometimes require delicate tinting, while the petals of some of the flowers are cast one by one, and require the utmost delicacy and skill to put together. It took over a year to make the vegetation for the big moose group on the main floor. The leaves of the several good-sized trees, some green, others representing the tints of Autumn, were prepared separately. The tree trunks and branches are natural. A close inspection demonstrates that it is hard to tell where the natural material leaves off and the artificial begins.

On the gallery floor of the institution is a series of snakes found in the vicinity of this city. These creatures are in lifelike positions, and many persons are curious to know how they were "stuffed" in such a natural manner. The truth is that these specimens were not "stuffed" at all. For years Dr. Bean, now co-operated with a scientist of this city and procured two live specimens of the different species of reptiles in this series. One specimen of each species was killed in such a manner as not to injure the skin and to insure relaxation. The specimen was then coiled into position, being posed, in fact, from its mate. Hot wax was then poured over it to the depth of an inch or so. When the wax hardened the specimen was taken from the mold, plaster of paris being poured into the cavity. A few hours sufficed for this to dry, when the wax was heated and torn away. The castings were beautiful in their delicacy, every minute scale showing on the white plaster. From the living snakes Artist Ernest Smith colored the casts, which were then placed on exhibition.

In the line of casting, the Eskimo family, brought from the north by Lieut. Peary, came in for their share of attention. Caspar Meyer, who had charge of the work of procuring casts of the faces and busts of these queer little people, found them willing to go through the unpleasantness attending the operations. Their faces were oiled, a straw was inserted in each nostril, after which a thick coating of plaster was administered. In some cases casts were taken of the entire body.

## TO STOP STAMP FRAUDS.

### Collector Treat Urges a System of Cancellation by Perforation.

Collector of Internal Revenue Charles H. Treat is trying to have adopted a plan by which the sale and use of canceled but "washed" internal revenue stamps may be stopped. This practice, he said, is carried on to a vastly greater extent than is generally known or believed. Mr. Treat's idea is to have each stamp that is used perforated with a machine. If marked in this manner with the name of the user and the date, it would be impossible to use the stamp again. He suggests that the ordinary bank punch, used in all offices for perforating checks, might also be brought into service for this purpose.

"The main reason this use of canceled stamps exists," said Mr. Treat, "is that the inadequately paid clerks in the brokers' offices see a chance in this way to make a few extra dollars. They are usually sent to buy the stamps. When they can purchase a $50 stamp that has been 'washed' so that it can ordinarily be used again without fear of detection, for $30 or $40, they cannot resist the temptation. We have discovered several of these cases and punished them. Every office should adopt the plan of perforating these stamps so that they cannot be used again, in the interest of honesty and to remove temptation from employes."

## TO BUILD TRINITY COLLEGE.

### Plans for the First Building at Washington Completed.

Plans have been completed for the initial building of Trinity College, Washington, ground for the erection of which was broken on Wednesday last. This building is to be known as Trinity Hall, and will front on Michigan Avenue. The façade is 260 feet in length, and is broken by three pavilions. The central, or main, pavilion, which is said to have been planned by Sister Julie, the head of the American sisters, will contain lecture and assembly rooms, offices, library, and dining hall, and the two upper of the four stories will be dormitories.

The plan of the buildings, to be carried out later on, is to have three extensions from the rear of the main structure. One of these will be the convent, or living quarters, for the sisters; another Science Hall, and the third Lecture Hall.

Trinity College is for the higher education of Catholic women, and it is claimed will rank with Bryn Mawr and Johns Hopkins. The sisters own twenty-one acres of land adjacent to the Catholic University grounds and facing the southern boundary of the Soldiers' Home Park. The college will be, like the Notre Dame University and the Paulist novitiates, affiliated with the university, but independent of it in management. The Sisters of Notre Dame in charge are those of Namur.

A letter from Sister Julie, received in this city yesterday, declares that progress in building will be made as fast as friends of the order and others contribute funds and that no debts will be incurred.

## EPISCOPAL CHURCH TROUBLES.

### Conservatives Are to Enter Upon a Theological Contest.

Conferences are being held by priests and others belonging to the Protestant Episcopal Church, who are opposed to the higher critics and believe that a fight is necessary if the "faith once delivered to the saints" is to have anything left of it. While Prof. Briggs, it is said, was the cause of action being initiated at this time, the Briggs ordination, it is claimed, is far from being the beginning of the trouble. So great is the issue, it is said, and so wide the interest, that those who originally gained prominence through opposition to that ordination now form a small part of the large number who are entering upon these conferences. No organization of these conservatives has yet been effected, but it can be stated on the highest authority that one will be brought into existence, and that a theological contest will be entered upon which the leaders now admit may last from five to eight years. What is sought, it is asserted, is to reaffirm the old Bible truths in the public mind, and especially in the mind of the Episcopal Church's communicants, that higher criticism, broad churchism, shall have no standing, and be either killed outright or so weakened and undermined that its death is certain.

### Bishop Coleman at St. Peter's.

Whit-Sunday, which occurs to-day, is the day for the annual visit of Bishop Potter of the New York Diocese to St. Peter's Church, at Westchester, of which the Rev. Dr. F. N. Clendennin is the rector. The rule this year is to be changed, and Bishop Coleman of the Diocese of Delaware will officiate at the confirmation services. An elaborate musical programme has been arranged.

### Church Notes.

The Rev. Edgar C. Mason will preach at both the morning and evening services today in the Thirteenth Street Presbyterian Church.

The Rev. Dr. Robert Bruce Smith will take for his subject, "Christ, the Model Saviour," this evening in the Riverside Baptist Church, Amsterdam Avenue and Ninety-second Street.

John Dean, the Quaker Evangelist, will address the men's meeting at the Harlem Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, 5 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street this afternoon at 4:30 o'clock.

A song service, at which old hymns will be sung and illustrated by anecdotes, will be held this evening in the Willett Street Methodist Episcopal Church. The Rev. Dr. Steele will preach on "Daniel's Danger and Deliverance" at the morning service.

Mrs. Mabel Conklin, General Secretary of the White Cross Society, will address men only in the auditorium of the West Side Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, 318 West Fifty-seventh Street, this afternoon at 4:15 o'clock. Her subject will be "Personal Purity."

The Rev. Howard L. Jones will preach the baccalaureate sermon to the graduates of the College of the City of New York this morning in the Baptist Church of the Epiphany, Madison Avenue and Sixty-fourth Street. Seats will be reserved for the graduates and their friends and for the alumni of the college.

The Rev. Dr. Madison C. Peters preaches the last sermon of the season this morning and evening in Bloomingdale Church, Broadway and Sixty-eighth Street. His subject for the morning service will be "How to Make Gains of Life's Losses," and for the evening, "Sympathy, the Key to the Human Heart."

The Rev. W. H. Roberts, D. D., LL. D., is to preach in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church this morning and afternoon. Dr. Roberts has been connected with the Presbyterian General Assembly since 1884, and is the American Secretary of the Presbyterian Alliance and Secretary of the Pan Presbyterian Alliance, which is to meet in Washington in September next.

The West End Presbyterian Church, Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Fifth Street, will remain open throughout the Summer for Sunday and midweek services. The pastor, the Rev. Dr. John Balcom Shaw, will preach until the middle of July, after which and until the middle of September the assistant, the Rev. Frederick E. Stockwell, will be in charge.

### Coler's Dismissal of Lawson Upheld.

ALBANY, June 24.—The Court of Appeals has handed down a decision sustaining Controller Bird S. Coler's action in dismissing Jeremiah Lawson as Inspector of the Borough of Brooklyn Bureau for the Collection of City Revenues and Markets, on the ground of incompetency. Lawson's salary was $1,800 per annum. He was appointed a laborer in the Department of City Works of Brooklyn in July, 1884, and was advanced until, in February, 1893, he was appointed Superintendent of Wallabout Market, Brooklyn. When the consolidation took place the Wallabout Market Bureau was separated from the Bureau of Streets and placed in charge of George L. Murphy, who was appointed clerk of the market.


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## PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE CITY OF NEW YORK—OFFICE OF THE CITY CLERK.
CITY HALL, NEW YORK, June 13th, 1899.

The Municipal Street Railway Company having filed its application, in writing, to the Municipal Assembly of The City of New York, dated the 24th day of April, 1899, for a grant of a franchise or right to use the streets, avenues, and highways in The City of New York hereinafter mentioned, for street railway purposes, and for the construction, maintenance and operation of a double-track street surface railroad in and upon the surface of the following streets, avenues and highways in the Borough of Manhattan and City of New York, to wit:

Commencing at the intersection of Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, running thence westward with double tracks through, along and upon said One Hundred and Sixteenth Street to the junction of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and Manhattan Avenue; thence northward with double tracks along, through and upon said Manhattan Avenue to the intersection of said Manhattan Avenue with St. Nicholas Avenue; thence with double tracks through, along and upon said St. Nicholas Avenue to the Kingsbridge Road; thence with double tracks along, through and upon the Kingsbridge Road, upon the bridge of the Harlem Canal, and over the proposed bridge, when constructed, over Spuyten Duyvil Creek, to the northmost portion of the intersection of West Two Hundred and Thirtieth Street (formerly known as Riverdale Avenue) with the Kingsbridge Road; thence westerly from the junction of the Kingsbridge Road with Two Hundred and Thirtieth Street (formerly known as Riverdale Avenue) through, along and upon West Two Hundred and Thirtieth Street (formerly known as Riverdale Avenue) to Riverdale Avenue; thence north through, along and upon Riverdale Avenue to the northerly line of The City of New York.

Also, commencing at the intersection of Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, and running thence westwardly with double tracks through, along and upon One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street to the junction of the said One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, connecting the said proposed railroad by suitable connections, curves, switches and appliances with said proposed road on St. Nicholas Avenue; also, commencing at the intersection of Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street; thence running westward with double tracks through, along and upon said One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street to the intersection of said One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, and connecting with said street railway on said Avenue by suitable connections, curves and appliances, and to the operation of the said railway by electricity or any other motive power which may be lawfully employed upon the same.

Now, therefore, pursuant to the directions given by resolutions of both houses of the Municipal Assembly of The City of New York, which were adopted on the sixth day of June, 1899, and approved by his Honor the Mayor of said city on the ninth day of June, 1899, public notice of such application is hereby given, and that at the Councilmanic Chamber in the City Hall of The City of New York, on the 30th day of June, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M., the petition or application of said railway company will be first considered and a public hearing had thereon.

All persons interested in the application are notified to be present at the time and place aforesaid, as an opportunity will be given them to be heard in relation to said application.

P. J. SCULLY,
City Clerk.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—JOHN F. BAUDOUINE, Bankrupt.—No. 706.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned trustee, appointed in the matter of John F. Baudouine and John F. Baudouine and Company, bankrupts, pursuant to an order of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, sitting in bankruptcy, made on the 21st day of June, 1899, will sell on Wednesday, the 28th day of June, 1899, at the American Horse Exchange, 1,634 Broadway, corner of 50th St., in the City of New York, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at public auction by Francis M. Ware, auctioneer, under the management of W. D. Grand, the horses, carriages, harness, and other stable appurtenances formerly belonging to said John F. Baudouine, consisting of six high-class carriage horses, one Hungarian combination brougham, one victoria, and other carriages by Brewster & Co., and first-class makers, two sleighs, various sets of harness of different make, and other stable appurtenances.

Terms of sale and catalogues to be had on application to the American Horse Exchange, 50th St. and Broadway, New York City.

Dated New York, June 21st, 1899.

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Sailing at 10 A. M.
Trave.....June 27|Lahn.....July 11
*Kais. Wm. d' Gr. July 4|*Kaiser Fried...July 18
*Twin-screw Express Steamers.
SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
Twin-Screw Passenger Service.
Koenigin Luise.....Thurs., June 29, 10 A. M.
Friedrich der Grosse.....Thurs., July 6, 10 A. M.
Bremen.....Thursday, July 13, 10 A. M.
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Sailing at 11 A. M.
Aller.....July 1|Kaiser Wm. II...July 5
Ems.....July 15|Aller.....Aug. 19
OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 BOWLING GREEN

HAMBURG-AMERICAN
TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE to Cherbourg (Paris), Southampton (London), Hamburg.
F. Bismarck, Je. 29, 10 AM|A. Victoria, Aug. 10, 10 AM
F. Bismarck, Jy. 27, 10 AM|P. Bismarck, Aug. 24, 10 AM
TWIN SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE to Plymouth (London), Cherbourg (Paris), and Hamburg.
Also New York—Hamburg Direct.
Patria, July 1, 11:30 AM|G. Waldersee, Jy. 15, 9:30 AM
Patricia, July 8, 6 AM|Penn'lvania...July 22, 5 AM
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AMERICAN LINE.
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.
Calling Westbound at Cherbourg.
Sailing Wednesdays at 10 A. M.
St. Paul.....June 28|St.

# WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY

The last week in June and the first week in July are the dates which year after year are supposed to be those fixed for the opening of the Summer social season. Newport is slowly gathering its set together; the hotels and boarding-houses of Narragansett Pier are open for visitors; Southampton cottages are rented; Bar Harbor is beginning to look inhabited, and the entire coast from Maine to Cape May is ready. It is always the unexpected which occurs. Last Winter there were doleful prophecies at the Horse Show about the dullness of the coming season, and it was one of the gayest New York has known for years. So much has been said in advance as to what may be expected of Newport and the extreme brilliancy, that there now exists a lurking fear that all this may not be realized.

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Conditions have changed so within the past five years, and the habits and mode of living of the wealthy New Yorkers have gone through a complete transition. The country and town life of England, which it seemed once impossible to transplant to this country, is now an accomplished fact. The one misfortune of New York society—and whatever New York does is copied by Philadelphia, Boston, and the other cities—is its servile following of one or two leaders. When the Vanderbilts determined to build palaces at Newport, everybody did likewise. When the Vanderbilts turned toward the Hudson, which for some years had not been fashionable, there was a perfect rush for country estates. A few women and men who were devoted to fox hunting formed a little colony on Long Island near the old-fashioned village of Hempstead. Suddenly almost all of fashionable New York began to buy property there and to build immense mansions quite out of proportion to the surroundings, and to try to cultivate country life. There is now a rumor that the Sound shore, which has been the chosen abode of a few, and which seems to have been monopolized by the Standard Oil and Sugar millionaires, is to come once more into popularity and that every inch will be fought over by those who wish always to be "denier cri."

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The result is that the average New York man or woman of fashion has many mansions. It has, however, engendered a love for country life and for the open. The fashionable fad for golf has done the rest, and now many people are content to pass their Summer upon a country estate, with a week or two at the seaside or in the mountains just for a change of air. The West and the Middle States are every year having more representatives at Newport, and there may be a time when it will not be the centre of what is known as very gay fashionable New York life. It has not a perfect climate, and the constant rush and excitement of its brief season, growing shorter every year, are dreaded by many who prefer to rest during the Summer. It is already quite late for Newport to begin, and the only coterie which seems to be enjoying itself there is that little one composed of young people, who pass the day sailing, golfing, shooting, fishing, and in other outdoor sports. They seem to know the value of Newport, and if they persevere they will effect a radical and a necessary change in conditions which now are artificial.

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For the past two weeks the news from Newport has been only a constant record of the movements of these people. Now and then great hopes are built on the prospect of Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish giving a ball for the début of her daughter, and on Mrs. Elisha Dyer doing likewise, and on the Cornelius Vanderbilts celebrating the majority of their son, and on Mrs. Potter Palmer entertaining in some new and wonderful way. It will be discovered later in the Summer that Mrs. Fish may give a ball, and Mrs. Dyer may also do likewise. Mrs. Townsend Burden will give her one entertainment; Mrs. James P. Kernochan will have a fête of some kind near July 4; the Elbridge T. Gerrys will give dinners on their yacht; Mrs. Astor, who arrives at Newport very late this year, and who will depart quite early, will have a series of state dinners; Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont will have Sunday afternoon concerts; the Cornelius Vanderbilts and Potter Palmers will give one if not two general entertainments, and that the rest will be the exclusive dinner dances, small dinners, picnics, and luncheons, at which each little set will have its own people, and no outsiders will be asked. At the end of the season there will be a protest from those who were not in the coterie.

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Narragansett opens its hotels this week. A few cottagers have already assembled, and the bathing season has begun. The cottage colony at Narragansett is not very large, and much of the gayety is furnished by the people at the hotels. The crowd is cosmopolitan, and having few resources, except a delightful climate, a broad expanse of ocean, and nothing to do, is fertile in inventions for amusing itself. The custom at the hotels prevails in many instances of a dinner in the middle of the day and a cold tea in the evening. This makes the Casino a necessity. The beach is possibly the best on the coast, and for years Narragansett has "enjoyed" the reputation of being a little debonair. This is not in the least deserved, and "Naughty Narragansett" is one of those figments of a vulgar imagination. Sea bathing, which was given up at Newport for many years, has just now become very popular there, and Narragansett is deprived of a part of an audience which came daily to ridicule it, and often remained to participate itself in, the one great amusement of the place.

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Saratoga has all its hotels open, and is enjoying, with the aid of numerous conventions, quite a good season. It never will be the fashionable spa of former years, and even now many of the June visitors are missing. The cottages, however, are taken and entertaining has begun. Mr. and Mrs. Spencer Trask has opened Yaddo Park. Bishop Newman is at his cottage, and Mrs. U. S. Grant is at the Windsor. The new Saratoga Limited, which will be put on in July, will make it possible to transact business in the city and dine and sleep in Saratoga in the evening. It is thus far ahead of Newport, which is one of the most inaccessible places in America, and which was possibly only intended for millionaires who use their own yachts to go back and forth.

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With the exception of Newport and Bar Harbor there will be very little general entertaining at the Summer watering-places. There will be the hotel hops and perhaps here and there an amateur concert or play for charity. Hospitality will take the form of house parties, which are very English and very enjoyable. At Newport—to return to the subject—it will be found that people generally will be less conventional and that the men will insist upon sailing and golf being paramount to all other forms of amusement. It will be a great yachting year.

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In town itself there has been little or nothing to chronicle, and yet with many this is the most enjoyable part of the year. There are people continually in town and little dinners and "sprees" and excursions are being organized in a very informal and delightful manner. Women come in for the day from their country places, shop, and take luncheon at one of the large hotels, and are home by evening. All through Westchester coaching and golf seem to vie with each other as the sports of the day. At the Indian Harbor Clubhouse there are dances on Wednesdays and there is much general gayety along the shore. At Larchmont the yacht club there is busily preparing for its reception to the Atlantic Yacht Club, which will anchor off their shore on July 3 and remain over July 4. At Ardsley there is the usual golf and dancing once a week. At Knollwood there has been much gayety and several dinners and luncheons have been given recently at the clubhouse. The Country Club is always popular, especially from Friday to Monday. Many of the old set are back, including the Potters, the Hatches, the Allens, and the Waterburys. At New Rochelle the entire Iselin family, with the exception of the Delancey Kanes, are at their villas. C. Oliver Iselin has been traveling back and forth to Bristol, but will settle at his villa as soon as the Columbia is ready. He will take care of her until the races.

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The Hamptons this Summer have never been so popular. Easthampton is an old-fashioned place, but it has now a Casino and a clubhouse, and it is impossible to get a cottage there. The rush to Southampton can be judged by the weekly letter from there, which is published in another column. This continues all along the Long Island Coast, and at not one of these places where cottages have been taken, will there be any formal gayety but only life in the open. The change from the inland and up country to the seashore for a few weeks of outing life by the sea will constitute the Summer season for many people who figure quite conspicuously in Winter in the modish world.

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There were a number of yachts at the regatta of the New York Yacht Club on Thursday, and the club boat was well filled with members and their friends. Society was represented, but only fairly. The races at Sheepshead were also not as well patronized, even by the Meadow Brook set, as could have been expected. Last Saturday the Suburban drew a fair assemblage, but not a very large one nor very representative. For the coming week there is nothing which will bring together fashionable people in the vicinity of town.

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The college exercises of last week and those which are to come this week will be more than ordinarily interesting, as among the graduates are representatives from some of the leading families of wealth. Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt have come over from Europe for Yale. Besides Alfred Vanderbilt, there will be young Whitehouse and young Iselin, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Jr. It was arranged some time ago that these three young men should take a trip around the world. The plan seems to be in abeyance, although it was approved by Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt. The two Vanderbilt boys are passing their Saturday to Mondays at The Breakers at Newport.

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According to some of the last cable news Mrs. Astor will not be in America until July 10. Her daughter, Mrs. Orme Wilson, was to have sailed next Saturday. Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt are also expected, and their arrival will mean for Newport some dinners among their own circle. Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor have been in town several times during the last fortnight, Mr. and Mrs. Levi P. Morton have been entertaining several house parties at Ellerslie, and Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., have been in town waiting for Mr. William K. Vanderbilt. Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., who had gone to Southampton for the Summer, came up to town to meet Mr. Vanderbilt and went back yesterday.

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In London, society this past week has been much interested in the famous Charing Cross Bazaar. The American residents have taken quite a part in it. This week will also see the postponed wedding of young Harcourt and Miss Burns. The illness of the bridegroom was the cause of the postponement. It will be quite a large affair. Miss Van Wart will also give her ball, which will be an event in the American colony. Just now it is the fashion in London for those who are very wealthy to import their amusements as well as their viands for any entertainment. In this the English have an advantage over the Americans. For instance, last week, Mrs. Arthur Paget, who was the daughter of the late Mrs. Paran Stevens, gave a dinner to the Prince of Wales, at which everything came from Paris, and the singers who amused the guests were the members of a troupe performing at one of the Paris cafés. They were given one-night conge, and they were able to get over to London, sing at Mrs. Paget's, and return to Paris for the next evening's performance. Fruits, vegetables, ices, confections, game, and all species of eatables are sent over in the same manner, and not only are Parisian dinners given, but also different more remote and picturesque nationalities are employed for the evening's amusement.

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In referring to the rumor of a marriage between the Prince Henri d'Orléans and Miss May Goelet, in this column this week, the exact social and legal position of the bride was not stated. It seems she would only be a morganatic wife, as her husband, being a Prince of the royal blood and related to nearly all the reigning houses, could not marry out of his own rank. This disposes of the question. To many a Prince is a Prince, but there is a vast difference between a Russian Prince or one belonging to the Austrian or German nobility and a man of the blood royal. The Prince Isenberg Bernstein, who was in this country some years ago, and who now seems to be in legal difficulties, came of an excellent but impoverished Austrian family. His intention, at first, was to marry a Roman Catholic heiress, and he had settled upon Miss Helen Carroll. Miss Carroll, of course, would not listen to him, and he went West and was most attentive to Miss Florence Pullman. He never was a suitor for Miss Anna Gould, as has been stated. He, however, came out openly and proclaimed his mission, and at once he was mated to all the possible heiresses in the country. Other members of his family have repudiated him.

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The coming of age of the Earl of Arundel, son of the Duke of Norfolk, the Premier Peer of England, is a sad episode of the year. The boy is said to be idiotic and deaf and dumb. For years the father, a stanch Roman Catholic, has frequented Lourdes and other shrines with his son, but in vain, and prayers have been offered for him in numerous convents and churches and votive offerings made. He has employed the best medical talent, but there seems to be no improvement in the boy's condition. He is devoted to him. The Duke of Norfolk is a comparatively young man, a little over fifty years of age. He is a widower, and has never seemed to want to marry again. His brother, who was Cardinal Howard, lost his mind shortly before he died. Arundel Castle in Sussex is one of the great show houses of England. Some years ago a rumor was started that the Duke of Norfolk was paying devoted attention to Miss Virginia McTavish of Baltimore. Mrs. and Miss McTavish have lived abroad for several years, making their Winter residence in Rome, where they have become identified with the "Blacks," or the Papal aristocracy, which is the most exclusive in the Holy City.

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In Paris the season is over. The principal theatres are closing, the weather is very warm, and society is out of town. Some of the last entertainments, which closed the social year, were very chic. Mrs. "Plus" Moore gave a very smart dinner to a number of English and French ladies of quality. Among these, wonderful to relate, were three American-born women, none a representative. Mrs. Moore has frequently stated that she would not have any of her countrywomen at her house, and she is very royalist indeed. The dinner was "par petites tables," something new to Paris, but quite familiar to New York. The Americans were Mrs. Arthur Paget and the sisters Lady Lister Kaye and Miss Emily Yznaga. Among the Frenchwomen were the beautiful Mme. Parges, the Countess Foy, the Duchess de Luynes, and the Countess Potocka. The daughter of the Duchess de Gramont was also present. She is a débutante, and a very pretty girl.

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A new stairway is to be built this Summer from the Thirty-third Street entrance of the Waldorf-Astoria to the main foyer. This will serve to protect the guests at the large dances next Winter from publicity should they desire to enter that way instead of at Thirty-fourth Street, now provided with a private entrance, but one not so accessible, owing to that street being more of a thoroughfare than the one first mentioned.

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Former Mayor and Mrs. William L. Strong are at present traveling in the West. They probably will not return until Fall, although they are expected at Elberon in July.

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Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Post and Miss Post, who have been spending some time at Sommerset Inn, Bernardsville, N. J., have gone to the White Mountains.

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This is the first season of polo at Bernardsville, N. J. A club, headed by Charles Pfizer, has been organized there to further this sport. The natural advantages of the grounds selected are great, and afford a fine view of the game to lookers-on.

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Quite a disappointment was felt at the postponement of the coaching parade, yesterday, in Westchester. It was found impossible at this late season to bring the different elements together, and at the last moment it was given up. It is now announced that it will be held in September. The fact is that when June merges into July the inclination for set shows weakens. It is the custom at Newport, but at other places there are too many other amusements and occupations. Even at Newport, coaching parades have not been a success.

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Mrs. Frederic Neilson will leave Newport this week, it is said, for Tuxedo. This latter place has been very gay this June, but with July it begins to be deserted. Mr. and Mrs. Lanfear Norris have taken a cottage at Newport and the Henri Barbeys will be at Bar Harbor. They are to sail very shortly from Europe. Mr. and Mrs. Grenville Kane have gone to Narragansett, where they usually pass their Summers.

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General and Mrs. Fitzgerald have been entertaining at Garrisons quite a number of house parties. The Pierpont Morgan country residence is opened for the Summer. One of Mr. Morgan's daughters will be bridesmaid for her cousin, Miss Burns, in London, next Saturday, when the severaltimes deferred wedding to Mr. Harcourt will take place. Mr. Harcourt has been quite ill, and this has been the cause of the wedding being postponed.

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Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Iselin will entertain this week at their New Rochelle home. The Columbia will be moored there in the waters in front of the house. Mr. Iselin's two daughters have been stopping with him, and later they will go to Southampton to be with their grandmother, Mrs. Garner.

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This Summer, owing to the great races and the international contest, will be one in which yachting will play a decided part. From Newport all along the New England Coast, Long Island, and through the Sound, great steam yachts are traveling to and fro. In many instances people live and entertain almost entirely on their yachts. The family of ex-Commodore Gerry give what might be termed "house parties" on the Electra, and there is seldom a day while at Newport or in any of the adjacent harbors, that a dinner, a luncheon, or a small dance is not given.

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Golf has been in nowise neglected. Besides Ardsley, of which mention has already been made, there have been daily games at Baltusrol and Garden City. The trains which left yesterday afternoon were crowded with men who were to pass the usual Saturday to Monday in the country, and nearly every other man had golfing implements with him. The Fairfield County Golf Club, at Greenwich, has had a series of match games, and on Saturday afternoons tea is served at the clubhouse. At Staten Island the play has been vigorous, and there has been a dance and an afternoon tea during the week. The golf links on the Rumson Road are in fine condition, and there have been a dance and an afterclubhouse yesterday afternoon.

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At New Rochelle cricket is still a fashionable game, and the Emmet family have kept up an interest in it. It is also played at the Staten Island grounds, near West New Brighton, occasionally, but it has never exactly won fashionable favor, although very English. There is a perfect mania for croquet at present in England, and the revival of the game has caused much comment, amusing and otherwise. So far, croquet has not been revived in this country, and tennis is fast going into decay, as far as the modish world is concerned.

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Now that the Ascot is over, many stories have been told in English society of the new rules which put a stop to the presence of any save the elect in the royal inclosure. Last year it seems that many women were admitted who should not have been there, and their company created such a disturbance that the entire plan for this year was remodeled and rigid rules enforced. One of these was that all tickets and badges should be strictly personal, and signed and countersigned in some mysterious way, and the holder be identified. The result was a tangle and much confusion at the gateways and several very unpleasant incidents. But it had been discovered that some generous friends gave away their badges, and these, in not a few instances, were sold. To be in the inclosure at the Ascot has been a hall mark of intense aristocracy and a definition of position.

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The beautiful Countess of Warwick has again made her appearance in London society. Whatever rumors there have been as to any disagreement between herself and her husband seem temporarily hushed. The Countess was at the Queen's first concert. Her gown was white, with a pink sash, and in her hair she wore a pink scarf, twisted in and out somewhat after the fashion of a turban, and a diamond tiara. She was surrounded all the evening by a host of friends. At this state function, where Duchesses and peeresses are expected to wear all their diamonds, there was again seen the new coiffure of flowers in the hair. Lady Charles Beresford, who was in white, wore her diamond tiara, but supplemented it with a wreath of laurel leaves.

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The recent discussion at the Bachelor's Club in London as to whether gambling should or should not be allowed in a clubhouse has been of much interest in this country, where similar debates have from time to time occurred. Play within a certain limit is allowed at all the fashionable clubs in this city and there are rooms set apart for the purpose, and the revenue from these to the clubs makes quite a factor in the yearly income. In several poker is forbidden, but this has become more or less a dead law. Now and then, as was the case at one of the fashionable clubs some years ago, when large sums are won and lost there is an investigation and a general "reform" movement takes place. At the Bachelor's it was a question of "Bridge," a revived form of whist which has been the fad in London this Winter. Among those who spoke for the continuance of play within limits at the Bachelor's were Lord Chesterfield and Mr. Winston Churchill. The playing element carried the day.

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Cards have been sent out for a party and musicale, to be given by Mr. William Waldorf Astor at his town house in London on June 27. These invitations have not found their way to this side of the ocean, but much is promised for the affair in London. It will be virtually Miss Astor's début. As Mr. Astor does not pause in employing great singers and musicians for his musicales, and as this is to be a notable entertainment, there is much speculation as to the programme. Royalty will be there in the presence of the Prince of Wales.

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Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt arrived on the Lucania late Friday evening, and went to Newport yesterday on a special train from the Grand Central Station at 10:30 A. M. Mr. Reginald Vanderbilt, the younger son, met his parents at the dock and accompanied them to Newport.

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Among the arrivals on the St. Paul yesterday were the Marquis de Chasseloup-Loubat, who comes as a World's Commissioner of the French fair; Mrs. David King, and Mr. and Mrs. Edward Kerbs.

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On the Lucania, besides the Cornelius Vanderbilts, were Mr. and Mrs. Clarence M. Hyde, Barton Wiling, and Mr. and Mrs. Peter Wyckoff.

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Andrew McKinley and Miss Pauline Chapin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Chester Chapin, will be married Wednesday, June 28, at 11 A. M. in the Church of the Messiah, Thirty-fourth Street and Park Avenue. The Rev. Dr. Robert Collyer will perform the ceremony, which will be followed by a breakfast at the home of the bride's parents, at 34 West Fifty-seventh Street, to which only relatives and intimate friends have been invited. The bride, who will be given away by her father, will wear a traveling gown. Miss Elizabeth Bourne, the maid of honor, will be costumed in similar fashion. Oliver Hertfort will be best man. Palms will be the only decorations used at the church. Mr. McKinley and his bride will spend their honeymoon in Europe.

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Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney were at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday. They came from Newport to meet Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, who arrived yesterday from Europe, and left immediately for Newport. Mr. and Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont have been stopping at the Waldorf-Astoria since Thursday.

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R. T. Wilson, Jr., is still in the city. Mr. Wilson, Sr., left New York on Thursday last for his second trip to Newport this Summer. He accompanied Mrs. Wilson there about two weeks ago.

## NEWPORT.

NEWPORT, June 24.—Despite the rather lateness of the season for cottage hunting there were several looking for cottages here during the week. Very few have been unrented, and from among these it is expected that one or more important rentals will be announced.

It is more than likely that Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., will go to Marble House shortly for the remainder of the season, as the young couple find that Belvoir is rather too far from the city for their comfort.

Among the prominent arrivals during the week was Mrs. W. A. Woodward of New York at one of the pretty Pinard cottages. Mrs. Woodward this season leaves her handsome estate on the Hudson for a season at Newport, where it is to be so gay in a very short time. Certainly Mrs. Woodward is a most happy addition to the cottage colony. She will do much entertaining this season.

The arrival of Mrs. Robert Garrett at the Travers villa for the season during the week adds another former cottager to the list of those who have been absent from Newport for some years, and her welcome here was a most hearty one by her host of friends.

Another important arrival among the cottagers of the week was that of Mrs. Potter Palmer at the Astor villa, which will be the scene of many brilliant events in the social line during the season, and whether the wedding of Miss Grant will take place there or not Mrs. Palmer will be among the constant entertainers, as has been her custom since her entrance into the Newport set four years ago.

Mrs. Frederick Neilson has abandoned her proposed trip to Europe for her favorite place in the Summer, Newport, and is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Arthur T. Kemp, and it would not be surprising to hear that Mrs. Neilson had taken a cottage here for the season.

The line of golf rigs of the automobile type which have been running to the Golf Club has become very popular with the members and subscribers of that organization, and the horseless carriages have not by any means seen their best days. The automobile bike was introduced to Newport by Mr. Royal Phelps Carroll, the horseless carriage by Mr. O. H. P. Belmont, golf by the late Mr. T. A. Havemeyer, the bicycle by Mr. James J. Van Alen, the Newport Kat Bote Klub by Mr. Hermann Oelrichs, and the Clambake Club by Mr. Center Hitchcock, while Mrs. John Jacob Astor introduced catboat sailing for the ladies, and to Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish belongs the title for introducing the dinner picnic. The Count and Countess Di Conturbia of Paris have been here at the Hill Top Cottage for quite a stay, and have already attended a number of functions given in their honor.

It was said a few days ago that there was a possibility that the English North American Squadron might visit Newport during the Summer, and if such should prove to be a fact the Admiral and the officers would find a hearty reception awaiting them at Newport, as has been amply proved in the past visits.

It has been rumored that President and Mrs. McKinley had received or would receive an invitation by a well-known cottager to pass a visit at a cottage on Ochre Point.

The table decorations for use this season are to be materially changed from those in vogue last Summer by the principal cottagers.

Of course Mrs. Astor will remain loyal to the American Beauty roses, and Mrs. Potter Palmer will as usual use the lotus; but, according to the leading florists, orchids are to become the leading table decorations, and one new design is the pure pink, which has been grown here by Hodgson during the Winter for a special cottage customer, who is to use this flower exclusively for her dinner table decorations.

Then there is the lavender and mauve orchid for other customers who will have only these with ferns for table decorations.

Another table decoration which has already become very much in evidence is the white lily, a native of the Amazon River, with its own foliage, and banked as though on the bank of the river side.

Miniature allamanda, with gloxinias, is another favorite table decoration this Summer, but the day of the American Beauty rose as a table decoration has passed, in Newport at least.

According to the present plans of Admiral Sampson, the 3d of July will be made a memorable one by the officers and men of the North Atlantic Squadron in this harbor, when the first anniversary of the battle of Santiago will be observed, and the officials of the city and the people as well will enter into the spirit of the celebration and add thereby much to it in the way of illuminations along the water front during the night, and something on the order of a small-sized fête will be the result of the citizens' work.

The cottagers on Halidon Hill will illuminate their lawns and cottages as they have done on the great fête nights, and just what the city will do officially is yet to be determined, and on the other end Congressman Melville and Mr. O. H. P. Belmont are now thinking over various plans, and, as both these gentlemen are "the pushers" of Newport's great fête nights, something may be looked for from this direction.

Among the latest arrivals for the season are Mr. and Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer, and Miss Grant, and most royally were they received by their many friends in the cottage colony, for it is a well-known fact that with the Belmonts here there is always something going on in the social line, and the cottagers are holding their breaths and waiting to hear what new form of entertainment the Belmonts will introduce. Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, another member of the Social Strategy Board, is also here for the season, and with the arrival of Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, who is also a member of the same board, something in the social and original line may shortly occur when all of the members of the board have "reported for duty."

The Prince Cantacuzene of Russia, whose engagement to Miss Grant THE TIMES recently announced, will have completed his military duty for the year the latter part of August, and will come to Newport as the guest of Mrs. Potter Palmer, Miss Grant's aunt, and there will be a large reception given in his honor by Mrs. Palmer.

The fragrant gardinia is this season the favorite flower worn the entire day and evening by both the ladies and gentlemen of the cottage colony, and go where one may this blossom is always in evidence. The greenhouses of the cottagers and the fashionable florists are growing them very largely, owing to the large demand which has already been made, and the pretty as well as fragrant flower grows daily more popular.

Not many seasons ago one would see but few of the cottagers wearing flowers while driving, but this season flowers are worn very generally, and the gardinia predominates.

Two weeks ago Mrs. J. De Forest Danielson, who, by the way, drives some of the handsomest stepping and groomed horses here this season, was seen on the avenue wearing a gardinia as she was speeding along with a handsome bay horse. It was observed that this gardinia was of the largest species.

Mrs. Danielson, whose horses won several ribbons at the last exhibition of the Newport Horse Show, will enter several new horses at the coming exhibition at the Casino.

The stockholders of the Spouting Rock Association will have but little expense to meet for their bathing privileges, providing Mr. John Whipple, who is the manager of the institution, continues to develop the natural resources of that perfectly kept beach.

Recently Mr. Whipple discovered a spring on the beach, and as a result the bathers and the bathhouses are to be supplied with the water from the pumping station and water works which are now in course of erection at Spouting Rock Beach.

Some little time ago it was reported that the bathers were to have morning concerts at the pavilion erected on a solid rock close to the bathing houses, but this rumor has not been confirmed.

At this beach, however, during the present season there are to be some important swimming matches for cups which Mr. Charles M. Oelrichs will offer.

The swimming match between Messrs. Burden and Cutting from Narragansett Pier to this city last August will be repeated by several of the gentlemen cottagers, and most likely Mr. Oelrichs, who is one of the best swimmers here, will be among those who will swim between the pier and Newport. In fact, Mr. Oelrichs had made a wager last season for a swimming match between here and the Pier, and for some reason the match was withdrawn, and not by Mr. Oelrichs, either.

The liveried servants at the Golf Club have been highly commended by the members, and the praises which have been heaped upon the Hon. Lispenard Stewart, the President of the House Committee, for the innovation, will encourage that gentleman to invoke other changes which will make this club the smartest in this country.

The presence of the Columbia here during the week for her tuning-up trials has caused quite a large gathering of the yachts in this harbor, and has opened the gay yachting season much earlier than usual.

Each morning the Columbia went outside for her spins the yachts would soon follow, and with many guests on each craft the trials would be eagerly watched by those on the yachts and by a small concourse of people with glasses along the Ocean Drive and from the shores of Jamestown.

The yachting ...re here for the past week has been very gay, and on the various yachts there has been some very large dinner parties, and luncheons as well.

One would naturally believe from all that has been written during the week of the Columbia that there is no such yacht in commission as the Defender, but the fact remains, nevertheless, that the Defender has many stanch admirers who still believe the Defender is as fast a boat as the Columbia.

## BAR HARBOR.

BAR HARBOR, Me., June 24.—It has been many years since Bar Harbor has presented so gay an aspect in June. For some reason the cottage people began to arrive unusually early this Summer, and the closing week of June will find a large colony of Summer people settled for the season. The hotels will all be open in another week.

The Kebo Valley Club will open formally the first week in July, with the usual Saturday night dinner dances. The club golf links have been open to members of the club for nearly a month past and are much in use. Since last season the Kebo course has been greatly improved at considerable expense. The course of nine holes, which was about 2,300 yards long last year, has been lengthened some 200 yards. In addition, a nine-hole practice putting green has been laid out where the ladies may play in the mornings, when excluded from the regular course by the rules of the links.

The entertaining season at Bar Harbor does not usually commence until after the Fourth, but there have been several important affairs thus far this season. Mrs. W. W. Walley, who has been abroad several years, gave a large reception last week for her guests, Mr. and Mrs. Perkins of Boston. On the following day Mrs. Walley gave a dinner for her daughter, Miss Walley. Among those present were Mrs. Samuel Slater, Stephen Bonsal, Miss Beatrix Jones of New York, Paul Hunt, Allerton Cushman, and Gouverneur Morris of New York.

Mrs. Edmund Pendleton gave a luncheon last week for her sister-in-law, Charlotte Pendleton, the writer. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Walter Damrosch, the Rev. and Mrs. Francis Howe Johnson, Mrs. Gouverneur Morris of New York, Mr. and Mrs. John J. Emery of New York, Mr. and Mrs. Pierpont Edwards of New York, Prof. and Mrs. George H. Harris of Andover, Lewis M. Roberts, Mrs. Slater, and Miss Dennison of New York.

Dr. and Mrs. Weir Mitchell of Philadelphia have arrived and opened their cottage, Far Nieute, for the season.

Baron von Hengelmüller, the Austrian Ambassador, will arrive next week with his wife, to occupy a cottage for the season. They have been coming to Bar Harbor for several seasons past, and are both extremely popular.

Henry T. Sloane of New York is occupying Bonny Bryn, the Barney cottage here, this season. Mr. Sloane has numerous friends at Bar Harbor, and he will doubtless do considerable entertaining.

Mr. and Mrs. John Livingston of New York will occupy the Carroll Mercer cottage this season.

Mrs. James G. Blaine has just rented her beautiful Summer residence, Stanwood, to Mrs. Pinchot of New York, and will occupy another cottage here this Summer. It was Mrs. Pinchot's daughter who married Allan Johnson of the British Embassy.

The Swedish Minister, A. Grif, has rented a cottage here for the Summer.

One of the most brilliant affairs of August will be the marriage of Miss Elizabeth Jackson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Carroll Jackson of New York, to the Rev. William Baker, rector of the Episcopal Church of Bar Harbor.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Pierpont Edwards of New York were among the first arrivals. Other New York families here are Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Fabbri, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Parsons, and Mr. and Mrs. James Legendre.

## LENOX.

LENOX, Mass., June 24.—The first weekly handicap golf match of the season is scheduled to take place at the links to-day. It will be eighteen-hole medal play, and the winner will receive a cup. Among those who will compete are S. Parkman Shaw, Carlos de Heredia, H. P. Rogers, Sam Frothingham, Harold Godwin, John Sloane, Jr., and Myles Standish. The greens are now in fairly good condition, having been much improved by the recent rain.

Mr. and Mrs. William C. Schermerhorn, who have been spending some time here, have closed their place for a few weeks and will visit Newport and Bar Harbor.

Mr. E. H. Litchfield and family will arrive on Monday from New York to occupy Bonnie Brae, the Barclay cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. Byam K. Stevens, who are at the Bennett cottage this year, have been spending a few days in New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Warren E. Dennis will soon sail for Europe, returning to Lenox in the Autumn.

Mr. Henry T. Sloane has been in Lenox this week as a guest at both Mr. William Sloane's and Mr. John Sloane's. His daughter, Miss Emily, is still a guest at Wyndhurst.

Dr. and Mrs. Laight and Miss Laight have been the guests of Miss Cary this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes and some members of their family will soon sail for Europe, to be away until September. Shadow Brook will, however, be kept open and occupied by a portion of the family.

Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Bridgham are at Bar Harbor, where they will spend the month of July.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lanier and family are expected at Allen Winden on Wednesday for the season.

Mr. Frank K. Sturgis has gone on a yachting trip along the coast, and will be away for some time. Mrs. Sturgis has as her guests at Chimney Range Miss Fanny Sturgis and Miss Perry of Boston.

Mrs. John S. Barnes has arrived at Coldbrooke, and is out driving in her victoria nearly every pleasant day. Her health, which has been rather delicate, is much improved, and active preparations are going on for the wedding of Miss Edith Barnes and Mr. S. Warren Sturgis of Boston, which is to take place July 26 at Trinity Church. It will be followed by a reception at Coldbrooke, and several hundred invitations will be issued.

Mrs. J. Woodward Haven is the guest of Mrs. Henry A. Cram. Mr. Haven has been spending some time in New York.

Mrs. Francis Amory and children returned to Boston this week, after having spent about a month in Lenox.

Mr. and Mrs. James Abercrombie Burden, Jr., arrived at Elm Court this week from their trip abroad. They will be the guests of Mrs. Burden's parents for some time this Summer.

Mrs. David W. Bishop and David W. Bishop, Jr., sailed on Wednesday from Southampton, and are expected to arrive at Interlaken early next week. The other members of the family are already here.

Mrs. A. C. Kingsland and her daughters will sail for Europe early in July, to be away for a year or more. The Misses Shaw have been guests at Village View this week.

Mr. and Mrs. David Thompson are guests of Mr. H. H. Cook at Wheatleigh.

Mrs. G. H. Bend and Miss Bend have been visiting at Elm Court. They went down to New York on Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Greenleaf of Albany spent Sunday at Wyndhurst as guests of Mr. Greenleaf's parents.

Bishop Lawrence, who preached in Trinity Church last Sunday, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. William Douglas Sloane at Elm Court during his stay in Lenox.

Richard C. Dixey and family have arrived at Tanglewood for the Summer.

Miss Helen Parrish has been entertaining a party of New York friends at her cottage here.

Thomas S. Clarke has taken the Henck cottage on the Pittsfield Road, known as Shiloh Lodge, for the Summer, and he and his family will occupy it about July 1.

## STOCKBRIDGE.

STOCKBRIDGE, Mass., June 24.—Mr. Daniel C. French and Mr. Potter are diligently working upon the equestrian statue of Washington, which is to be sent to the Paris Exposition, and expect to have it completed in about a month. They received at the studio on Saturday about twenty Daughters of the American Revolution from a chapter in Pittsfield, who had received permission from Mr. French to see the statue. They were all impressed with its beauty.

Mrs. Henry M. Field has as her guest Robert Reid, a son of the late Jared Reid, who is well known as a mural decorator.

Gen. Sorrell and wife of Savannah, Ga., are spending some time in Stockbridge.

Gen. Miller, who arrived here last week, received a very cordial welcome. A brief and fitting address was made by Selectman Aymar and responded to by Gen. Miller. The Stars and Stripes were much in evidence, and there was much cheering from the crowd collected to receive the hero of Iloilo.

The Rev. Dr. Henry M. Field and a party of friends went this week on a tour of the lakes, from Buffalo to Duluth.

Prof. Buhler has arrived at his cottage here for the Summer.

J. Duncan, the new greens keeper of the Stockbridge links, has arrived and begun work at the greens. He will put up some new bunkers and make other minor improvements. W. Tucker, the professional player, is here, and is practicing daily, in preparation for competing for the championship. He says the greens are the best he has ever played over.

Mr. Frederic W. Whittredge of New York, who formerly occupied Eden Hill, the David Dudley Field place, has been spending some time here. He came up in his finely appointed private car, which he has been occupying during his stay.

Prof. Ogden N. Rood and family have arrived at their country place.

Mrs. John H. Inman and family have arrived in Stockbridge for the Summer.

J. M. Hall and family of New York are at the Canning cottage this season.

## SOUTHAMPTON.

SOUTHAMPTON, June 24.—This place is filling up rapidly, very few of the cottages remaining unoccupied. The residents are very quiet, however, and there are scarcely any social events to speak of. The season proper will probably commence with the first week in July, although the series of Friday night dinners and dances at the Meadow Club will be commenced next Friday, which will be a week or two earlier than in former years. Lander's Orchestra will, as usual, furnish the music. The Saturday morning concerts on the plazza of the clubhouse, which have always proved so popular, will be continued. Tennis may be said to be the rage in Southampton at present among the younger set, the entire morning being devoted to it. During the afternoon horseback riding is very fashionable, far more so than for some years past. Last Thursday morning found the entire youth of the place at the Misses Barneys', where a baseball game was indulged in by both sexes.

Mr. and Mrs. B. Aymar Sands and Miss Sands returned from Lake Mohonk, N. Y., where they were stopping for two weeks. Miss Sands arrived in Southampton on Wednesday, Mrs. Sands on Thursday, and Mr. Sands on Friday. Miss Sands has as her guest at present Miss Alice Wetmore.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter G. Oakman arrived during the early part of the week, taking possession of their own cottage. Mr. Oakman recently returned from Europe, whither he had been compelled to go, owing to ill-health. Mr. Fred Baker, who also returned from a trip abroad not long ago, has opened up Mrs. Alfred Nelson's cottage, Overlook, where he is accustomed to make his Summer residence. His brother, Mr. John T. Baker, is at present his guest, but during the months of July and August will occupy apartments at the Meadow Club.

Mrs. Edward W. Humphreys and Mrs. R. B. Duane, who, as stated last week, were stopping at the clubhouse, have left for Mrs. Duane's country seat at Bergen Point, N. J., where Mrs. Humphreys will stay for a short time prior to her departure for Europe on the 28th inst.

Mr. James C. Parrish, who has taken Dr. William S. Raineford's cottage for the season, arrived during the week with his daughter, Miss Helen Parrish. Miss Parrish, however, is at present stopping with M

noon. Mr. Terry is private secretary to Division Freight Agent Wilbur F. True of the Jersey Southern Railroad.

Lee Morris has resigned his clerkship in the Post Office at this place to accept a position in the Grand Union Hotel at Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

The work of moving the Simpson Methodist Episcopal Church and parsonage to make room for the new auditorium is now under way. As soon as the buildings have been located work on the new auditorium will be started.

The Rev. Dr. McCall filled the pulpit of the Elberon Memorial Church Sunday last. The Rev. Donald Sage Mackay, D. D., the Summer pastor, who was scheduled to sail for Europe a fortnight ago, did not get away until last week.

The first services of the season were held in St. Peter's Church, Galilee, on Sunday. The Right Rev. Hugh Miller Thompson, D. D., Bishop of the Diocese of Mississippi, officiated.

Dr. and Mrs. Simon Baruch of New York, who are summering at West End, have returned from Houston, Texas, where they attended the wedding of their son, Saling Wolff Baruch, to Miss Leonora Prince.

Frank Smiley, John C. Embley, William Wright, and George E. Ferguson have become members of the First Regiment, Light Artillery. They sailed Sunday for San Francisco, and later go to Manila.

Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Murphy took possession of their country seat at Elberon this week.

Dr. H. S. Houghton of New York is at the clubhouse, Monmouth Beach, for the season.

Henry Doran, a coachman in the employ of T. R. Palmer, a Rumson Road cottager, took a walk in his sleep a few nights ago. He came to grief falling from the second story of the building, severely injuring his back.

The Monmouth County Horse Show will take place at Hollywood this year in July instead of August, as heretofore. The dates are to be July 27, 28, and 29.

The Robbeck cottage, on Second Avenue, has been leased to John D. Crouch of New York.

Thomas O'Donohue, who recently purchased the Bunn homestead at Shrewsbury, took possession of his newly acquired premises this week. The cottage has undergone many improvements at a cost of several thousand dollars.

W. L. Marston of New York has rented a summer home at Monmouth Beach.

H. M. Tilford is occupying a cottage in the circle at Monmouth Beach.

The ladies of Norwood Park will give a lawn party on the Casino grounds Saturday, July 1, from 4 to 7 o'clock. Dancing will be the feature after 8:30. The ladies who will have charge of the affair are all New Yorkers. Mrs. Henry K. Browning, Mrs. William C. Demorest, Mrs. Thomas K. Egbert, Mrs. B. Franklin Goodspeed, Mrs. William D. Harpers, Mrs. Carroll Livingston, Mrs. John A. McCall, Mrs. Henry W. Rising, Mrs. Abel I. Smith, and Mrs. Charles E. Simmons.

Dr. James Green of the Normal School, Frank H. Scobey, and a party of friends left to-day for a trip through Europe.

Miss Viola Warwick was graduated from the State Normal School Wednesday in a class of 200, the largest in the history of the school.

Walter Schriver of New York is occupying a cottage in the Monmouth Beach Circle.

S. H. Kissam of New York has taken possession of his Monmouth Beach Summer home.

George W. Miles of Philadelphia is in his Norwood Avenue cottage for the season.

It is rumored that President and Mrs. McKinley will spend a portion of the Summer season at Elberon.

George S. Moulton, who had charge of the Laurel-in-the-Pines, Lakewood, last Winter, has taken charge of the Hotel Avenel, at Pleasure Bay, as its proprietor for the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Murphy of Newark are occupying their Elberon cottage.

Mrs. George M. Pullman arrived from Chicago, Ill., in a special parlor car the beginning of the week and took possession of her cottage at Elberon.

Miss Edith Borg, daughter of Simon Borg, who is summering at Norwood Park, was brought here Sunday last an invalid. The trip was made by a special boat over the Patten Line from New York to Pleasure Bay.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Beale are in their Summer cottage, the Cherry Wild, on Park Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Schlang of New York, who own four handsome cottages at this place, will Summer at Saratoga, N. Y.

St. James's Chapel opened last Sunday at Elberon, in charge of the Rev. W. B. Bodine, who will conduct the services during the Summer.

J. T. Loftus and family of New York have leased the Frank Brown cottage, at Elberon, for the season, and took possession of it this week.

Mrs. A. F. Gilsey of New York took possession of her handsome Summer residence at North Long Branch during the week.

A. Friedlander of New York arrived at his Cedar Avenue Summer home this week.

The teachers of the High School will spend their Summer at the following-named places: Miss E. C. Todd at Atlantic Highlands, N. J.; Miss L. Z. Skellenger in Pennsylvania; Miss E. S. Brown at Princeton, N. J.; Miss P. A. Smalley at Mount Holly, N. J.; Miss M. H. Dadman at Auburndale, Mass.; Mr. H. J. Neal at Carlisle, Penn., and Principal Christopher Gregory at Newton, N. J.

Prof. G. W. Venable of the North Long Branch school contemplates a trip abroad during the Summer vacation.

Miss Parish of New York, who has occupied the Sloane cottage at Elberon for the past several seasons, took possession of it again this week.

The Brightside Nursery and Kindergarten School of New York, a Jewish school, which is cared for by such charitable people as Mrs. S. Guggenheim and Mrs. Jacob Rothschild of New York, have taken up their quarters for the Summer at the Lewis cottage, on Union Avenue, this place. About twenty-five children are having their Summer outing at that place at present, and others will be added during the Summer months.

Mr. J. W. Gerade and family, who own a pretty cottage on Lincoln Avenue, Elberon, took possession of it this week. Mr. and Mrs. Gerade have not occupied their cottage for the past six or seven years.

J. Goldsmith and family of New York are domiciled in the Gleason cottage, Cooper Avenue, for the Summer.

Among the latest arrivals of cottagers at Elberon is Tracy Harris and family of New York, who has taken one of the Lyddy cottages.

Mrs. J. T. Lockman of New York has leased one of the Goodspeed cottages, at Norwood Park, and will shortly take possession of it.

Isidor Straus is at the Billings cottage, Elberon, for the Summer.

John Illingsworth and family of Newark were among the cottage arrivals this week at Elberon.

The Sunday evening services which for many past seasons have been a prominent feature at the Norwood Park Casino, will be resumed on July 2. The opening service, happening at it does on the first anniversary of the great naval victory at Santiago, will be of a patriotic nature. The music and addresses will be appropriate to the occasion, the leader being the Rev. Charles J. Young, D. D., of the Church of the Puritans, New York.

Miss C. M. Griffin will spend the Summer at the mountains.

Anthony J. Brady of New York took possession of Barbour Cottage No. 2 at Elberon during the week.

## ASBURY PARK.

ASBURY PARK, June 24.—The last week in June finds a goodly number of health seekers and idlers in this charming cold-water retreat by the sea, and another fortnight will bring enough tourists to comfortably fill every hotel and boarding house. And such weather! If made to order, it would not be better suited for a seaside resort, and the visitors now here are making the best of it by putting in all their time during the day on the beach, at the golf links and tennis courts, wheeling over the model country roads, and driving to the various near-by coast and inland resorts. Those who do not care for bathing, athletic sports, or wheeling or driving, find comfort and recreation in rowing and fishing in Wesley and Deal Lakes, or enjoying an excursion to famous Barnegat Bay, where the fishing is unusually good.

The Summer social functions will open with a snap next Saturday evening, when full-dress opening hops will be given at the Ocean, Brunswick, Columbia, Monmouth, Plaza, Lafayette, Victoria, and Sunset Hall. The evening events out of the way, the young folks will be surfeited with germans, tennis contests, progressive euchres, and the varied diversions always on tap at the leading hostelries until the closing days draw near.

The Summer train schedule on the New York and Long Branch Railroad goes into effect to-morrow, which means that the army of commuters from New York City, Brooklyn, Jersey City, Newark, and Elizabeth will begin their daily trips to the Park and Grove next week. There are several hundred of these daily visitors who, compelled to stick to business in the cities during the day, locate their families here and manage to break away from the counting room at night and come to the seashore for an overnight's rest and refreshing sleep. After to-morrow nearly 100 trains arrive and depart from this city daily, the express trains to and from New York covering the distance in a little over an hour.

The New Jersey State Medical Society will hold its one hundred and thirty-third annual meeting at Allenhurst Inn next week, the initial session being scheduled for Tuesday morning. The following day the physicians will enjoy their annual banquet.

The formal opening of the Summer religious season in Ocean Grove is announced for to-morrow. Everything about the camp grounds is in readiness for the great event and there promises to be a large congregation at the initial service. The opening sermon will be preached in the Auditorium by the Rev. Dr. Frank Perkin, pastor of the State Street Methodist Episcopal Church, Trenton. The evening sermon will be delivered by the Rev. J. G. Reed of Ocean Grove. Bishop James N. Fitzgerald of St. Louis, the President of the Camp Meeting Association, arrived this week and will preside at the various meetings to be held during the season on the camp grounds.

The Independence Day oration in the Auditorium will be delivered by the Hon. "Bob" Taylor, the former fiddling Governor of Tennessee. Great preparations have been made for this celebration, and Gov. Voorhees of New Jersey is expected to be present and read the Declaration of Independence.

Laura Burt, the well-known actress, is enjoying the quiet of Ocean Grove Summer life. She is accompanied by her mother.

Bishop James N. Fitzgerald of St. Louis, President of the Ocean Grove Camp Meeting Association, is at his Ocean Grove cottage for the season.

Congressman William McAleer of Philadelphia was at the Hotel Brunswick for several days this week, and will return for another outing later.

Louis Delange, the actor and dramatist, is resting for the season at his Fourth Avenue cottage.

Postmaster J. L. Hays of Newark is with his family at his Ocean Grove Summer home.

Sanger M. Pullman, son of the late George M. Pullman, has a cozy Summer home at Deal.

Former Champion James J. Corbett moved into the Newlin cottage, on Sixth Avenue, this week.

William Hogencamp, President of the Second National Bank of Jersey City, is a Deal cottager.

G. K. Thompson, the New York architect, is ensconced in his new cottage at Deal.

John P. O'Brien, the New York promoter, has moved into his pretty Summer retreat at Deal.

F. B. Schenck, President of the Mercantile National Bank, New York, will Summer at Allenhurst.

Henry T. Doremus, Cashier of the Chemical National Bank of New York City, has taken possession of his cottage at Allenhurst.

D. W. McWilliams, Secretary and Treasurer of the Manhattan Electric Railway system, is with his family at his modern Summer home at Allenhurst.

Uzal McCarter, President of the Fidelity Trust Company of Newark is one of the many Allenhurst cottagers.

Edgar B. Ward, Vice President of the Prudential Insurance Company of Newark, will make Allenhurst his Summer headquarters.

John Kernell, the Celtic comedian, has located his family in a pretty cottage in West Asbury Park.

James Nugent, a Newark lawyer and a prominent Democratic politician, will while away the torrid months at a Fourth Avenue hotel.

Postmaster Alexander C. Yard of Trenton is with his family at their Ocean Grove Summer home.

Charles Ross, the well-known comedian, is spending the Summer with his wife, Mabel Fenton, at The Farm, on the banks of Deal Lake.

## CAPE MAY.

CAPE MAY, N. J., June 24.—The actual gayety of the Summer season began to-night, when the last of the larger hotels swung open their big portals to receive their incoming guests. The trains all day to-day have arrived crowded, and at each hotel to-night there is a life such as was peculiar to Cape May in seasons gone by. The Summer orchestras have arrived, and to-night being the first real hop of the season, they are all well attended, and among them are a number of New Yorkers, who have arrived during the week, some of whom will remain until the close of the Summer season. At the Stockton there are, as guests of the Pennsylvania Railroad, about 500 of the leading newspaper reporters of Washington, together with their wives and sweethearts, who will remain here until Monday morning, and who have exclusive possession of that mammoth hotel. They are in the personal care of Mr. George W. Boyd, the genial Assistant General Passenger Agent, and Col. Frank N. Barksdale, chief of the advertising bureau of the same company. They arrived here by special train yesterday afternoon, and since their arrival have made things merry wherever they happened to be. They are enjoying themselves in boating, riding, driving, bathing, and not a few of them have visited the golf links and taken a hand with the golf sticks.

At Congress Hall, Lafayette, Chalfonte, Marine Villa, and Windsor, the other large houses here, the guests are thoroughly enjoying the opening evening of pleasure.

The golf tournaments during the week have been well attended, and the number who now play upon the links, and especially in the tournaments on Wednesdays and Saturdays, is increasing in a very rapid degree. The scores being made are very low, considering the brief experience of some of the members of the club and participants in the tournaments. Nearly 70 per cent. of the players in last Saturday's tournament in the eighteen-hole contest had a score of less than 100, which is very remarkable for the playing here. There are, of course, two or three expert players who are given no handicaps, and who are always well at the top of the list on low scores. They are Frank Shattuck, Louis H. Ayres, and Morris Dallett, all of Philadelphia.

The Citizens' Committee is all ready to receive the incoming members and guests who will on Monday night arrive by special train to attend the thirty-first annual convention of the American Society of Civil Engeneers, which will be held at the Stockton Hotel for four days succeeding. There will be many interesting subjects discussed which appertain to that particular profession.

With the opening of the Summer season there is always the ridiculous with the usual number of social events. While at the leading hotels there are euchres and dances and impromptu musicales, a form of amusement that is growing in popularity and which has already been indulged in at some out-of-the-way place, is the cake walk, in which the local colored people and the colored element which is made up of the waiters in the hotels and cottages, take part. These cake walks have become so prominent, and, in fact, have been given for so many years at Cape May that they are looked upon as an old story by our visitors, it seems strange that at some other resorts they are just beginning to happen. The cake walkers, or at least a few of them, make a professional business of it, and indeed gather in a good many shekels during the season. At these walks an admission is usually charged, and there are always from 100 to 500 white persons who go to enjoy and watch the antics of these walkers in their amusing profession. Some of the more elegant walkers have become so jealous of one another's reputation that they make challenges to any others whom they think are getting the best of them as far as fame is concerned. It is surprising to see how the fashionable element who visit the resort attend these cake walks and enjoy them, because there is much laughter for the attendant and he feels that he has been handsomely repaid for his time spent in watching these persons. Occasionally the cake walks are given for some charitable affair, and then there is a grand rush at the doors when they open.

The fishing here has been excellent, and drumfish, which have been caught in such large numbers during the last three or four weeks, still continue to bite freely, and it has been no uncommon thing in the last fortnight to see the fishermen, whether professional or amateur, coming home with three or four of these fish, weighing all the way from fifteen to forty-five pounds. The smaller fish, such as kingfish, weakfish, and sea bass, which, according to their size, are much more gamey, have been taken in large numbers. They are mostly caught eight of ten miles off shore, and it is not an unusual day's work to catch two or three hundred of them with a hook and line.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry A. Jackson of West Washington Square, New York, have taken a Perry Street cottage here for the season and will occupy it some time next week.

George W. Boyd, the Assistant General Passenger Agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and family are occupying a cottage here for the Summer.

The Rev. Floyd W. Tompkins, former rector of a prominent Protestant Episcopal parish at Newport, but now rector of the Holy Trinity, Philadelphia, will officiate in St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church here to-morrow.

The Right Rev. Leighton Coleman, Bishop of Delaware, will officiate in the same church on Sunday next. Other prominent clergymen of New Jersey who will occupy the pulpit in this church are Bishop Scarborough of New Jersey and Bishop Talbot of Central, Penn.

George D. McCreary, who while City Treasurer of Philadelphia saved that city one-quarter of a million dollars, is occupying his cottage here for July. During August the family will go to Winter Harbor, Me.

United States Senator Sewell, who is now in Europe, will return to his cottage here in August, and remain until the close of the season.

J. R. Lamb of New York is among recent arrivals here. He will spend a greater portion of the season here at a leading hotel.

United States Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania has been here on a fishing trip, and reports great success.

Miss Eleanor B. Wier of New York, accompanied by Mr. W. B. Wier of Philadelphia, is among the guests at the Windsor Hotel.

E. Berliner, the well-known telephone patenter of Washington, accompanied by Mrs. Berliner, are among late arrivals here.

Mr. and Mrs. James H. Riley of Newark, N. J., are enjoying a sojourn at the Aldine.

Gen. William F. Smith of Haverford, Penn., is among prominent guests at the Marine villa.

Howard T. Painter, one of Florida's wealthiest citizens, is sojourning here for a lengthy season.

Among New Yorkers who have registered here this week are William Grobecker, A. F. Sanford, Benjamin G. Williams, Samuel Dodd, Mrs. Lindhard, Miss Eleanor B. Wier, William D. Spear, and F. R. Long.

You can look picturesque in one of our striped flannel suits, just the thing for warm weather. We make them without lining or alpaca lined. Suit to order $16.00. Trousers $4.00. Linen duck trousers to order $5.00.

We give present and future protection—a year's guarantee or money back!

Samples, Fashion Booklet free.

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OUR ONLY STORE.

**BROADWAY & 9TH STREET.**


## THE SEASON AT MANHATTAN.

**Indications Point to a Summer of Gaiety at the Beach.**

The season at Manhattan Beach gained a new impetus on Thursday last, when the Oriental Hotel was opened, under the management of J. P. Greaves. The advance booking of rooms was larger than in any previous season, and opening day found most of the regular contingent, besides a large number of new-comers, ensconced in the great hostelry for the Summer.

One of the new attractions of the hotel is the golf course, which is in charge of J. Duncan Dunne, who will soon be succeeded by his father, Thomas Dunne, one of the best-known professionals in the world. In anticipation of the popularity of the links, Manager Greaves intends to have one of the small dining rooms fitted up with golf decorations, so that those who take part in the games can refresh themselves in a room suggestive of the sport that has induced their appetites.

In the theatre Frank Daniels began his season last night with a presentation of "The Idol's Eye," and Pain's fireworks exhibitions, "The Destruction of Cervera's Fleet" and "The Battle of San Juan Hill," also had their initial presentation last night. Sousa's Band gives two concerts daily, as in former years.

Among the guests who arrived at the two hotels last week were Oriental—Senator and Mrs. T. C. Platt, William C. Whitney and daughters, George C. Austin, ex-Congressman L. E. Quigg and family, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Hume, and Mr. and Mrs. George S. Edgell. Manhattan Beach—Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Knapp, Senator Thomas F. Grady, H. P. Sweetser, and Thomas J. Ryan of this city; J. W. Hinkley of Poughkeepsie, John Paul Jones of Wilkesbarre, Penn.; Fred J. Hastings of Providence, and F. Lanzerdorfer of Mexico.

The Sousa concerts and the other entertainments at Manhattan Beach continue to please large audiences. The hour of the second daily concert will hereafter be 7 o'clock instead of 8 o'clock, and the time table of entertainments will therefore read as follows: Seven P. M., Sousa's concert; 8 P. M., Pain's fireworks, and 9 P. M., Frank Daniels in "The Idol's Eye."

## VOLUNTEER LIFE-SAVING CORPS.

**Begins Its Work for the Summer, and Gives Valuable Instructions.**

The Volunteer Life-Saving Corps of the State has entered upon its Summer work by reorganizing its 600 stations and equipping them with supplies. Already this season 30 rescues have been made by members of the corps. To aid in the rescue and resuscitation of drowning persons the corps has placed cards of instruction at all its stations and at watering place hotels and other points. These cards will be mailed to hotel keepers and others upon the receipt of 5 cents for postage. The rules set forth on the cards are as follows:

Rescuing—Approach the drowning from behind, seizing them by the coat collar, or a woman by the back hair, and towing them at arm's length to boat or shore. Do not let them cling around your neck or arms to endanger you. Duck them under until unconscious, if necessary, to break a dangerous hold upon you; but do not strike to stun them.

Resuscitation.—First—Immediately loosen the clothing about the neck and chest, exposing them to the wind, except in very severe weather, and get the water out of the body. This is done by laying in the throat by a straw or feather, or ammonia to the nose; a severe slap with the open hand upon the chest and soles of feet; if no immediate result, proceed as below.

Second—Lay the body, with its weight on the stomach, across any convenient object, a V, L, S, C, Buoy, keg, box, boat, timber or your knee, in the open air, with the head hanging down. Open the mouth quickly, drawing the tongue forward with handkerchief or cloth so as to let the water escape. Keep the mouth clear of liquid. Then roll the body gently from side to side so as to relieve the pressure on the stomach, then back to the stomach. Do this several times to force the water from the stomach and throat.

Third—Laying the body on the back, make a roll of coat or any garment, place it under the shoulders of patient, allowing the head to fall back. Then kneel at the head of the patient. Grasp the arms at the middle of the forearms, folded across the breast, raise the arms over the head to a perpendicular position, drawing them backwards straight, then forward overhead to the sides again, pressing the arms on the lower part of the ribs and side, so as to produce a bellows movement upon the lungs, do this sixteen or eighteen times a minute. Smelling salts, camphor or ammonia may be applied to the nostrils to excite breathing. The clothing should be removed, the body dried, and the limbs rubbed briskly upward.

Fourth—On signs of life, or when breathing is restored, wrap in warm blankets or hot cloths. To encourage circulation, brandy or any spirits may be given, in small doses, with care to avoid strangulation, and brisk rubbing and warmth applied to the entire body.

Keep at work for hours until recovery, or death is pronounced certain by a physician.

### The Friendly Aid Society.

The seventh annual report of the Friendly Aid Society, whose home is at 246 and 248 East Thirty-fourth Street, and whose object is the general betterment of the people in that locality, particularly the poor, and the improvement of the locality, has been issued. The report shows that much good was accomplished last year, and that the plans for this year are made with the anticipation of increasing the good results. The society offers all sorts of entertainment, Winter and Summer, for people of the neighborhood, and has during the last year enlarged its quarters by purchasing the building No. 246, which adjoined the society's original home. The society wants help, both financial and otherwise, in the form of contributions of books, historical sketches, electrical exhibitions—in fact, anything that will help pass enjoyable afternoons and evenings. Contributions may be sent to H. D. Plant, 100 Bleecker Street, or to Mrs. Simkhovitch, at the Friendly Aid House

## THE ROOF GARDEN SEASON

**Mr. Hammerstein's Venetian Terrace Is Ready Now.**

**SEASHORE THEATRICALS, TOO**

**Programmes of the Summer Shows—Gossip of the Stage.**

The Madison Square Roof Garden was opened for the season last night, and so was the theatre at Manhattan Beach, a place of divers and many attractions. Of the proceedings in the first-named resort some account appears elsewhere. At Manhattan Beach, that unique humorist, Frank Daniels, appeared as the star in Victor Herbert's tuneful operetta, "The Idol's Eye," supported by a competent company, which included a large number of comely young women. Mr. Daniels will remain in the Manhattan Beach Theatre (which is managed this year by Mr. B. D. Stevens,) a fortnight, and will change his bill next Saturday night, presenting the older but not less melodious and amusing "Wizard of the Nile," by the same librettist and composer.

To the list of public roof gardens in Manhattan a new one will be added to-morrow night, when Mr. Hammerstein will open his new place of entertainment on the roof of the Victoria Theatre. This differs in architecture and decorations from the other roof gardens. It is on three levels, and includes a "grand promenade" after the style of Monte Carlo. The second tier is given up to boxes, and the third to the open air café.

The first programme will introduce an automaton orchestra in which the life like female figures representing players are said to produce good music, and "Astarte, the Bird," who flies in the air without the use of wires. Galletti and his droll boxing baboons, a troupe of Oriental jugglers, Gautier the horseman, trained dogs, pickaninnies, singers, dancers, and jugglers will also appear.

### VARIOUS DRAMATIC TOPICS.

**Matters of Interest Relating to the Stage and Its Players.**

Gossip about the future of Daly's Theatre is not to be relied on as fact, while nothing definite is heard from Miss Rehan. Of course, the great manager's death has left the actress, whose talent and industry were of so much value to the theatre, quite at liberty to change the plans he had made for her. She may not like her rôle in the new Drury Lane play, (which, by the way, is not yet written,) and may refuse to act it. She may choose to remain altogether in London. Pinero is said to be writing a new play expressly for her. Miss Rehan's artistic ability is well appreciated in London, and she might easily find a long engagement there both pleasant and profitable. Still, until she is heard from, it may be assumed that the programme of next Fall and Winter at Daly's will be carried out as it was arranged. "A Greek Slave," the musical and pictorial successor to "The Geisha," will certainly be produced there, and, in an emergency, that might be kept on for a profitable run all Winter.

Sarah Bernhardt having acted Hamlet, Prince of Denmark, in London, and her portrayal having been studiously observed by a large number of expert writers on theatrical topics, it is now possible to derive a coherent idea of it from the published reports. This was not the case just after the first performance in Paris. Nothing quite intelligible was printed about it then. Incoherent adulation, inarticulate enthusiasm prevailed.

The London reviewers treat the great actress's attempt to act Shakespeare's greatest male character politely and sanely, and are kind enough to MM. Eugène Morand and Marcel Schwob's bald translation of the tragedy into French prose. Sometimes this translation is felicitous—as for instance in the rendering of the passage: "A little more than kin and less than kind" as follows: "Un peu plus que germain, moins que du même germe." Sometimes it seems strangely matter-of-fact, as in "Le rôti des funérailles a été servi froid aux tables de noces" for

"* * * the funeral baked meats
Did coldly furnish forth the marriage tables."

Sometimes it seems droll as in "Absinthe! absinthe!" for Hamlet's "Wormwood, wormwood!" Sometimes the French equivalent makes the speech seem utterly trivial, as in "Mes tablettes! Il convient d'y noter qu'on peut sourire, oui, sourire et être un misérable" for

"My tables—meet it is I set it down
That one may smile, and smile, and be a villain!"

For "The play's the thing" how queer "Le spectacle—voila la chose!" must sound! The Ghost is Le Spectre and the grave diggers are Les Fossoyeurs. Mounet-Sully's poetical, fervent, and quite romantic Hamlet was seen in New York only a few years ago, and no one thought of ridiculing either the actor or the translation of Shakespeare he employed. But MM. Morand and Schwob seem to have made a mistake in trying to stick so closely to the very letter of Shakespeare.

Bernhardt's Hamlet is described as youthful, (in appearance and manner,) Latin, and impetuous. One reviewer finds the new Prince of Denmark's most striking quality his unmistakable femininity. He wears the traditional black, the tunic edged with fur; and is slender and willowy. He is "discovered" in his first scene, and dispenses with Hamlet's customary effective entrance, like Mr. Willard's Hamlet. There is one novel piece of "business" in the interview with Polonius when the old courtier comes to announce the arrival of the players. Hamlet catches an imaginary fly that is assumed to have lighted on Polonius's nose. He indicates the capture, and then shows that he has caught nothing, a suggestion of the futility and emptiness of his talk, but the pantomime seems altogether out of place. Hamlet's consistent exhibition of utter contempt for the Chamberlain, as he turns his back to him when he speaks and flings up his legs on the seat, is apart from the courtesy and gentle consideration which should mark the Prince's demeanor. One of the stage tricks is ending the scene where Hamlet bids Ophelia get to a nunnery in a whisper.

In only a few points Mme. Bernhardt observes traditional renderings of notable incidents, but it is stated that she has never seen any performance of Hamlet, and invented all that she does. Usually the action is to the purpose; sometimes it is clumsy, as when Hamlet enters to find the King praying; for here the Prince walks about, draws his sword, stands behind the kneeling monarch with blade upraised as if to cut him down—though the weapon is made for thrusting—and the spectators feel that the King, absorbed as he is, must surely see or hear the intruder. The play scene follows conventional lines, and Hamlet, by climbing up to the raised seat where the King sits, and gazing in his face, makes too clear to every one the nature and object of his device in causing the tragedy to be acted. The pictures in the Queen's chamber are not left to the imagination. The two Kings are painted life size on the wall, and the Ghost appears in the frame, replacing his counterfeit presentment.

The yearning for a revival of real burlesque, in place of variety farce and "musical comedy" on the London stage, seems to be genuine and general. One discovers a trace of it in many newspaper articles. The era of the Gaiety and its "sacred lamp of burlesque," under John Hollingshed's management, is called "palmy." Memories of Nelly Farren, Royce, Edward Terry (before "Sweet Lavender,") and Fred Leslie are cherished. The last of the burlesques seem to have been "Monte Cristo, Jr.," "Miss Esmeralda," and "Little Jack Sheppard." Surely they were not the sort of stuff to mourn for, nor were H. J. Byron's burlesques or Burnand's. Their punning doggerel was cheap and dull. Here are two specimens lately unearthed, the first from Byron's "Pilgrim of Love," in which, Edward Terry used to shine:

Drive him away! Oh, what a horrid shindy—
That Ethiopian 'neath the opian [open] windy.

The other is from "The Forty Thieves":

What? Camel? Camel! Draw me? Draw me, dare he? [Dromedary.]

Surely in the revival of travesty which is sure to come in time we might have something better than that.

### NOTES OF SUMMER SHOWS.

EMPIRE THEATRE.—The Empire will remain open for a while longer with "His Excellency the Governor." To-morrow night an important change in the cast will occur when Miss Amelia Bingham will succeed Miss Jessie Millward, who sails for London during the week.

KOSTER AND BIAL'S.—For the current week a strong bill has been arranged which is headed by Johnson and Deane's colored organization. Arthur Amsden, another feature in the bill, will play two distinct tunes on two cornets at the same time. Zelma Rawlston, Prof. Leonidas and his dogs and cats, Arniotis, the strong woman, and a host of others will appear.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—For this week Manager Keith has featured Charles Dickson and Kathryn Osterman, who will appear in a short sketch entitled "To-morrow at Twelve." Miss Rose Melville continues another week with her company. The remaining part of the bill will consist of Monroe and Mack, Blockson and Burns, the Nichols sisters, Gertrude Mansfield, and Carroll Wilbur.

TERRACE GARDEN.—In the way of an innovation, Manager Heumann has decided to devote certain nights to the rendition of the best composers' works. During the present week the works of Wagner, Strauss, Suppé, Rossini, Gounod, and Bizet will form the major portion of the programme. Thursday evening next will be "Herbert Night," when the popular bandmaster and composer's music will be a special feature.

CASINO ROOF GARDEN.—An interesting list of names are on the programme for this evening's concert. Miss Truly Shattuck will sing some new songs, the Four Edwards, Edgar Ely, the Phasey Octette, Fanchonette, Laura Bennett, Annabelle Moore, and the Cole and Johnson Operatic Burlesque Company are to-morrow night and the balance of the week all the features of to-night's bill will be retained with some additions.

NEW YORK THEATRE AND ROOF GARDEN.—The performances on the roof will begin each evening hereafter at 7:45 owing to the length of the entertainment, and the bill will have among its features Miss Cissie Loftus in several entirely new characterizations, Ezra Kendall, Walton's monkey gymnasts, Mlle. Erna's dogs, the Miles-Stavordale Quintet, the Beaumont sisters, les Quartres Talkas, the Manhattan Trio, Willie English and many others. In the theatre, "The Man in the Moon" will have many new specialty features added for the present week.

EDEN MUSEE.—The Neapolitan Orchestra is meeting with great success at the Eden Musée. The changes made in the Winter Garden (and especially in the decorations) make it as summery a roof garden. The music of the orchestra consists of light operatic selections. Commencing with to-day, Signor Parissot, the baritone singer, will sing at each concert "When Dewey Comes Marching Home." The whole orchestra joins in the chorus. The cinematograph has secured new views which are shown hourly, and the afternoon and evening concerts are unusually interesting.

## LONDON THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

**Maurice Grau's Opera Company and Its American Engagement.**

LONDON, June 24.—The success predicted for Nat Goodwin in "An American Citizen" seems to have been realized. Crowded houses are the rule at the Duke of York's Theatre.

Nance O'Neill, the California actress, supported by McKee Rankin and a number of other Americans, makes her London début at a trial matinée Tuesday next.

Although another month of the opera season remains, many of the principal singers have departed. Jean de Reszke had an enthusiastic farewell Wednesday. He has decided not to go to America; but for the season opening in San Francisco, Oct. 2, Maurice Grau has secured Calvé, Nordica, Edouard de Reszke, Van Dyck, Bispham, and Plancon.

## IN THE WORLD OF MUSIC.

**What the Managers, Players, Singers, and Composers Are Doing in Various Places.**

The musical situation is all on the other side of the water at the present time. Mr. Grau and his opera company are the central figures in the season in London, where they are enjoying a success almost equal to that lately observed in this country. This is all the more remarkable to the average American because the casts on some of the most important nights of the season have been of a nature to make a New Yorker stare. Indeed, they would not have been tolerated by a Saturday night audience here during the famous season of last Winter. But London is a city of magnitude, and it does not enter into a state of excitement quite so easily as New York does. The press and the public have made no protests against these casts, and as long as those to whom they are offered are satisfied, no one else need criticise.

The annual story that M. Jean de Reszke will not return to New York has made its appearance, and it is as usual received with great equanimity on this side of the Atlantic. It is quite possible, however, that it has a larger basis this year than it has had before. M. de Reszke, as is well known to his friends, has a fervent desire to sing in the Wagnerian operas in Germany, and it would not be at all surprising if he elected to do so next Winter. He is probably quite as well aware as any one else that he cannot go on singing forever, and that it would be useful for him to be well known with respect to Germany ere it is too late. He said to a friend before he left America the last time that he was uncertain about coming back next season.

Mr. Grau was lately in Paris, whither he went for the express purpose of interviewing Mme. Calvé. He cherishes the hope of inducing her to return next Winter, but her health is still far from good, and it is possible that the impressario did not succeed in his mission. The outcome of his visit will be known in good time. Good time means in this instance his time.

It is pretty safe to say that Mme. Litvinne, the sister-in-law of Edouard de Reszke, will be a member of the company next season. She has been singing in London with much success in the Wagnerian dramas. If she comes it is unlikely that Mme. Lehmann will again be a member of the organization. Mme. Nordica will undoubtedly come back, and her presence will supply, in addition to that of Mme. Litvinne, the necessary strength for the Wagnerian casts. Mme. Sembrich will in all probability be the principal colorature singer, and it is said that she will be heard in some new rôles. But all these matters are yet in the future, and are wrapped in that uncertainty which invariably surrounds affairs in the operatic world.

### MUSICAL MATTERS AT HOME.

The Round Lake Musical Festival this year will again be in charge of A. W. Lansing, who will be assisted by the Cohoes Philharmonic Society. The excellence of the previous festivals held under this management argues well for the success of this year's undertaking. The general plan will follow that of preceding years. Thursday night will be largely given over to the rendition of ballads by soloists and chorus.

Friday evening a miscellaneous concert, and on Saturday afternoon an artist's concert, will be given. On Saturday evening part of the work will consist of the performance of the very melodious cantata of Henry Smart, "The Bride of Dunkerron," which will enlist the services of soloists, chorus, and orchestra. The soloists are Blanche Duffield, Marian Van Duyn, Henry Thomas, Francis Carrier, and Bertha Bucklin.

The building erected for the Saengerfest in Cincinnati was dedicated a week ago today with imposing ceremonies.

Special services were held yesterday at the Keneseth Israel Temple, in Philadelphia, to celebrate the thirty-fourth anniversary of the Rev. William Newbold, cantor of the congregation.

Through the initiatory effort of the Manuscript Music Society of Philadelphia a National organization has been formed of like organizations which, unfortunately for the encouragement of American composers, are not, however, any too numerous. The Philadelphia society, which is quite the pioneer, will have federated with it in the future the Society of American Musicians and Composers of New York, the Chicago Manuscript Music Society, and the Cleveland Music Club.

At the meeting which was held in Philadelphia last week there were present Mr. J. Remington Fairlamb of New York, Prof. P. C. Lutkin, Dean of the Department of Music of the Northwestern University, at Evanston, Ill., representing Chicago; Mr. Wilson G. Smith of Cleveland, and Mr. Philip H. Goepp of Philadelphia. An agreement was reached that each delegate shall recommend to the society with which he is connected that each manuscript music organization give a hearing and interpretation to the compositions that come before the respective societies. This interchange of works, it was suggested, is to be effected with the proviso that each work so interchanged shall first have been performed by the local society; that its representation by an affiliated society be approved by the local society, and that it shall be subject to the approval of the society which may receive it.

It was also proposed that a permanent committee be formed to carry out the objects of the association. Those interested in the Manuscript Music Society of Philadelphia are much encouraged over the start of the new organization, as it is believed it will do much to advance musical interests the country over.

Mr. Henry Wolfsohn cabled to his representative in this country, Mr. Richard Copley, that after having an interview with Miss Lillian Blauvelt, she declined to sing with the Maurice Grau Opera Company during its coming tour throughout the United States. It is not definitely settled whether Miss Blauvelt will come to America or not during the coming season.

The Schubert Club of St. Paul is considering Parker's "Hora Novissima," Goring Thomas's "Swan and Skylark," and works of similar magnitude for next Winter.

"La Festa de San Xavier," grand opera, book by Miss Grace Bowers of San Diego, and music by Owen Foster of Los Angeles, was recently produced in San Francisco.

At a recent convocation of Lutheran musicians in Pittsburg the Rev. Theodore E. Schmauck of Lebanon, Penn., spoke on "The Independent Use of the Organ." The address was directed rather against this independence, at least to the extent common nowadays with organists. The Rev. Mr. Schmauck pronounced that this independence ought to exist only in so much as it inspires congregations, and he spoke strongly against the playing of grand marches or such music during any part of the service. He also made rather radical suggestions as to the abolition of preludes and interludes, and spoke in a lesser degree against music during the communion service.

Petschnikoff, the Russian violinist, will make his American début with the New York Philharmonic Society at Carnegie Hall Nov. 17 and 18.

Leonora Jackson, the young American violinist, who won the Mendelssohn State prize of 1,500 marks at Berlin last Fall, for which artists of various nationalities, vocalists as well as instrumentalists, competed, will tour in the United States and Canada next season under the direction of Victor Thrane. Her first American appearance will occur on Jan. 5 and 6, 1900, with the New York Philharmonic Society at Carnegie Hall, when she will play the exceedingly difficult Brahms violin concerto. It will be remembered that her performance of this concerto at the Gewandhaus Concert under Nikisch, at Leipsic, last February, created a sensation.

Mark

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### ALGER'S IMPUDENT AMBITION.

The conception of ALGER in the Senate is distinctly less revolting than the reality of ALGER in the Cabinet.

We have had men of his kidney in the Senate. There are one or two there now. A few years ago there were enough of them to control the course of legislation. It is a shameful thing to say, but we have got used to the Algerine type in the Senate Chamber—men without scruple or shame, greedy, selfish, walking conspiracies against honest lawmaking; of poisonous influence and dangerous power, lovers of money, rhinoceros-hided, a loathsome and horrible product of Republican institutions. People will say that one more would make no perceptible difference. In fact, ALGER in the Senate does not seem so very much out of place. His presence would not be incongruous with the recent composition of that body, the company would be in a measure congenial. If QUAY'S appointment holds good in Pennsylvania and Michigan sends ALGER the worst traditions of Senatorial debasement and turpitude will be handsomely sustained.

Besides, in the Senate ALGER will be one among ninety. In the office of Secretary of War he is "the whole thing." Dilution makes him bearable. A speech now and then for his party or his pocket, a vote which would give his detested name no great prominence in the division lists, "slick" work all the time in the committee rooms, a whiff of the effluvium of corruption now and then from his corner of the Chamber, a blush and an apology whenever any of us chance to introduce a foreign visitor to the galleries, and a continuing wonderment about the state of public morals in Michigan—these would be about the sum of our suffering from ALGER in the Senate.

There, moreover, ALGER would not be a smirch on the Administration. We all of us like to think well of the Administration. Our desire to think very well of the present Administration encounters the veto of the President himself. He astounds and shocks us by putting up with the defilement and damage of ALGER'S presence. The Secretary's withdrawal to enter the Senatorial race will bring a welcome end to that scandal.

Let us not give way to premature rejoicings, however. It is strangely assumed in Washington that ALGER will resign from the Cabinet before he makes the trial for the Senate. There is even an allusion to his sense of delicacy as likely to constrain him to that course. The famished wolf might desert the meagre carcass of a kid to raven a fine fat Southdown, but not from delicacy. Such natures are moved to great renunciations only by their sense of the sure and better thing.

Just here Senator BURROWS chills our rising hopes. He is the other Senator from Michigan, a notably hard-headed, practical man, who knows the politics of his State. BURROWS says MCMILLAN will win the fight against ALGER and be reelected. ALGER'S announcement of his platform—anti-trust and election of Senators by the people—is not likely to set Michigan wild. PINGREE'S support ought to hurt him, if idiocy has not of late been on the increase among the Republicans of the State. MCMILLAN has a powerful machine, which is a handy thing in a Senatorial contest. Altogether, it is not a walkover for ALGER. But is he not sure to see that it is a doubtful contest, and so stick to his present job? To give it up before he is sure of the other would be the most un-Algerine thing he ever did. But what solid comfort the people of this Republic would take in reading the news that he had fallen between these two stools!

It would be immoral to conclude this article without an allusion to the major aspect of the matter under discussion; we mean the impudence of this ALGER in facing the American people as an avowed candidate for the United States Senate. He has administered the office he now holds in a manner to make them abhor him and hoot at him. But for the triple brass of his assurance he would have been driven from his place. He would go away and hide. Oblivion would be the natural and kindly end of his foul career. But ALGER is above example and defies precedent as he does decency. To him the Senate is not only an opportunity, but a vindication. He wants to triumph over his detractors. He refuses to fail; he insists on rising. The iron cheek of the man, we are afraid, dazes the public mind and diminishes its capacity for indignation.

### FACING BOTH WAYS.

Mr. S. E. MORSS of Indianapolis thinks that the Democratic Party should declare for free silver next year and then drop it. "The financial declaration of 1896 will be reiterated," he says, "but it will not and should not form the dominant issue. If it does, we cannot win."

Mr. MORSS evidently fears that the reaffirmation of the silver plank cannot be prevented. He knows something about the strength of the silver sentiment. He yielded to it three years ago. His newspaper, The Indianapolis Sentinel, which had stood for sound money in the earlier stages of the contest between the forces of Democracy and those of Populism for the control of the party, was unable to stand up against the landslide, and supported BRYAN.

But what shall it profit the Democratic Party if it puts that deadly principle into its platform and then begins to howl about militarism and the trusts? The American people sent the party to the bottom of the pit of disaster in 1896 because it declared for repudiation and dishonor. Can it regain their confidence on that old platform? Who will accept as sincere its professions about militarism, expansion, and the trusts? The general conviction will be that it cares not a fig for these new issues, but is merely using them as a ladder to climb to power in order that it may attain its real purpose, the debasement of the currency. A sudden and simulated interest in anti-imperialism will not successfully cloak the Populist's deathless longing to cheat his creditors.

Counsels of moral perfection excite nothing but scorn in the mind of the practical politician. We do not expect to see the Democratic Party so completely regenerated by the ravages of reform that it will adopt a gold standard platform next year. But it will be a vain proceeding for it to readopt its old platform and then go out and shout for a new set of principles. Mr. MORSS's counsel is of fatal imperfection. The party may as well save itself the cost and the country the annoyance of a campaign on that two-faced plan.

### EDUCATION IN THE SOUTH.

The conference that has just closed its sessions at Capon Springs in West Virginia adopted three important measures. One was the employment of a general agent of the conference, under the direction of Dr. CURRY, executive officer of the Slater Fund and the Peabody Fund, to study in detail the methods of education in the South. The second was a provision for a central committee to organize and aid in the distribution of the effort and money contributed for education in the South. The third was a strong recommendation in the nature of a pledge for the aid of the colleges of the South. In addition, the conference indorsed in its resolutions industrial education, secondary schools, and reformatories on the system of industrial and agricultural training for youthful incorrigibles and misdemeanants.

Undoubtedly the conference will do much good. It was made up of active and experienced workers in the field of education, both those interested in administration of the generous aid supplied from the North and South and those engaged in the schools and colleges of the South for whites as well as colored. Of the former, Dr. CURRY and Dr. FRISSELL (of Hampton) were the most prominent representatives, and of the latter the Hon. WILLIAM L. WILSON of Washington and Lee University. The spirit of the conference was one of profound and energetic philanthropy, inspired by caution and broad intelligence. The object was to study the means by which the resources available for education can be increased and can be most effectually employed. Much is being done, but not nearly enough. In what is doing there is a certain amount of waste and misdirection, and the corrrection of this will make it more practicable to secure larger means. A strong and enlightened and trustworthy organization of the work of voluntary private aid will also tend to influence public opinion in the South and to promote co-operation on the part of the States and subordinate public agencies. The white people of the South have made very great sacrifices for education. Considering the means at their command and the tremendous difficulties with which they have had to contend, their efforts and their achievements in this field deserve the highest praise, and one of the most fortunate features of the conference in West Virginia is the cordial recognition of that fact and the purpose to unite all the agencies, North and South, in mutual support.

Certainly the task remaining in the South is a most serious and difficult one. Judged by comparison with any problem presented in the North, it might well be regarded as desperate. It is not merely that the mass of illiteracy is probably greater than in corresponding communities in other parts of the Union, but there is the fact that the illiteracy of the two races must be dealt with separately. The cost and difficulty of education in thinly settled regions are thus doubled, or more than doubled. To this source of difficulty must be added the peculiar character of the blacks and the obstacles offered by their surroundings, which make the whole process more complex and arduous. The whole problem is one of which we of the North can have only a dim and inadequate conception, and those of us who study it most closely are obliged to struggle against a strong tendency to judge it by comparison with the problems of the North and to find it almost hopeless.

Yet, if we think what has actually been accomplished and under what conditions, we have reason to feel the strongest faith in the ultimate outcome. The actual progress made in the South since the close of the civil war is one of the marvels of history. We know of no parallel for it. Four years of bitter and devastating war had raged in a land of largely undeveloped resources, with limited trade, with small variety of industries, with a social system ill adapted to the conflicts of modern civilization, with an industrial system of a narrow and singularly inadequate character. Poverty of the most grinding sort was the rule, and the common comforts of our own working classes were unattainable by those that had been accustomed to ease and wealth. The great self-supporting, varied middle class of small traders, farmers, and mechanics existing among us was relatively feeble in the South, and where it existed was sorely crippled. The whole laboring class, by whom the great mass of regular toil had been performed, was upturned and demoralized. The mere task of daily existence was made more trying than it has ever been in any part of the North, even in the earliest days. Among these depressing and anxious conditions the people of the South, with scant aid from their countrymen of the North—with, indeed, cruel interference and oppression in many ways—had to work out the terrible problem of self-support and of orderly and law-abiding social and political life. What has been acomplished has been marked by many defects and shortcomings. But on the whole it presents a record of manly courage, fidelity, self-respect, and moral energy that may well make us, the fortunate victors of the civil war, very modest as to our own achievements and very proud of our Southern fellow-countrymen. For such a people there is in the difficult future no such thing as failure. It is our duty and it is our precious privilege to aid them in every way that we can—to aid them as brothers, in loyal affection, to the accomplishment of a common task, a common destiny.

### THE OTHER END OF THE REFORM.

The Paymaster General of the Navy—it will be remembered that Secretary LONG could find only one appointment in his whole department, that of his own private secretary, which he wished exempted from competitive examination—has just been issuing an order regulating the conduct of his clerks. In accordance with the rules, a record of efficiency is kept in the office, on which promotions are in great part based. The Paymaster General fixes the number of points that will be lost by each of a number of infractions of discipline or instances of neglect or carelessness. These range from 25 points for failure to carry out printed regulations to 2 points for tardiness less than a half hour, including loitering, reading in office hours, disturbing conversation, &c.

No business man but will see that these rules of conduct are absolutely necessary to good work in an office, but they will strike the average Government clerk with dismay, so extraordinarily high is the standard of efficiency fixed by them. Yet with close adherence to such a standard the person doing ordinary clerical work in a Federal office has a very easy time. He is employed only six hours a day, with time for luncheon. He has extra time on Saturdays, has all the usual holidays, and is permitted an annual vacation of thirty days. His salary is at least 25 per cent. higher than that of persons doing like work in private business, and for this he does little more than two-thirds as much work. In other words, it is a moderate estimate that his pay per hour is 75 per cent. higher than the pay for like service in private life. The more exacting and important places under the Government, requiring special ability and involving discretion, are ill-paid, but what is generally known as clerical work is very much overpaid.

If, then, it were practicable to reform the service of the United States first, so as to secure employment of the best fitted, and second, so as to require that this service should be rendered substantially on the same terms as in private business, with the provision for tenure as long as the work was really good, the cost of the service could be reduced by at least one-third. And if it were possible to reverse this order and reduce pay and increase requirements first, the process of enforcing thorough tests of fitness would be comparatively easy and simple. From really effective service at fair rates of pay the army of place hunters who now besiege every one connected with the Government would recoil like an army of tramps from a compulsory bath. The problem is worth considering by those Congressmen whose life is made a burden by the assumed necessity of "taking care of" their constituents.

### JUDICIOUS MEDICAL CHARITY.

Encouraged and enlightened by its experience of twenty-eight years, the Sick Children's Mission of the Children's Aid Society has organized a system of medical and other relief for sick children of the poor during the present Summer which cannot fail to relieve much suffering and help to reduce the infantile death rate of the city.

This work has been so systemized that the "abuse of medical charity" and "pauperization of the poor" under its administration are practically impossible. Besides a staff of conscientious and experienced physicians who are instructed to help only those who cannot possibly help themselves, a number of intelligent and judicious visitors and nurses are employed for the purpose of carefully and tactfully investigating the circumstances of all applicants for relief; dropping all cases where charitable assistance is not really necessary, but aiding in all needful and helpful ways families who have been rendered destitute through sickness, death, or want of employment.

Although the Sick Children's Mission does not relieve general want, suitable nourishment will be furnished to all children under medical treatment and help for worthy poor families will be procured from appropriate charities.

Infants found to be suffering from ailments that are readily cured by sea air will be sent, when practicable, with their mothers, to spend a week at the society's "Health Home" at Coney Island.

Friends of the little children who would like to help this good work are invited to send donations in money to the Children's Aid Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, making checks payable to the order of A. B. HEPBURN, Treasurer, and marked "for Sick Children's Mission." Applications for physicians should be made to GEORGE CALDER, Superintendent, 287 East Broadway.

### TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—According to the London dispatches, the marriage of Princess MARIE of Mecklenburg-Strelitz to Count JAMES DE JAMETEL, which was solemnized there last week, has created a lot of talk "on account of its morganatic character." One would like to believe that most of the talk takes the form of denunciation, or at least of contemptuous ridicule, of the people who think so much of rank and title that, though they are willing occasionally to marry people with little or none of either, they insist on fastening to such unions a name full of humiliating and disgraceful significance. Marriage is marriage in most countries, barbarous as well as civilized, but the royal and noble families of Germany consider themselves exceptions in that as in many other matters to the laws governing ordinary mortals, and permit their members to marry out of his or her own class only on the condition that the plebeian intruder shall acquire no rights of name or property thereby. In most morganatic marriages it is the husband who looks below him for a mate, but it now and then happens, as in this instance, that a woman born on the social heights can find nobody there to suit her, and has to summon a consort from the nearer or the further depths. The result, in either case, is a marriage that is not a marriage. It is a marriage in that it is not something else, and that the children are not objects of scorn, but it is not a marriage in that the morganatic wife or husband gains no increment of rank, and when death severs the union can maintain no claims against the family estate. As one authority puts it, "in the left-handed or morganatic marriages of the German royal families we have the nearest approach ever made by concubinage to true marriage, the children being legitimate, but neither they nor the wife acquiring any right to the rank or fortune of the husband." In practice, however, certain concessions as to the property are usually made, and the morganatic widow and orphans have a reasonable allowance assigned them by the family. The system is a most distasteful one at best, and how a man can bring himself to submit to such an arrangement is hard indeed to understand.

—Though there was a very considerable element of luck in the capture here of the man who robbed the Metropolitan Bank of Boston, nevertheless it was an exceedingly neat piece of work, an achievement of which New York as well as the New York police has good right to be proud. LAMBELE doubtless thought that he was safe, for all the obvious perils of his bold coup were grouped about its actual performance. These he had faced and successfully avoided, and in a few moments more he would have plunged deep into the metropolitan sea, beneath the surface of which there are innumerable hiding places for fish of his species. Everybody knows that the New York police force is not perfect; many dreadful charges have been made against it, and not a few of the most dreadful have been proved more than once, but this incident demonstrates that besides the mere physical courage, possession of which was never denied to our often unamiable guardians, intelligence and ability up to the highest police standards are still to be found among them. Detective RHEAUME very evidently deserves his title, and has the qualifications for earning his salary and the inclination to use them. Sent on what was little better than a wild-goose chase, he went about it in a calm and business-like way, and nabbed his man with certainty and dispatch. They say he has a remarkable memory for faces, and this incident shows that the claim is well founded. Fortune favored him, of course, but the favors granted were slight ones, after all, and it took an eye quick as well as keen to see and utilize them.

—People who believe that pugilism is demoralizing—there are such even in this city, where pugilists have secured the privilege of doing exactly as they please—can congratulate themselves on the fact that the recent prizefight at Coney Island did not get itself indelibly fixed on a long photographic film, and consequently will not give unholy delight in the future to the patrons of the variety theatres. Of course this is not the fault of the managers of the fight. They had made all arrangements for having the battle's minutest details caught and duplicated by the cinematograph machines, and no small share of their expected profits were to come in this way, but the preparations were hastily and therefore badly made, and when the great night came, not enough of the electric lights hung over the ring would work to affect the sensitized film. The Electrical Review gives a long and technical account of the failure, and seems disposed to jeer at the rude devices in which the Coney Island scientists put their trust. Laymen cannot understand the whole of the narrative, but the consoling information can be gleaned from it that a wobbly old engine and beer barrel rheostats brought the cinematographers to confusion—and heavy loss. They spent something like $5,000 on their machines, but only twelve of their twenty-four lamps would burn, and the twelve burned so badly that when the expensive roll of gelatine was "developed" it showed—nothing at all. This, The Review says, is "a sad reminder of what might have been." That is rather hard to admit, but the difficulty can be overlooked, since this particular fight will never get upon the illuminated screens of any theatre.

—Since Mr HERBERT PUTNAM received his recess appointment as Librarian of Congress and assumed the active management of the great institution in which, according to the unanimous verdict of all competent judges, there have been eight vacancies in the library staff and these vacancies Mr. PUTNAM has filled, it is said, without asking the assistance of any of Washington's politicians, big or little. As a result of this eminently proper policy, there are rumors flying about the National capital that when December comes the Senators whom Mr. PUTNAM has ignored will force him to "recognize" them by refusing to confirm his nomination. In these days of "backward steps," of course almost anything is possible, and equally of course the spoilsmen, if they can, will remove from the Congressional Library a man who may confidently be expected to refuse to make it an asylum for political workers of low degree to whom politicians of high degree may be in debt. But the absolute necessity, if the library is to serve its intended and thoroughly understood purposes, of giving it a force of trained and competent employes is so obvious that even Senators will be cautious about exposing themselves to the denunciation which they would be sure to attract if they punished Mr. PUTNAM for doing his duty, earning his salary, and saving the country from humiliation. His position is strengthened, too, by the fact that he is moving slowly and carefully on the road of reform. He found the library, when he took charge of it, full of subordinates who had been put there for reasons that had no relations with caring for books or making their contents easily accessible to persons in search of information. He appreciated, however, that many of these men had acquired a measure of the knowledge that they had lacked on entering the library, and, instead of making a clean sweep, and so exciting more or less justified hostility, he simply used such vacancies as naturally occurred as opportunities for raising the average merit of the service rendered. The conciliatory spirit thus shown demonstrates that Mr. PUTNAM, like the politicians, is "practical," and the chances that a few disappointed place hunters can put him out of the library are small.

—Now that the "pacing" of bicyclists has been carried to the point of using a locomotive to drag the rider along, there is some hope that the manifest absurdity of the situation will lead to an abandonment of the whole silly system. When a man on a bicycle increases his speed by anything except the development of his own muscles, he becomes a mere fraud, or, at any rate, claims for glory in his behalf as a bicycle rider are clearly unwarranted and mendacious. It makes no difference whether he gets assistance from a steam engine or from one or more men on another bicycle. In every case the end sought and attained is the diminution of atmospheric obstacles to his progress and the creation of an air current to push him along. If the announced object were to see how fast a "quad" or a locomotive can pull a bicyclist, then it would be all right, but that object never is announced, and the result is that riders get fame and gold that should go to their hired men.

### THE POLICY OF EXPANSION.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

That a paper like THE TIMES, which can reason so correctly on free trade, the currency, free silver, &c., could at the same time bring itself to believe that injustice is ever tolerable, continues to be a matter of surprise to its readers.

How little the lessons of the past have been heeded by those who are trying to force an outrageous foreign policy on the country! Rome expanded till she had an enormous territory under her power, but Rome finally sold for a dollar. Mohammed started an empire which nearly engulfed Europe—a remnant now remains. Spain, once the mistress of half the world, almost, is to-day nearly an unknown quantity. A hundred instances might be quoted showing that expansion has resulted in injustice, corruption, oppression, and crime; the result being, invariably, decay.

What in our short history would lead us to hope for a better end? Surely not the spectacle of a President elected on the biggest boodle ever collected; influential Senators bribing their way into office; a murderer of thousands of soldiers retained in office as a reward for his conduct; bossism in National and local politics; lynchings in a land where courts of justice supposedly look out for crime, and conflicts between labor on the one side and capital and the military on the other.

Radical changes in the world's policy occur only at rare intervals. By setting republicanism on its feet more than a hundred years ago our ancestors made a most startling change in the lives of men. Could the most ardent republican of that time have looked for the results which have taken place in the short period up to our time, and are still taking place?

In our time another chance offers by which America might teach a glorious lesson to the world. This time it is to teach that justice shall rule instead of might; that the lack of arms and armor does not prevent any people from getting what is theirs by right, and that the United States of America is ever ready to help those who are oppressed, but not to act as oppressor. It was not necessary to plant our flag outside of America to spread republicanism, and it is not necessary now to own the Philippines to spread what we term civilization. A plea is made that the Filipinos are savages, governed or led by a few well-educated men. A country made up of the scum and refuse of Europe, governed by two or three politicians and trusted leaders, can hardly lay a firm claim to that civilization which we so boastingly wave when looking toward the Pacific, much less talk of others no worse off.

It is not yet too late to mend, and I hope that the coming Presidential election will put our beloved country in the right path, that by improving itself it may serve as a still greater object lesson than in times past.

New York, June 21, 1899. C.

### CARE OF THE CITY'S STATUES.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

As one of the old citizens of New York, interested in its historical antiquities and representations, and their proper care and preservation, I, with many others, would like to see the memorials and statuary in the public parks of Greater New York restored and put in order.

This much-needed attention is especially noticeable in the Washington, Lincoln, Lafayette, Worth, Farragut, Garibaldi, Holley, and other memorials within their confines, that are getting very unsightly from discolorations and dirty deposits, damaging in their nature, and which greatly mar and blight the beauty of their general appearance.

These discolorations are also quite bad upon the Washington Arch, especially on the lower sections; also on the granite posts guarding it. A damaging separation from frost can also be seen in the Farragut granite jointing.

It is proper to state that this and the objectionable accumulations specified were existing before the present administration.

This restoration it would be well to make before another Winter's frost sets in, and should be executed without displacing the original surface and the natural tan and appearance of age, considered by intelligent appreciation desirable to retain.

We do not know that President Clausen has any appropriation that can be applied on such improvements, but if not, hope that proper steps will be taken to secure it, as we feel assured that he and his official associates are desirous and are making their best efforts to improve and beautify the general appearance of our parks in all practical methods possible.

The cities of Continental Europe take great pride in preserving their representative monuments and statuary in good condition, and the historical and patriotic memories connected with our illustrious dead should inspire us in the same direction.

I will be pleased to hear from others interested in park improvements.

PARK VISITOR.

New York, June 22, 1899.

### THE MUNICIPAL CREMATORIES.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

Your comments in yesterday's paper on the Boston petition for a municipal crematory are marked by very good judgment and a fair general grasp of the subject of cremation. Permit me, as one who has made it a study, to add a few interesting facts.

Municipal crematories will be erected in the United States in future, as they have been in the past, whenever pressing conditions, as epidemics, the protection of the public health, or economic reasons, indicate the necessity.

The State of New York has built and operated on Swinburne Island a crematory, where, since 1889, about 200 bodies have been cremated of persons who died on board vessels of yellow fever, &c., so as not to bring the contagion to the mainland. Col. Waring was cremated there recently. The City of Philadelphia maintains on Lehigh Avenue, that city, near the contagious diseases hospital, a crematory where they incinerate the disinterred bones after the contagious bodies have been decomposed with quicklime for about a year in the graves of a near-by cemetery. In the insane asylum of Middletown, Conn., there is a furnace for the cremation of unclaimed bodies, and one for the destruction of infected bedding, clothing, &c., is in use at the Willard Parker Hospital, this city.

The municipal step from infected clothing to the infecting body will some day have to be made, quite likely under pressure of circumstances, similar to those at Santiago de Cuba, where last year, under American Government and direction, some 700 dead Spaniards were cremated in a Catholic cemetery. There was no time to erect a municipal crematory, so they burned them on a municipal pyre, with wood and kerosene. The City of Paris, to relieve its overcrowded intramural cemeteries, erected in 1889 in Père Lachaise a crematory where hospital dead, dissected bodies, &c., are burned by thousands every year, and the City of Zurich is about to take over and manage for its own account a crematory built there years ago by a Swiss cremation society. The support and reception which several recent petitions to the County Council of London have received leave little doubt that a municipal crematory there is among the early possibilities.

The above is not exhaustive of the subject, but tends to show that, while the cremation of bodies in the United States is almost exclusively in private hands, municipal ownership, even here, is not an untried experiment. So far the twenty-five crematories in this country have been well able to take care of the 10,000 voluntary cremations, New York—Fresh Pond alone—with three furnaces, having a capacity of thirty bodies per day. LOUIS LANGE.

New York, June 22, 1899.

### CRITICISES SCHLEY'S ACTS.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

I find much to admire in your paper, from the financial sheet to THE SATURDAY REVIEW, and I am correspondingly disgusted at your attitude on the Schley controversy. Your attitude toward those who disagree with you savors more of the ways of your irascible neighbor than of your generally even temperament. You consider any one who declines to throw up his hat for Schley as a conspirator, a vile detractor of modest merit, a McKinley Republican, an anti-Imp. and a bad man generally. Yet I find among my acquaintances many intelligent men who are none of these, and yet are made very tired by the fulsome gush poured forth by Admiral Schley's admirers upon their idol.

Waiving all consideration of the devious ways of said idol prior to the battle, as to which suspension of judgment is perhaps the proper attitude, the question arises: "Just what has Admiral Schley done to merit especial commendation?" The only answer I can find is, Nothing. He did not plan the battle. He did not direct the battle. He simply stood upon his conning platform and "existed beautifully." Meanwhile each Captain (except perhaps Capt. Cook, who may have been temporarily superseded) followed his own bent, except in so far as the rules previously established by Admiral Sampson may have governed his conduct.

Schley's only claim is that he was titular chief (if he was) when the battle was won. Of course, that is enough for the crowd, who are not given to making distinctions. But to my judgment Admiral Schley's claim to be styled the Hero of Santiago is about as good as Gen. Horatio Gates's to be styled the Hero of Saratoga, at which glorious fight he commanded. Admiral Schley may be the greatest mariner since Noah, but he did not prove it at Santiago.

As for the Brooklyn's loop, it has been explained in too many ways to be satisfactory, and I take it neither is true. I think it will appear when the truth is known that the Admiral saw he was approaching too close for safety to the Spaniards; that turning to port would have brought him still closer; so he very properly turned as he did, intending to leave the close work to the battleships, reserving his own paper-shelled racer to pick up any unconsidered trifles that might escape from the melée. Then he gave us the cock-and-bull story of the fire blanket, because the discerning public would have accused him of cowardice if he had alleged the true reason.

But be that as it may, has not the time arrived for THE TIMES to unload this Old Man of the Sea? There is no question as to the facts of the last episode. Admiral Schley extorted by threats and by requests, which, considering their respective ranks, were equivalent to commands, from Lieut. Hodgson a statement which for brevity and accuracy we may call a lie. This was published by the Admiral as proof of a fact known by him to be false, and the paper suppressed by which the poor Lieutenant attempted to save his conscience while declaring an untruth. I do not see that there is anything further to be said. I have seen no defense of his conduct in your paper—simply abuse of his detractors.

To sum up: Admiral Schley's character does not seem to flatter his physiognomy, and both are well described by his name. The other side has lately been so rampant in your columns that, by way of protest, I was moved to write this. ANTI-GUSH.

New York, June 23, 1899.

### Upholds Admiral Schley.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

Allow me to congratulate you for the stand you have taken in the Sampson-Schley muddle. The American people and history will hail Schley as the hero of Santiago, in spite of the stories manufactured by the officials of the Navy Department and some yellow journals. By Admiral Sampson's absence Admiral Schley had the actual command of the fleet that sunk the Spanish Cape Verde squadron. Consequently the credit for the victory belongs to Admiral Schley. M. LEVINE.

New York, June 23, 1899.

### SUGGESTION FOR A PARK.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

The much-talked-of scheme to create a park at Coney Island, with a view of abolishing the wretched and justly condemned "shows" and their environments, is probably a very good one, but I think that such a park, excellent as it might be, would only be appreciated by a small fraction of New York's population, because ice water and its adjuncts, even if served with the finest and most invigorating ocean breezes, would not draw the hundreds of thousands of poor people who now frequent this abominable apology for a bathing resort, and who would not appreciate and visit the place if it were turned into a park, although as such it might be ever so much more beautiful and so much more beneficial to them and to the health of their children.

Pending a decision in regard to this Coney Island Park, I beg your permission to call the attention of the city authorities, and especially of Mr. Coler, to a park which has been projected for a number of years, and the ground for which is, I think, already in the possession of the city. I refer to the large tract of swampy ground situated between Fort Hamilton and Bath Beach, which is now a breeding place for mosquitoes, that torment not only the people living near by, but also those living in Brooklyn and New York, if the wind blows them in that direction. This swamp could be turned into a beautiful lake, (as proposed, I think,) with a park around it, at little cost, and in a comparatively short time, if the work were promptly taken in hand and pushed to completion.

T. C. THEO. KRUEGER.

Bath Beach, June 22, 1899.

### PRIZEFIGHTING IN THIS CITY.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

I write to thank you, in the name of the association which I represent, for your leading editorial in this morning's issue of THE TIMES under the caption: "Notice of an Intended Violation of Law." Only yesterday at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the New York State Sabbath Association, of which Dr. D. J. Burrell is the President, the inquiry was made: "Have any of the leading newspapers of this city in their editorial columns denounced the shameful defiance of both law and decency that was recently enacted at Coney Island, not only by the sluggers and their associates, but by the permission and protection of our police authorities; has any representative newspaper of the moral sentiment of the city raised its voice in strong protest and denunciation?" and not one present could say that he had seen any such word. It may be that such has been written and that none of us has noticed the same; it is to be hoped that this is the explanation of our failure to respond to this inquiry.

It seems to us that it is a sad commentary upon the moral condition of our citizens that this shameful occurrence did not at once arouse a storm of violent protest. The sluggish condition of the public mind and conscience over this affair argues ill for the future concerning all that pertains to public morality, not only in this city but throughout this whole land, for the influence of the metropolis is felt in every part of this country, no matter how remote.

A few years ago these "sluggers" had great difficulty in finding a place in this whole land where they could erect their "mill," but now they are permitted, without let or hindrance, to disgrace American cvilization with their brutal and brutalizing exhibition of the prize ring and prize fight, within the bounds of this metropolis.

We have looked in vain for protection and for the enforcement of the law to our police authorities, for, notwithstanding that Chief Devery before the Mazet Committee was reported as saying that he had reason to believe that the public favored the fight, and that he had no knowledge to the contrary, the New York State Sabbath Association sent to him direct the day before, a strong protest signed by its President, the Rev. Dr. David J. Burrell, as did also the Brooklyn auxiliary, signed by Col. A. S. Bacon. We know that not only these, but other associations of citizens sent in their protest. As we have no hope of protection from a repetition of this disgraceful scene from the police, we turn with confidence to the dominant power of the press and rejoice that THE NEW YORK TIMES has entered the lists. We are certain it will be supported by all the best citizens, and that the pen may prove, in this case, to be more powerful than the "club" is the hope and prayer of I. W. HATHAWAY,

General Secretary of the American Sabbath Union, and Secretary of the New York State Sabbath Association.

New York, June 22, 1899.

### THE FOURTH OF JULY NOISE.

*To the Editor of The New York Times:*

Notice had been received of the intended bombardment. Many of the inhabitants made preparations for departure. But the majority were forced to remain, being unable to bear the expense of a journey. These as they went to and fro about their tasks conversed timidly in whispers as to what they should do to protect themselves and their property. Some, however, affected a careless air, and said they had been through bombardments before, and guessed they could go through this one. "But this will be the worst of all," said the others; "have you seen the Chief's proclamation?" Then they read aloud the following from the Chief:

The patriotic feeling of the people since the termination of the Spanish-American war seems to indicate that Independence Day, July 4, 1899, will be celebrated by an unusual display of fireworks, thereby causing a greater number of fires than during the same period of previous years. The attention of all citizens is, therefore, called to the necessity of more care in the interests of the preservation of property. Citizens are particularly requested to keep all areaways clear of all accumulations of rubbish or combustible material of any kind; to see that all doors leading to cellars and areaways are kept closed, more especially in the business sections of the city; also all windows or scuttles on roofs where fireworks are likely to enter should be closed and kept closed until after the display is over. To be prepared for any fire which might occur. I would suggest that pails of water be kept handy for instant use, and that the citizens should be cool and use good judgment, which may be the means of preventing a conflagration.

Such is the warning to the people of the City of New York that the Fourth of July is at hand, and they had better look out for themselves, for their children are going to be "patriotic." Every pater-family-ass is expected to provide himself with a pail of water, "keep cool," and try to prevent the spread of the flames lighted by his children. He ought, instead, to provide himself with a stout strap and wallop his children. But he has not the sand to do it. Mamma rules papa, and the kids rule mamma. So the Fourth of July bombardment, which destroys property, kills sick people, and makes well people sick, and which costs the city thousands of dollars by keeping visitors away, will take place this year as usual. Indeed, it has begun already. In fact, it has been going on for nearly a month on the upper west side. Have grown people no rights which the small boy is bound to respect? Will there never be relief from the Fourth of July horror? D. T. D.

New York, June 24, 1899.

### NUGGETS.

#### Preferences.

As inclined to a second term McKinley might excusably prefer "Called Back" as a Summer novel, while Bryan would rather have "Put Yourself in His Place."—Philadelphia Times.

#### Choice of Evils.

"Mrs. Smith, you don't seem to mind your two boys' quarreling."

"No. When they're quarreling, I know they're too busy to hatch up mischief."—Chicago Record.

#### A Good Memory.

"Excuse me, Sir, but haven't we met before? Your face is strangely familiar."

"Yes, Madame, our host introduced us to each other just before dinner."

"Ah, I was positive I had seen you somewhere. I never forget a face."—Harlem Life.

#### Road Civilities.

The man on the yellow bicycle swerved hurriedly to one side to get out of the way of a buggy and ran into the curbstone, to the serious disfigurement of his front wheel.

"You will pardon me," jeered the man in the buggy, stopping to look at the wreck, "if I call that a mighty poor turn out."—Chicago Tribune.

#### Queer Human Nature.

"Women are very hard to understand," he remarked, sententiously.

"Well," she answered, "men have their curious ways, too. I have known some of them to agree perfectly about how the Alaskan and Venezuelan boundaries ought to be settled, and then get hopelessly frascible over a party wall."—Washington Star.

### A RANCHMAN'S DISGUST.

From The Denver Evening Post.

I never take the paper now, jest quit it in disgust,
An' so swelled up with righteous rage I honest thought I'd bust!
I writ the editor to stop a sendin't it, or I
Would grab a hefty club an' call to know the reason why!
Fur nearly twenty years I've took the Jayville Sarpent's Tooth,
An' helt it next the Bible fur a tellin' gospel truth,
But now I'll never let my eyes rest on the thing agin,
Fur givin' it encouragement 'd be a mortal sin!

I sot with eyes a buggin' out a readin' of a band
O' men in tropic jungles facin' death on every hand,
Whar' sarpents was a hissin' 'round, an'
To leave their bones a gleamin' in a ghastly naked state!
An' how they fought with cannibals that hankered fur their meat,
Regardin' it a luxury almighty hard to beat.
Then had the thrillin' story end with information that
They was a huntin' roots fur Dr. Skinny's Anti-Fat.

I read one orful story of a gay an' gallant knight
That battled with a dragon in a rough-an'-tumble fight,
The picter o' the monster with its baker's dozen heads
Enough to skeer the sleepers of the graveyards from their beds.
I felt like yellin' "Glory!" when the gallant feller stood
One foot upon the monster an' his spear all splashed with blood,
An' then I larnt the dragon was the fever an' the chills;
The knight ol' Dr. Knockem's Pink Completed Quinine Pills.

Once I sot my wife to cryin' till I thought her heart would break,
An' got my own eyes leakin', an' my lips begun to shake,
Reading 'bout a lovely maiden tellin' all her folks good-bye,
An' a sayin' she must leave 'em fur a mansion in the sky.
Then a angel neighbor woman come a runnin' in an' told
Of a heavenly decoction that was wuth its weight in gold,
An' the gal was soon as chipper as a jaybird on the wing,
An' was singin' grateful praises of Duflicker's Liver King.

But the one that capped the climax was a sermon that I read
From a famous Eastern preacher, at the close of which he said
He was goin' to quit discoursin' of the glories up on high,
Fur there now was no occasion fur his followers to die.
If they'd foller the directions of O'Whacker's Anti-Death
They would never quit a livin' from a scarcity of breath;
Then I tore the sheet in fragments an' I stomped it on the floor,
An' my wife hain't yit recovered from the awful way I swore!

# LONDON TOPICS OF THE WEEK

## The Hopes of the Liberals Have Gone Up with a Bound.

## THE SOUTH AFRICAN SITUATION

### Troops Ordered to Hold Themselves Ready on Twelve Hours' Notice.

### France's New Cabinet and Its Peculiar Composition — Fears that Dreyfus May Be Assassinated — Peace Conference and the Philippine Question.

[Copyright, 1899.]
Special Cablegram to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 24.—The spirits of the Liberals have once more gone up with a jump. South Edinburgh has turned a Conservative majority of 97 into a Liberal majority of 931, and East Edinburgh has raised a Liberal majority of 449 to 1,930. Moreover, there is every prospect of the Liberal candidate winning the important conservative seat of Oldham in Lancashire, made vacant by death. The Government, to the stupefaction of their supporters, have perpetrated an extraordinary technical blunder by the introduction of the Tithe Rent Charges bill. This probably needs some words of explanation to American readers. Tithe means tenth, and was the proportion of the produce of the land assigned for the support of the church. In 1836 tithes in produce were commuted into money payment, which varies with the average price of corn during seven years, but is calculated upon the fixed valuation of the land or rent charge. As part of the clergyman's income it is rated like the rest of his income. The present bill proposes to pay half this rate out of imperial funds; that is, after presenting one dole to agricultural landlords and another to sectarian schools, a third dole amounting to £87,000 yearly, until 1902, is to be presented to the members of what Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman justly called the richest church in the world.

The Liberals, of course, are fiercely opposed to this bill. Most Conservatives have little enthusiasm for the principle and gravely fear the political result. Tithes are a most unpopular form of taxation, as it is monstrous to tax people to support the established church to which they are wholly opposed in principle. I, myself, pay $20 a year for a little farm, to a wealthy clergyman whose religious views I do not share. Not a few landowners adopt the heroic method of refusing payment. A neighbor, for instance, who owns a magnificent estate and is also a wealthy manufacturer, allows distraint to be made upon him regularly, and a piece of his funiture to be seized and sold for tithe.

To gag discussion the Government have brought in the bill under the ten minutes rule, which is supposed to be confined to measures of urgent importance. They intend by permitting no change in the committee stage to render the report stage unnecessary and altogether to rush through the bill in the most autocratic fashion. Nothing could unite the Liberals more firmly than such a measure and such methods. Already six notices of rejection have been handed in, but the Hon. Herbert Henry Asquith's will be given precedence. In fact in spite of their repeated heavy losses at the bye-elections, the Government are playing into the hands of the Liberals. Following Lord Rosebery's example, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman speaks next Friday at the City Liberal Club. His speech will doubtless reflect the prevailing Liberal satisfaction at the outlook. Parliament will rise about Aug. 10, two days before grouse shooting begins.

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**The South African Situation.**

It is difficult to say whether the South African situation is better or worse. On the one hand the Dutch leaders in Cape Colony are bringing all possible pressure upon President Krüger to make him yield on the franchise. He has already agreed that the Outlander districts shall return six members instead of two, but without the franchise this is a mere deception, as the Outlanders cannot vote for their own candidates. On the other hand trade in Johannesburg is paralyzed. Eight thousand people, chiefly women and children, have left and trade in Cape Colony is severely checked. The Transvaal is alleged to be adding to its already enormous armaments by large orders for quick-firing artillery in Germany and America. The question will soon arise whether England should permit the Boers to import further large supplies of guns and ammunition intended only for use against us. In this connection it is very desirable to know whether these Boer orders really have been placed with American firms or whether it is only a mischievous rumor. The Orange Free State is voting money for warlike purposes. The South African League in Cape Colony is at last about to hold meetings in support of Sir Alfred Milner's policy, and a huge petition with probably 150,000 signatures is about to be set on foot for transmission to the Queen.

The statements regarding the preparations for war here are true, but untrue in the form in which they are made. No orders except for a trifling increase of about 600 men have been issued, and no officers have received notice that they will take command. But in times of a crisis the War Office automatically makes all its preparations on paper, and these are complete as regards South Africa. In case of war, Sir Redvers Buller would command the British forces and Sir Frederick Carrington would command the cavalry, of which a large force would be employed. The Natal Volunteers have been warned to be ready at twelve hours' notice. The rates of insurance against war at Lloyds' are stiffening, 20 per cent. for three months having been paid to a large amount and 25 now being asked.

An attack has been made by a pro-Boer newspaper against the good faith of the Johannesburg correspondent of The Times, who is the editor of The Star there. This is totally without justification, the correspondent being Mr. Moneypenny, an Oxford man of high character who relinquished the post virtually of deputy editor of The Times here to proceed to Johannesburg to edit The Star some time ago. In his contract there is undoubtedly a clause leaving him an absolute free hand to advocate any views he please, because I know when the post was previously offered to a certain journalist here such a clause was promptly agreed to.

The tension certainly is very great, and the situation is full of danger, but I adhere to my opinion that a solution will be found without recourse to arms. The exact understanding of the crisis shown by the leading American papers is much commented upon, and their attitude highly appreciated.

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**The Crisis in France.**

For ten days France was without a Government, and fears for the Republic, entertained by the most optimistic, were become acute when suddenly the ship of state, drifting upon the rocks, was anchored by the most extraordinary manoeuvre ever known in even that country of political surprises. The best comment is the quotation of the Bonapartist organ, La Liberté, from Corneille: "I am knocked silly. Let him explain who can the inspiring idea of this deceptive mixture." Senator Waldeck-Rousseau's Cabinet is a union of irreconcilables almost paralyzing by its audacity. At its head is a highly respected, extremely successful advocate. In its ranks on the one hand is Gen. de Gallifet, aristocrat, royalist, Dreyfusard, admirer of Picquart, and brilliant cavalry leader who personally led the heroic charge of the Third Chasseurs at Sedan, the last charge of the war, which extorted the enthusiastic admiration of the late German Emperor, and who afterward, commanding the Versaillist troops, put down the Communists with such severity, to use the mildest words, that he since has been known as the Murderer of May. On the other hand are M. Millerand, a brilliant barrister and ferocious controversialist, the cold determined leader of the Socialists and advocate of the nationalization of land, railways, mines, and of the revocation of the charter of the Bank of France; and M. Pierre Baudin, an equally ardent and cool Socialist leader of the working class. M. Blowitz describes the Cabinet as having postponed their individual ideals and devoted themselves to the defense of law and honor, fearless of the horrible reprisals to which they are exposed.

The Boulangist press, many Radicals, and all newspapers of disorder are in a state of mad fury. Never even in France has such an outburst of blackguardly invective been witnessed. Henri Rochefort in L'Intransigeant declares that President Loubet is sinking in crime, and adds, "This hideous rapprochement is due for those who have carried it out to the necessity of saving an ignoble Jew, with repugnant beard, with blubber lips, and elephantine nose, from which all France has been hanging now for two years." M. Drumont in La Libre Parole describes the Cabinet as "Israelitism personified," and says Gen. de Gallifet and Reinach "are one and the same soul—a soul of scoundrelism and dirt." Another journal prints in enormous letters across the front page the twelve apostles of Dreyfus. The Marquis de Gallifet is described as descended from a Lombardy Jew who escaped from the galleys, where he was undergoing imprisonment for murder followed by theft. The Royalist Gaulois declares that Marchand's reception "was not so brilliant as that of Dreyfus, whose friends have installed a Cabinet expressly to welcome him." Camille Pelletan says: "It is pure madness, pure dementia." M. Beaumetz, the President of the Radical Party, exclaims: "Confide the guardianship of the Republic to the Murderer of May! It is infamous!" M. Jaures, the other Socialist leader, declares that the combination of de Gallifet and Millerand is calculated to surprise and stir up the laboring classes.

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**Cabinet a Dreyfusite One.**

The meaning of all this is that the Cabinet contains strong men determined to vindicate the civil authority against both senseless disorder and military intrigue. It is also undoubtedly a Dreyfusite Cabinet. When it meets the Chamber on Monday there probably will be scenes of the utmost disorder. Its majority is by no means assured. If it survives, however, it will take immediate action by cashiering several Generals who have issued manifestoes and otherwise infringed military discipline, but it will probably, for the present at any rate, not take action against Gens. Mercier, Gonse, de Boisdeffre, and the rest. As Gen. Gallifet wrote to Le Journal des Débats, April 15, advocating the so-called policy of sponge, "would it not be more prudent," he asked, "more generous, and at the same time more patriotic, not to seek constantly to incriminate officers that no tribune would dream of inculpating?"

If the Ministry survives next week the Dreyfus trial will probably be public. If it falls Heaven alone knows what will happen. Meanwhile, the little Norman town of Rennes is crowded with journalists rushing hither and thither, night and day, on false scents, and M. Basch and his wife, who have loaned their house to Mme. Dreyfus, are insulted and reviled whenever they venture out. Gendarmes are grouped at every corner, and there are real fears that an attempt may be made to assassinate Dreyfus. Indeed, all the food supplied him will be tested by warders before he touches it, lest he be poisoned.

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**The Peace Conference.**

The prospect of the establishment of a permanent arbitral tribunal at The Hague is bright in spite of the rumors to the contrary, for it is probable that modifications will be adopted to satisfy Germany, and the Emperor's friend, the Sultan, will then, of course, adhere also. The Russian proposals for a standstill of the armaments and war budgets have not the smallest prospect of adoption. Two remarks by Russian representatives, however, should be noted, as possibly they may possess startling significance. When M. de Staal opened the conference he alluded pointedly to the impending alternative of bankruptcy or war. When Col. Jillinski introduced the Russian proposals yesterday he concluded with the remark that a vigorous war was better than a continuation of the present big armaments.

That Russia has succeeded in floating her loan here as security of the Moscow Railway was undoubted; but the famine devastating the north and south is now threatening Finland. The drain of money for the Siberian-Chinese expansions is enormous, and the alternative—bankruptcy or war—is not so very extravagant, as far as Russia herself is concerned. Diplomatists are always keenly alive to hints of this kind, and it is not impossible that the two remarks quoted above may signify that the Peace Conference was Russia's attempt to secure by diplomacy a period of peace absolutely necessary to her, instead of seeking it along the perilous path of war.

Other incidents of the week have been Sir John Ardagh's exposure of the ridiculous fables about the dumdum bullet and Capt. Mahan's convincing demonstration of the folly of prohibiting asphyxia by shells while permitting wholesale asphyxia by drowning by submarine torpedo boats.

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**Affairs in the Philippines.**

The situation in the Philippines is evoking rather anxious comments. It is recognized that the results are not at all commensurate with the American efforts and loss of life, and it is realized with surprise that the long series of optimistic official telegrams have not accurately reflected the conditions and prospects. Yesterday I heard the matter discussed by several highly competent military critics. They were unanimous in attributing the want of permanent success to the inexperience of the commanding officers; lack of any definite policy of social or political reorganization, advancing step by step with military conquest; and failure to provide the troops with food, clothing, and shelter suitable to such an exhausting climate. Every military man in this country doubts the possibility of a successful campaign in the Philippines by raw volunteers, however plucky. Without exception, the view held is that a small number of regulars backed by competent controlling political agents is far better than a large force of recently recruited volunteers where it is impossible to induce the enemy to give decisive battle. Surprise is expressed that the American Government does not dispatch future administrators of the Philippines to study the British methods of organization in some British native dependency like Burmah, where almost identical problems have been solved. In our native wars a commanding officer always has a so-called political agent by his side whose authority, outside merely military questions, is absolute; but these men have had lifelong experience and won position by marked talent in dealing with the natives. Why should not President McKinley request the loan of the services of one of our highly trained administrators from India or the Straits Settlements? If we had a difficult campaign against red Indians we should not hesitate to seek the advice of one of your great Indian fighters.

HENRY NORMAN.

## GREAT BRITAIN IS ARMING.

### Heavy Expenditures for Military Equipment Caused by Transvaal Situation—Taxpayers Feel Alarmed.

LONDON, June 24.—The patience of everybody over the Transvaal situation is rapidly becoming exhausted, and the situation is daily getting more intolerable. In fact, it has become so dangerously acute that it must speedily be ended or mended. The big military expenditure of $20,000,000 provided for in the Military Works Loan bill introduced in the House of Commons June 21 has caused some alarm among taxpayers, although it is admitted that a portion of the expenditure is absolutely necessitated by the increases in the army.

The contrast of the proceedings in the House of Commons and at The Hague Peace Conference has also been much commented upon, while a great deal of dissatisfaction has been aroused by the intimation conveyed by the proposed fortifications of the harbors that Great Britain cannot rely on her navy to defend her coasts. Rear Admiral Lord Charles Beresford strongly opposed the fortifications, taking the same grounds as Capt. Alfred T. Mahan, United States Navy, that expenditures ought to be voted to mobile instead of fixed defenses, saying he thought that if Great Britain was unable to attack her enemies at sea the empire would not last long.

The debate also raises the important question of colonial contribution to the imperial defense. It is pointed out in official quarters that the expenditure of the United Kingdom on imperial defense has been increasing of late years by leaps and bounds, a large part going into the pockets of colonial merchants in payment of supplies to the garrisons and squadrons, yet their contributions are microscopic.

In connection with the proposed barracks, it is interesting to note that the War Office officials have been closely inspecting the Rowton Houses, with the view of adopting the cubicle system instead of the present barrack room where the troops live throughout the twenty-four hours.

## THE KHALIFA NOT CAPTURED.

### He Is Said to be Confined, However, in a Narrow Valley.

CAIRO, June 24.—Deserters who have reached the British lines say the Khalifa is confined in a narrow valley by the Tagallas, a body of tribesmen friendly to the British. The Tagallas claim to have killed 500 of the Khalifa's followers in the recent engagement. It is not thought likely the Tagallas will be able to capture the Khalifa.

## BANK OF ENGLAND RESERVE.

### A Number of Factors Increase Anxiety as to Its Inadequacy.

LONDON, June 24.—The anxiety as to the question of the inadequacy of the gold reserve of the Bank of England resulted in the Central Association of Bankers, at a meeting yesterday, referring the subject to a committee for an early report.

The rise in the discount rate of the Reichbank, the efforts of Germany to attract gold, the expectation that money will be dear in the United States before the end of September, and the determination of the Bank of France to protect its gold reserve have all accentuated the situation. The Statist says:

"While money continues cheaper in the United States than expected, and banks are exceptionally strong, it is improbable that a stringency can be prevented in view of the active trade, enormous speculation, and increasing expenditure in the Philippines for the army and navy. In that case America will withdraw gold from Europe instead of sending it hither, as now. No doubt she can do so if she pleases in spite of the probability that large as have been the exports of commodities from the United States, the imports and the securities, added to the interest, &c., payable to Europe, and the expenditure of Americans in Europe, have turned the balance of indebtedness against the United States."

The Statist says in conclusion that London will be most fortunate if a 4 per cent. bank rate rules over the Autumn, and suggests, in the event of the reserve being seriously threatened, that the London banks follow the example of the Clearing House Association of New York in issuing certificates.

# NEWS FROM ST. PETERSBURG

## Russia, Despite the Peace Conference, Adding to Her Armaments.

## GREAT INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS

### A Wonderful Map for the Paris Exposition—Reported Important Concession by Persia.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 12.—In spite of the Peace Conference at The Hague, Russia continues to arm, the great military question of the day in St. Petersburg being the reorganization of the artillery. No decision of the War Department has, however, yet been made public in this important matter. It has just been announced that, to recruit the necessary number of artillery officers, the Ministry has just opened two new military academies—at Warsaw and Odessa, respectively—each of which will have 500 cadets. Another item of interest in connection with the Russian artillery is that a Russian Lieutenant has just invented a new cannon which can easily fire twenty shots a minute.

But it is in the Navy Department that the greatest activity reigns. Two new men-of-war have just been launched from the Baltic navy yards—a first-class cruiser, the Gromoboi, and a military transport vessel, the Ienisei. In a few days the Pallas, a new first-class cruiser of 6,000 tons, will be launched. Last week nine new torpedo boats were dispatched to Port Arthur.

Along Russia's Pacific Coast new fortifications are being built with the greatest activity. Port Arthur, defended with forts and batteries, is now practically impregnable. New fortifications, to be built on an extensive scale, have just been begun at Vladivostok. At Talien-Wan, which is to remain a merchant port, preparations are being made, under the direction of a Russian naval engineer, for the deepening of the harbor.

At the present rate, in a very few years Russia's entire seaboard on the Pacific will be as strongly protected as is the Black Sea to-day. Asiatic Russia, with her great railroad system, will then, as a natural result, become the intermediary for trade purposes between China and Western Europe.

Russia's commercial prosperity, which has been so marked of late years, has resulted in a great industrial development. Thirty years ago Russia had, so to speak, no factories. At that time she imported from abroad, and particularly from Germany and England, all the manufactured articles which she required. To-day, proof of the nation's industrial development is shown by the fact that the rural inhabitants of the country are flowing toward the great cities. The Russian workingman has two great qualities—he is sober and skillful. The products of Russian labor are therefore of good quality and extremely cheap, which facts augur well for Russia's industrial future. If, in addition, the natural mineral wealth of the country is taken into consideration, it is no exaggeration to say that in fifty years Russia will be the greatest manufacturing nation in Europe.

RUSSIA AT THE 1900 EXPOSITION.

At present Russian manufacturers are very much occupied with the Paris Exposition of 1900 and the part to be taken by Russia at this great World's Fair. Unfortunately, it is said that the space allotted to Russia at the exhibition is but scanty, and that the exhibits will, in consequence, give but a very incomplete idea of the industries of the empire.

The "clou" of the Russian exhibit will be a marvelous map of France in stone, to be manufactured by the imperial factory of Ekatherinebourg. This map is, it seems, a mass of mosaic work in jasper, the different colors of which are to correspond to the various French "departements." Incrustations of platinum indicate the sinuous courses of rivers, the sea is in lpis lazuli, and the cities are represented by precious stones from the Ural Mountains.

The signs of Russia's industrial development are many. Chief among these is the extension of the great empire's railroad system. Concerning this, the new road in the north of Finland is of prime importance. This railroad, starting from Uleaborg, is to extend as far as Tornea and the Swedish frontier, toward the sixty-seventh degree of latitude. This road will be joyfully welcomed by those travelers who, without running the risk of a stormy sea voyage, are desirous of seeing the midnight sun.

The progress made of late years by Russia in the iron industry has been a notable one. The best proof of the development in this industry is found in the production of iron ore, which during the period extending between 1883 and 1892 only increased at the rate of 3,500,000 poods annually, whereas from 1893 to 1896 this increase was 5,500,000 poods a year and in 1897 it rose to 112,000,000 poods, being a sudden rise of 15,000,000 (official figures.)

This brilliant result was achieved in 1897 by the increased activity in all the foundries of the empire with the exception of those of the northwest, but principally owing to the efforts of the foundries in the southern provinces. An estimate may be had of the rapid manner in which the mining industry has developed in those regions by the figures relating exclusively to the factories of the Province of Catherinoslaw, where the iron industry has in the past ten years become nine times as important as formerly. In 1888 two factories produced 5,071,857 poods of ore, while in 1897 seven factories produced 44,118,273 poods.

PERSIAN CONCESSIONS TO RUSSIA.

While the press of two continents has been more or less taken up of late with the Anglo-Russian entente concerning the respective "spheres of action" of the two powers in China, it may well be asked why the Germans are giving so much attention to Russia's action in Persia? According to the prevailing rumor in Germany, the Russian Government, or a Russian mining company acting for the Government, has obtained the grant of an important concession in Persia—the lease of the Province of Azerbijan—for seventy years. This territory includes all the north of Persia, and is equal in size to the duchies of Baden and Würtemberg combined. It is well known that this province is one of the richest copper districts in the world and that other metals also abound there. The company has obtained the right to build railways, roads, and harbors, and to establish communication by steamboats on the River Aras. It will likewise have a monopoly of the precious stones which are found in large quantities in this province. The treaty between the Shah of Persia and the representatives of the Russian company has been countersigned by the Russian Minister at Teheran, and has been in action since March 1 of this year.

All this has been amply commented upon by the leading German dailies, some of which, such as the National Zeitung, are exasperated by the Anglo-Russian Convention. Anglo-Russian agreements concerning Asiatic affairs have, says the National Zeitung, always been of short duration. Russia will not be satisfied after reaching the coast of Manchuria, but will insist upon an outlet toward the Indian Ocean, either through Persia, Turkey, or even India. But no English political party and no Prime Minister would ever allow Russia to make an advance in any of these directions.

In this matter of the relations between Russia and Persia, the Sviet, which is supposed to reflect the opinions of the Russian Government, is opposed to the proposed junction of Russian railways in Central Asia with the Indian railways via Kandahar, Herat, and Kushk. The only result of this junction, says the Sviet, would be to enable the English to flood Central Asia with their products to the exclusion of Russian products. In any case this question of Persia is destined before long to play an important part in Anglo-Russian relations in Central Asia.

THE CZAR'S HEALTH.

It is difficult to say exactly how much truth there is in the reiterated report concerning the Czar's ill-health. The fact of the matter is that but little is known by the Russian people at large concerning the daily life and doings of their sovereign. Whereas Kaiser William lives, so to speak, in a glass house, and the greatest publicity is given to his every action, so that his subjects are able to keep fully acquainted with their sovereign's doings, from hour to hour, in Russia, on the other hand, the Emperor, much in the manner of an Oriental monarch, remains veiled from his people. Beyond those official ceremonies, at which he appears surrounded by the traditional Russian Court pomp, the Czar is but rarely seen by his subjects.

It is, however, well known that the Czar Nicholas is one of the hardest-worked men in his empire, and there is nothing improbable in the rumor that his naturally frail constitution should have suffered from the strain to which it has been subjected since his accession. Nicholas II., who is an early riser, superintends daily in all their details the various departments of his Government. Every Minister has his special audience day, and makes a report on the matters pertaining to his department. In case of urgency it is sufficient for a Minister to solicit an extraordinary audience, which is invariably granted to him.

THE WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC.

In view of the International Congress to be held in London at the end of the present month for the discussion of the best measures to be taken for the prevention of the "white slave" traffic, the Novosti has lately been publishing detailed accounts of the manner in which this business is carried on in Russia. The trade has developed to a great extent in the past few years throughout Western Europe, but the town of Jassy is its centre. The women are bought, particularly at Leipsic, during the great annual fair, but it is the capital of Moldavia, which is the central point of the traffic, just as Khartoum was formerly the market place for the human merchandise imported from Abyssinia and Central Africa. From Jassy the merchandise is directed to Russia and Turkey. Next to Jassy, Brussels has become the most important centre for this business.

The white slaves destined for Russia are generally sent to Riga or to Vilna, where the wholesale merchants from St. Petersburg and Moscow meet to make their selections. These they transfer at once to the principal cities of the empire and to the remote provinces of Siberia.

There was recently arrested in Odessa an agent of the principal Russian "white slave" merchants, and at his residence a voluminous correspondence, with subagents at Jassy, Brussels, Riga, and elsewhere, was found. Thanks to this edifying correspondence, the Russian police ascertained that white slave agencies exist throughout Russia, in rural districts as well as in the principal cities and towns. In some of these letters the sub-agents mentioned that they had "exceptionally fine merchandise at a relatively low price, five parcels (sic) in all." Then there followed a detailed description of the goods.

The Odessa agent in question has been exiled to Siberia, where he will spend the next ten years. From what I hear, the Russian Government considers the white slave traffic as an international curse, which can only be successfully eradicated by the united efforts of all civilized nations. It is well known that the Czarina is herself deeply interested in this matter.

BRADFORD COLT DE WOLF.

## IN FOREIGN LANDS.

HOW DREYFUS WILL BE RECEIVED AT BREST.—The naval authorities in Brest have been informed from Paris to expect the arrival of the cruiser Sfax, with Capt. Dreyfus on board, to-day or Monday. The prisoner will leave the cruiser on a torpedoboat, which will take him into the military port, where he will be received by the Captain of the local gendarmerie, who will escort him to Rennes. It is arranged that Dreyfus is to be conveyed to the western station of Brest by the line connecting that terminus with the dockyard, so as to prevent the public from seeing him. At Rennes Dreyfus will be put in the military prison off the Avenue de la Gare. The establishment contains four rooms, or cells, for officers under the rank of Major, and one for military prisoners of and above that grade. The court-martial room attached accommodates 150 persons besides the Judges. The list of officers who are to conduct the new court-martial is to be furnished to the Government by Lucas, commanding the Tenth Army Corps. At present the only Colonels available for the trial are de Saxle and Jourdy of the artillery. With either of these as President will be one Lieutenant Colonel, three Majors, and two Captains, all of whom are to be taken from the Rennes garrison. Owing to orders received from Paris, most extraordinary precautions are to be taken by the local police, both at Brest and in Rennes, and the military will be ready to aid the municipal officers in case the "demonstration" gets beyond the control of the latter. As cable dispatches show, the Dreyfus agitation at Brest is on the increase, where, as in other parts of France, the Mayor has refused to placard the decision of the Cour de Cassation.

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ADMINISTRATIVE ACTION BEGUN AGAINST ESTERHAZY.—At the last Ministerial Council of Premier Dupuy's Cabinet, held at the Elysée Palace, it was decided to open proceedings against ex-Commandant Esterhazy on the charge of having obtained and made use of a document of the "secret" dossier. The paper in question is the so-called "document libérateur," with which Esterhazy attempted to intimidate the late President Faure and secure his immunity. The Council also directed the Minister of War to order Gen. Duchesne, member of the General Court-Martial, to make inquiries into the manner in which Gen. Pellieux directed the proceedings against Esterhazy in 1898, and the rôle he played in the affair. In an interview published in a recent number of Le Matin, Esterhazy attacks his former protector, Col. du Paty de Clam, whom he accuses of hiding with his (du Paty's) wife's family, in Brussels, the documents which might be used to save Esterhazy. These documents, as has already been shown in these columns, tend to prove that, in the manoeuvres to protect Esterhazy, du Paty was acting under orders from his superiors. Among the documents there is also said to be a long report by Gen. Gonse discussing the plan to be followed in order to screen Esterhazy from complicity in the compilation of the bordereau.

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"L'INGHILTERRA SI FARA CATTOLICA?" (WILL ENGLAND BECOME ROMAN CATHOLIC?)—Richard Bagot, an English Roman Catholic, has written an article for the Nuova Antologia, which has already created a storm in the clerical press of Italy, owing to the steps that are said to be contemplated by the Vatican for an extraordinary Church movement in England. The article is entitled "L'Inghilterra Si Fará Cattolica?" It is said in London that Mr. Bagot's long residence in Rome and his intimate relations with the officials of the Vatican have caused him to be particularly well informed as to how the Holy See regards the ritualist controversy in England, as well as to the true status of the Catholic movement itself in that country. Nevertheless, it is considered likely that he will meet with a severe rebuke from his co-religionists in England. He writes: "The hypothesis that England will return to the bosom of the Catholic Church seems to me worthy of special attention, both because the so-called Catholic movement in England has been given an importance which it does not possess and because I am convinced that the English people have never departed from that strong and robust Protestantism to which they have remained faithful for nearly 400 years. * * * With the death of Cardinal Manning, the true and genuine progress of the Roman Church in England died, and the epoch of agitators and ecclesiastical tribunes began, characters which Manning would never have encouraged. The truth is that Roman Catholicism in England, far from being a progressive movement, is, and has been for several years stationary, if not retrograde." Mr. Bagot points out that the reason why Roman Catholics imagine they are making great progress in England is because of the esteem in which they are held and the improvement in their social position. He adds that the greater number of converts to Roman Catholicism—as a class—are persons of advanced age. Many of the males are clergymen, who become Roman Catholic priests, while the younger women often enter convents. The proportion which remains to become parents of Roman Catholic families is extremely small. Mr. Bagot shows that, while 68 per cent. of the marriages celebrated in England in 1894 were according to the Anglican rites, nearly 15 per cent. before the Register, and nearly 12 per cent. according to the various Nonconformist rites, only 4½ per cent. were Roman Catholics. Mr. Bagot concludes that Roman Catholicism in England cannot expect to grow except in proportion to the ordinary growth of population.

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POISON MYSTERY IN HUNGARY.—The papers of Budapest are full of opinions and conjectures concerning a mysterious poisoning affair which after several weeks seems about to be unraveled. Last April two young children of Count and Countess Hadik, who are members of very ancient families, died after suspicious symptoms of poisoning through the medium of sweetmeats. The police had worked in vain on the case until very recently, when suspicion fell on one Laura Heinz, who until the death of the children acted as their nurse. She was brought up before an examining magistrate and confessed that she had poisoned the two children. The motives she educes are so extraordinary that it is believed in Budapest she was hired to commit the double murder. What is considered as a significant fact is that before taking service with the Hadiks she had been an inmate of the household of a Hungarian magnate, who is Count Hadik's bitter enemy. Both Count and Countess Hadik are well known by certain members of New York society.

# AFFAIRS OF SOUTH AFRICA

## Foreign Rivalries in Portugal's Colony of Delagoa Bay.

## OUTSIDERS CONTROL TRADE

### Governorship an Onerous and Unstable Position—Cecil Rhodes Idol of Women at the Cape.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

CAPE TOWN, South Africa, May 31.—It will perhaps come as a surprise to many Americans to learn that, so far back as 1486, or six years before Columbus discovered America, Bartholomew Dias, his compatriot, in seeking to find an ocean route to India, the then commercial Mecca, sighted and rounded the Cape of Good Hope and proceeded beyond Algoa Bay, where is now situated Port Elizabeth, which at the present day almost rivals Cape Town, the "Gateway of South Africa," in the amount of its shipping. But Dias had the misfortune to be hampered by a crew even more unmanageable than that of Columbus, who forced him to turn back. When, some years later, the ocean highway to India was opened and the Indian seas fell entirely under the dominion of the Portuguese, an immense trade was done, but no attempt was made to explore South Africa. It is a significant fact that the country was fought shy of by the Portuguese, whose conclusion with regard to the Cape was that, rising by a series of steps from the seashore to a great interior plain, it was rendered practically unapproachable by an almost impassable range of mountains. Indeed, the predominant feeling of the traveler at the present day in sighting Cape Town from Table Bay is one of wonder where the town itself can be, for all he can make out is a narrow strip of houses between the sea and a lofty, precipitous mass of rock, by both of which the buildings seem threatened with imminent destruction.

The Portuguese, however, founded a station at Delagoa Bay, which has ever since remained in their possession, in spite of attempts by England, Germany, and the Transvaal to acquire it, and exploring the country from Angola to Mozambique established factories along the east coast, from which they, even at that time, exported a considerable quantity of gold. It need hardly be said that Delagoa Bay remains to the present day pretty much what it was when it first became a Portuguese settlement, and that any attempts to render the place habitable have been made mostly by Englishmen. In capable hands its resources and position would undoubtedly render it a valuable possession, which it can hardly be said to be to Portugal at the present day.

The latest change in the government of Delagoa Bay is the removal of Alvara da Costa Ferreira, the Governor General of the Province of Mozambique, residing at Lourenco Marques. His Excellency had reasons for sending his resignation to Lisbon, which was promptly accepted. Such frequent changes in the administration of Portuguese dependencies is but a further demonstration of the instability of the Government in the mother country.

The Governor General is a naval commander in the Portuguese navy, and arrived in Delagoa some three months back. Personally he has ingratiated himself with British residents during his short term of office, being able to converse fluently in English and in bearing much resembling an English country squire. It may be that his fault is that he is too much English for the Portuguese section.

HIS LOT NOT A HAPPY ONE.

It is difficut to define the duties or responsibilities of a Portuguese Governor General. This great official position is no sinecure, resembling the buffer on a railway shunting engine more than anything else. His Excellency is certain to be constantly in trouble with the Ministers and Government in Lisbon, who have given him an appointment with little or no power in a dependency which is continually wanting large sums of money to maintain it, and is at the same time the most dishonestly governed possession yet held by any European Government. This is not the fault of either the Governor or the Governor General. It is said that if the Governor desires to buy a horse he cables first to Lisbon for instructions, and the payment for some necessitates more cables. The Governor General in Delagoa Bay is constantly beset by all sorts and conditions of men demanding concessions and other favors. It is a part of his duty to be most courteous, promising them everything, but at the same time to give them nothing, putting off everything till to-morrow and Lisbon.

There are subtle agencies at work in Delagoa Bay which must not be lost sight of when dealing with the onerous position of Governor General of Mozambique. In the settlement of Lourenco Marques are many Republican Portuguese who prefer to foment locally. They are mostly small shopkeepers, supported by merchants in Lisbon and Oporto. Being employed in commercial duties, they help to pay the taxes, while the Uitlanders pay taxes and fines ad libitum. They have no voice in the government, as the Camera Municipal is composed of Government officials who draw salaries and emoluments collected from the industrial classes.

Portuguese produce, consisting of potatoes, onions, wine, oil, olives, sardines, salt fish, and tinned fruits, has to enter into competition in Lourenco Marques with the world's produce. All concessions in Delagoa Bay are in the hands of French or Germans. It has been the studied policy of Portugal to invite French and German speculators to the exclusion of British; hence the ports of England to acquire the territory.

The German residents with one accord look upon Delagoa Bay as theirs in the immediate future, by what right it would be impossible to say, unless by right of occupation. The whole forwarding trade is in their hands, and most of the shipping or landing. The Hollander section comes next, with the grip that the Netherlands Railway has given them. The Delagoa Bay agent of the two British mail lines to South Africa is a Hollander, head of a Dutch house, is Lloyds agent, as well as Consul General of the Transvaal and Consul of Holland.

The Boer Government, since it emerged from penury, has intrigued and coquetted with various Lisbon Ministers, a fact which the outside world knows very little about. Consequently the Governor General of Mozambique is confronted with many perplexities and political difficulties. In his Excellency's desire to please all he succeeds in satisfying none. It may be mentioned here that the Province of Mozambique is the most valuable of the undeveloped agricultural and mineral part of the Continent of Africa.

WRONG SORT OF OFFICIALS.

But the Governor General's sorest trouble of all is local. If he is an honest man he will be constantly at variance with one, two, three, or perhaps all the heads of departments within the Province of Mozambique, and particularly Delagoa Bay. Heads of departments, such as Judge, customs, railway, municipal, Port Captain, commandant of districts, are appointments given in Lisbon to Lisbon officials, in most cases personal friends of the Ministers in power. Many of them have never been outside of Portugal before, and are totally unacquainted with the colonial duties intrusted to them. They have been brought up in a cramped school to believe that Portugal is a great country and Lisbon one of the finest cities in the world.

In a cosmopolitan settlement like Lourenco Marques heads of departments are intrusted with great discretionary power, the limits of which, unfortunately, are too often exceeded. Collectively, young men from Portugal are very proud and full of patriotism, but individually indulgencies and self-interest are antagonistic to all progress. In occupying positions of control they would ruin the richest colony in twelve months. Arriving in Delagoa Bay, the mode of living and examples of easily made fortunes are patent everywhere. It must be borne in mind that Portuguese salaries are ridiculously small. In time, should delinquencies become too prominent and be brought personally to the notice of his Excellency the Governor General, a slight reprimand here or a word of caution there will bring all the heads of departments together, and the Governor General will be reported to Ministers, Opposition, Republicans, and the King in Lisbon. The heads of departments have had their pride upset. Politically, so to speak, they will play cricket with him, the field against the batsman, and the tables will be turned upon the Governor General. If he cannot be bowled he will be caught or stumped out, but he will be sure to go, generally knocking down his own wicket while he is doing his best in protecting it.

So it is that Governors and Governors General come and go in Delagoa Bay just like the moons and tides. There have been more Governors of Delagoa Bay in the last ten years than Kings and Queens of England since William the Conqueror. The safest policy for future Governors to follow in Delagoa Bay is to do nothing beyond drawing their salaries promptly. A depleted exchequer in Lisbon and continual changes of Ministers at the capital, all the trade interests given away in concessions in Delagoa Bay, while the whole Province of Mozambique, excepting the seaboard, is at the mercy of unconquered native tribes. Such gloomy outlines form no heritage for future Governors and Governors General to seek. Portugal has yet to produce a man who is masterful enough to first regenerate the mother country, then there may be some slight hopes that her expensive and troublesome dependencies will work out their own salvation.

The lack of secure natural harbors has proved even a more serious obstacle to commerce in South Africa than the absence of navigable rivers. In the case of Cape Town, the defect has to some extent of late years been overcome by a breakwater which for many years the Government has been erecting, formerly by means of convict labor. But even at the present day Cape Town is frequently put to great inconvenience by the arrival of the European mail two or three days later than expected, the vessel being unable to approach the docks on account of the heavy seas. It would be difficult to appreciate without a visit the extreme importance in South Africa of the arrival and departure of the weekly English mail, which, of course, carries also the American and Continental communications. The day that the mail leaves the principals of many of the firms are entirely inaccessible, and notices are posted up in the offices to that effect.

RHODES THE MISOGYNIST.

Not the least remarkable feature of the marvelous success of Cecil Rhodes is the fair sex's enthusiastic admiration for him. At the Cannon Street Hotel in London they, although as a rule not pecuniarily interested in his schemes, arrive hours before he is announced to speak, and undergo a martyrdom of fatigue in standing (being unable to get a seat) in a stuffy room through a great part of the day, to gaze on his impressive, if not strictly handsome, features, and listen to his lengthy harangues, which can hardly be termed brilliant flights of oratory, and of which they understand little or nothing. In South Africa they have in some instances traveled on slow, uncomfortable railways for hundreds of miles, on the chance of procuring a ticket for the platform from which he has addressed audiences packed to suffocation. And now the ladies of Cape Town are busy on the work of decorating the route to be taken by him, on his arrival from Europe, on his way to Groot Schuur, his beautiful and historic residence at Rondebosch. They hold frequent and enthusiastic meetings, and work with far greater zest in preparing flags, &c., for the decoration of tramway poles and overhead wires than they did at one time in preparing clothing for the poor benighted heathen in the tropics. At the entrance to a suburban town hall is to be erected a gateway representing a burrekd keep.

And yet it would be impossible to name a more thorough-paced misogynist than Rhodes. The only use he can find for the opposite sex is for them to wear diamonds. Some years ago a timorous shareholder in De Beers hinted that there might possibly be a decrease in the demand for these articles of vulg

# WOMEN HERE AND THERE

Few people really understand the trials of a tramp. For him there is the unpleasant necessity of traveling on foot all day long on roads that often leave much to be desired; there is the dust in some places and the mud in others; there is the hot sun when it does not rain and either one of them is sure to be the most pronounced in its effects when there is no convenient tree under which to take a noonday nap or nearby barn for shelter, and all this, to say nothing of the uncertainty of being fed at anywhere near the regular hours. If a well-fed gentleman in the bosom of his family has his temper somewhat upset by a slight irregularity of mealtime, why shouldn't it be expected that a tramp, who is no more than human, after all, should be a bit surly with an empty stomach several hours after lunch time, or with that meal indefinitely postponed.

But there is one family in New Jersey which has received a lesson, and now it is known by them that a tramp is just as hungry at noon as any other man. It was in one of the pretty and somewhat aristocratic towns in New York's sister State, not very far from the metropolis, that a tramp made his appearance the other day. He was quite in keeping with the place as far as a tramp might be. He was undoubtedly an aristocrat of his kind, not bad looking, and well dressed, and it was with a feeling of good fellowship that he stopped at one of the handsomest houses in the place to ask for his luncheon. For some reason not explained either the family luncheon was not quite ready or it was over, and knowing that it would take some time to prepare another for the pedestrian at their gates the members of the family did not make their appearance to welcome him immediately. After a while the pretty daughter of the house appeared.

"We shall be very glad to give you your luncheon," she said courteously, "but I shall have to ask you if you will not cut a few weeds away from the side lawn first."

That would not have seemed to be an unreasonable request; guests usually expect to make themselves agreeable in any way possible, but it was past the traveling gentleman's lunch time, and he could not but feel that he had not been treated with due consideration. He turned to the young woman before him with an expression more of sorrow than of anger on his dust-stained face, as he replied with dignity:

"Madam, a little earlier I might have considered your proposition, but you have kept me waiting too long," and with the bearing of one who, though meek, cannot be imposed upon, he walked slowly away.

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"Talk about conductors having nervous prostration because the women riding on their cars will persist in risking life and limb in getting off wrong way to," said the doctor; "they are not in it with the dry goods men. A conductor, I find, after a time, gets his temper up and says to himself: 'Well, if those fool women want to kill themselves, let them.' And then they cease to trouble themselves very much about whether the women get hurt or not. I had a conductor for a patient at one time. He was a young man, tender hearted, and he had not been on the cars very long, and his nerves got into the state of an Aeolian harp in a good position to catch every breeze. The slightest thing upset him. It was all the strain of seeing people constantly run the risk of killing or maiming themselves on his car when he knew he would be held responsible for it if they did. I know he got the reputation those first few months he was on the car of being a busybody, because he was always giving people, particularly the women, advice as to how to get on or off the car.

"Well, I didn't know but what he would break down altogether, either become a physical wreck or go to an insane asylum. I gave him some good, strong nerve tonics, something to brace him up physically, and told him to get as much rest as he possibly could. But he was not much more than a skeleton. He was a finely organized young fellow, and the car was no place for him.

"Well, I hadn't seen him for several months, when one day he came to see me and I hardly knew him; he was the picture of health.

"'What have you been doing to yourself?' I asked. I thought he must have a new doctor.

"'Nothing,' he said, 'but giving up all responsibility as to the welfare of the passengers on my car. I simply made up my mind that I must if I was going to live.'

"'Have the women got so they can get off and on the car safely?'

"'Safely? Yes. The right way? No. But I have a theory. I never was a particularly religious man, but I am getting to have a good deal of faith nowadays. If women haven't guardian angels, then there isn't such a thing, and I am sure there must be. Nothing but guardian angels could keep 'em through the things they lived through on my car. When I first made up my mind that they might do as they pleased and get killed if they wanted to, I think I should have been kind of glad if one or two of 'em had got hurt—if I wasn't sure to lose my place through it—I got so mad at their carelessness. But now that I have settled it that they have special protection, I don't think any more about it, and I'm the most popular conductor on my route. I tell a woman once in a while that I see she knows how to get on and off a car, and my regular passengers are so pleased that they hop on and off as light as feathers. I'm so popular that I think they save all their pennies for me, but I know where to get rid of 'em and I don't care.'

"That shows what hard times conductors have at first, but they get callous after a time," continued the doctor. "They either get callous and don't care whether women get hurt or not, or they come to the conclusion that they have guardian angels and can't get hurt, anyway. But it's a different thing with the dry goods clerk.

"Ever notice how worn they look? It's nervous prostration, or the beginning of it. A man comes to me and is all used up, and yet there is nothing the matter with him.

"'What is your business?' I ask.

"'Dry goods clerk,' he answers, and that is enough. I know what is the matter with him. It drags a man's very life out trying to suit people in a shop and never knowing when a thing is sold whether it is not coming back two or three times. All you can do is to build the man up a little, strengthen his nerves and tell him to get as much rest and fresh air as possible. You hear of a case of nervous prostration and you are pretty sure to find there's a woman in it somewhere."

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"Now, I know, conductor," said the woman discontentedly as the man of fares handed her a number of ten-cent pieces in change, "that every conductor to whom I give one of these ten-cent pieces will give me back five pennies, even though I have five pennies in my purse that I have refrained from giving him."

"Yes, Ma'am," said the conductor, cheerfully, "guess you are about right, Ma'am. I get all my pennies from the ladies and I always get rid of them to the ladies. I never think of giving 'em to the men."

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They are going to have some new kiosks in Paris for the Exposition of 1900, new and larger ones, and the old ones are to be set up in near-by towns where there are none. France might make the United States a present of a few of them. They would do more good to New York than the Statue of Liberty, if they could be used in the parks, which are to be disfigured by milk booths this Summer. The milk booths are undoubtedly desirable as promoting health and temperance in the city by means of substituting a nourishing fluid for alcoholic and unhealthful beverages, but they are ugly in the extreme, as they have appeared heretofore. There is nothing more disagreeable than the milky odor that pervades them, though that probably cannot be done away with, but if there are to be milk booths they might be made at least presentable. There is work for the women of the city who are troubled by its many architectural monstrosities. A Woman's Kiosk Club would be an excellent thing and have more excuse for being than most clubs have.

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There is a woman up town who is really a good Samaritan. One of the misfortunes of most cities is the number of homeless cats, turned out by heartless people when they go away into the country for the Summer. The good Samaritan has a warm feeling in her heart for these homeless pussies. She can't undertake to feed them all and they can possibly manage to get food for themselves in one way or another, but water is another thing and much more difficult for them to get. So she has planned to have all Summer long a dish of water in her area, where homeless pussies can come and drink. She doctored one poor invalid cat, which came to her door the other day, got out a store of catnip for it, and sent it on its way rejoicing.

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"I have discovered why my rubber plant is called by that name," says the woman who loves flowers. "I have tried to take good care of it, but to give it sun and air and to live at the same time in a third-story apartment means to work under difficulties. I don't know how many accidents the poor thing has suffered, but without receiving serious injury. The first accident was a fall from the window into the yard. Some one discovered it and told me, and with a mournful heart I went to pick up the fragments. But there weren't any. The plant being pot-bound, had simply been dumped from the pot, and there was only a little break in one leaf. Only the other day, standing in the same window, where there was a wire to prevent it from falling out, it fell in during a heavy blow, but suffered no damage. It was put on the floor and the same strong wind knocked it over again, and I don't know how many times that has happened from one cause or another, but with no injury to the plant, so I have concluded that it is called a rubber plant from its elastic qualities, which always send each leaf safely back into place again, no matter what hard knock it may receive."

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A pretty girl has solved the problem of what shall I do when my shoe comes untied on the street! There are people who say that a properly tied shoelace never comes untied, but there are other people, and their name is legion, who, when they tie the lace of a low shoe so that it is snug and firm, find that after walking a certain distance it is pretty certain to loosen under any circumstances. Then comes the problem of what shall I do, &c., No woman cares to be seen bending over in a car, her face red, her hands redder still and swollen with the blood that has rushed into them, bending over to tie her shoelace. It always gives a suggestion of a woman's not having dressed properly, and it is not altogether ladylike. A little worse than this is the woman who is to be seen with her foot on the seat in front of her in the elevated car also tying her shoelace. It is more comfortable, but it doesn't look well. Still worse than either is the woman—and she is frequently to be seen—who stops on the street at the most convenient high step, puts down her bundles, her foot on the step, and also ties her shoe.

But the pretty girl didn't do any of these three things. She was wearing low shoes and the laces came untied. It would never do to let them remain so. She was on the right-hand side of Broadway, just above Union Square, when she was first seen, and at her feet, kneeling, was a small newsboy with his papers under his arm. That was a very gallant attitude, but it required explanation. The New York newsboy is a practical young person, and he does not worship without cause at the feet of the eternal feminine. The cause was explained when he arose and disclosed the neatly tied shoe.

The most sensible way to manage shoes is to have those that will not come untied or to wear buttoned boots, but, neither of those plans being satisfactory, and no friend's house accessible, the next best thing to do is to patronize a young chevalier of the streets and not forget to give him at least 5 cents for his trouble. The pretty girl did not forget that.

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A girl up town has been living through the warm weather simply by means of her hammock, she asserts. She has had it swung across the room with spreaders at the two ends and sleeps in it every night. A woman who has a pretty Summer cottage on a point which runs so far out into the water that she is as well surrounded by ocean breezes as if in midocean, has also taken to a hammock, though such a thing as a warm night is unknown to her. She has hammocks in all the sleeping rooms in her house—broad hammocks that have good spreads. Into them she has had fitted mattresses, and in these swinging beds she and her guests sleep comfortably. This idea may not be carried out so much for the comfort of sleeping as for the picturesqueness of it. The house is on the outskirts of a fishing village, miles away from civilization, and the hammock is appropriate.

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"Another use for my pennies," says the woman. "For the first time I came across the Directory with a penny in the slot arrangement the other day. Except that you have to practice some time to know how the machine works, it is delightful. I always have had a sneaky feeling whenever I have gone into a drug store to use the Directory and have not bought anything. One can't always buy a glass of soda, especially when the place happens to be one where they do not have the real fruit juices for flavoring. Then it takes time, and 5 cents is a good deal to waste for an address. Still the address, when you happen to want one, as I frequently do, must be obtained. Now, if there were penny-in-the-slot Directories in every drug store I could go to them without hesitation."

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"Do your cows use napkins when they eat?" asked the city girl of the country girl.

"Certainly not," answered the country girl, with emphasis, looking at the city girl as if she thought all those stories she had read of the city girl's ignorance of such things were true.

"Well, our city cows do," answered the city girl, quite unabashed by the look on her companion's face.

"Stuff and nonsense!" exclaimed the country girl, with more vigor than politeness. "I don't believe any such thing. You don't have any cows in the city, anyway, I don't believe."

"Yes we do," said the city girl. "You would be surprised to know how many cows there are within the limits of New York City; I knew exactly how many at one time, but I have forgotten that, though I know there were a lot. But I really should have said a suburban cow, for it was a surburban cow that I saw using napkins, and as true as I live, she was so dainty that she would never use one more than once."

The country girl did not say a word, but her eyes spoke volumes.

"It was at a picnic the other day," the city girl went on. "We had had our luncheon and the usual number of things had been left on the table when the suburbanite, Mrs. Cow, made her appearance. She walked gracefully up to the table. She ate a banana peel, then put her mouth on a Japanese napkin and wiped it. She ate a few green cherries that we had left next, and then used another Japanese napkin, let it go, tried to eat a few plum stones, took up another napkin, and went on around the table like that. She never tried to eat the napkins, only touched them with her nose, so I knew she must be using them for their intended purpose. She went around the table that way, as true as I live, and I thought I would ask if country cows were as dainty as that or whether it was the effect of civilization."

"Stuff!" said the country girl again, disdainfully.

## LARGEST FLAG IN THE WORLD.

**To be Exhibited for Patriotic Purposes, Then Given to the Country.**

The largest flag in the world is to be exhibited next Fall under the auspices of the Daughters of the American Revolution. This is the flag made during the late war with Spain by Miss Josephine Mulford of Madison, N. J. There are 325,000 stitches in this flag—Miss Mulford counted them as they were placed—one for each soldier and sailor of the army and navy engaged in the war. The flag measures 100 by 65 feet, and the blue field is 40 by 35 feet. The stripes are 5 feet wide and each star is 2 feet 8 inches across. The bunting was manufactured especially for it, and it is sewed with the best of silk.

"A feature of the making of the flag," said Miss Mulford, "is that five of the stars, representing as many States, were made in places in the States associated with great historic events. The Pennsylvania star, made in Philadelphia, was partly in the house of Betsy Ross, in the very room in which she made the first American flag, in 1776; partly at Carpenter's Hall, in the room where the first Continental Congress met; and partly while sitting in Hancock's chair at Independence Hall, the chair he sat in while he signed the Declaration of Independence. The star New Jersey was made in Washington's headquarters at Morristown. The Maryland star was made at Fort McHenry, in honor of Francis Scott Key's flag—our everlasting Star-Spangled Banner. The star Virginia was made in the Lafayette room at Washington's home, Mount Vernon. The New York star represents two of our victories. It was made partly in the Long Room at Fraunces's Tavern, where Washington bade farewell to his officers after the Revolution, and partly on board the flagship New York of our victorious squadron of the late war.

Each of the forty-five stars is embroidered with the name of the State it represents and the date of admission into the Union, and all are arranged in the field in chronological order. On the halyard canvas is embroidered a letter to the victorious army and navy.

The flag is to be presented to the Nation, it is hoped, on the first anniversary of the signing of the treaty of peace by the Peace Commissioners in Paris. But it is to be a National offering to the country, and subscriptions may be sent to Miss Josephine Mulford, care First National Bank, Madison, N. J. Each subscriber will receive an engraved receipt of original design. Miss Mulford has received a letter of appreciation from President McKinley for her work. In the interval before the presentation the flag will be exhibited for the benefit of worthy patriotic objects.

## CHINESE MEMORIAL FOR DEWEY.

**To be Sent Him from Central Congregational Sunday School of Brooklyn.**

A souvenir for Admiral Dewey, that will be different from others he has received, is a memorial from the Chinese Sunday School of the Central Congregational Church of Brooklyn. It is intended to show the appreciation of its members for Admiral Dewey's publicly expressed approbation of the Chinese sailors on his ship. The memorial is engrossed on heavy cards and ornamented in pen-and-ink by a young woman artist of Brooklyn.

On the cover page are the American and Chinese flags in colors and a design in black around a photograph of the Admiral and his coat of arms. One of the inside pages has a pen-and-ink sketch of the Olympia and marine designs, another has Chinese scenes, and others equally appropriately decorated. The memorial reads:

"Dear Sir: Having recognized the spirit of kindness and appreciation which led you to publicly acknowledge the faithfulness of some Chinese sailors and to seek to obtain for them honorable admittance to these United States, we, who for many years have been laboring to show the Chinese the way to a better country, 'that is heavenly,' desire to express our satisfaction in finding that they have a friend in one who has deservedly gained a high position of confidence and honor, our thanks for what you have already done, and our confidence that with you for their friend the future may hold better possibilities for them than the past."

The memorial is signed by the officers of the school, E. P. Lyon, Superintendent; Miss Isabel Shirley and Mrs. Lansing, First and Second Assistant Superintendents; Miss Z. R. Bowie, Secretary; Miss H. F. Kingsbury, Treasurer, and Chan K. Kew, Interpreter.

The idea of the memorial originated with Miss Isabel Shirley, one of the founders of the school, and one of the most earnest and enthusiastic workers among the Chinese of Brooklyn and New York.

## COMMENCEMENT ESSAYS.

I heard the essays. That one on
"The Magna Charta and King John,"
The head girl wrote. She with the wreath
Described Lear's wanderings on the heath
Quite prettily. Another one
Explained "The Spots upon the Sun."
"The Influence of Browning," and
"The Early Writings of George Sand";
"The Transcendental Movement: How
It Touches German Letters Now"—
All these I sadly listened to.

"What earthly good can these things do?"
I asked myself: "Does old King John
Teach how to sew a patch upon
A coat?—or can the spotted sun
Say when a roast is duly done?
Do Browning's tangled poems tell
The way to mend a stocking well?"

While I was pondering sadly there,
A sweet girl rose, and, I declare,
She talked about the homely things
From washtubs down to muffin rings!
She had ten pages all on pie,
She knew the choicest way to fry
An oyster, and how best to bake
A good old-fashioned johnny cake.

Next day that girl was asked to share
The fortunes of a millionaire;
She now reads Browning's wondrous books,
And leaves the cooking to her cooks.

The girl who wrote on Browning's work
Is married to a gentle clerk
Whose meals are so. No girl have they;
She scrubs and cooks the livelong day,
And sighs, while bending o'er the range,
When she reflects upon the change—
The fall from school sublimities
To tattered books of recipes.
—W. E. K. in Harlem Life.

## FEMININE FRILLS.

My lady has taken to half hose again this warm weather. The kinds she wears now are, however, built on lines with the longer articles of hosiery she has been in the habit of wearing and are much more satisfactory than the small-sized men socks she undertook to wear at first when she adopted the half-hoze. The stockings prepared for her hot weather wear now end just below the knee where they turn over like a golf stocking. They are like the golf stocking in nothing else, however, for they are the finest, sheerest and most delicate black material that can well be put into a stocking, not much more than cobwebs, and beautifully shaped at the foot and ankle.

The half-hose brought out so far are in black, though the turned-over tops of some of them are in colors. This, however, is not an improvement. One objection to them will be the same that was made by physicians in the days of our grandmothers and great-grandmothers, who knitted long garters and wound them tightly around the leg below the knee. There is an artery which comes to the surface there and the pressure on this stops the circulation of the blood. The new half-hose must be gartered below the knee. The kind first adopted were supposed to keep themselves up by means of their ribbed tops. But they were short, and, as the girl in the shop says, "With ladies holding up their skirts as they do now, it would never, never do."

***

Some of the daintiest white shirt waists to be found in the shops have a little stripe in the material, dimity fashion, that is very pretty in effect. These waists are among the most expensive and are made perfectly plain without Hamburg or lace which in many waists, where it is not fine, is a disfigurement.

***

The size of the crowds around the shirt waist counters in the shops is still a marvel. There have been just such crowds for the last few months and they have besieged the counters all day long. It would not seem that there were women enough in New York to wear—putting them on two or three at a time—all the shirt waists that have been sold this year.

***

Some of the prettiest of simple and inexpensive hatpins in good taste for pretty, Summery hats have cut crystal balls for heads and are sold for 25 cents.

***

One of the latest of corset covers the woman gets into as she gets into her gowns nowadays, wrong side to. These corset covers are pretty little low affairs, the front made in one piece and round down, or are cut in a point, at the neck. They reach halfway to the waist line and are snugly fitted by two blases. There are shoulder and under arm seams forming arm holes, and the two pieces which form the back are sloped into narrow ends and cross—to use and old-fashioned simile again—like the sontags of a generation or two ago, but instead of passing around the waist they stop at the sides, and ribbons, which fasten to each end, tie in a little bow in front. They are pretty and dainty, easy to make if they are made at home, and they have no extra fullness to affect the fit of the plain gowns of the day.

***

The corsetless woman is around. This is not the hygienic woman who will wear gowns loose under any circumstances, with no pressure around the waist and who often looks like a fright and presumably doesn't care. The woman who is out to-day is the woman with the fashionable or would-be fashionable and rather unseemly serpentine wriggle and who has heard that the up-to-date woman needs only a waist line, and so she tries it. But there are women and women and waist lines and waist lines. The woman with only a waist line who was out yesterday was a woman who showed plainly that she had left off one of her undergarments. Her silk blouse was loose and her skirt did not fit firmly. As she wriggled along she was a woman apart from her gown, and the woman who is not at one with her frocks is sure to fall from the army of the well-dressed. This particular woman was well gowned as to the quality of her clothes, which were everything that could be desired. But discrimination must be used in the cultivation of a waist line. The proper study of womankind is woman, and the well-dressed woman must be an industrious student.

***

Another wise lady-like looking woman was wearing, while shopping the other day, a skirt trimmed with broad bands of a contrasting color, covering her skirt in large hieroglyphics. It looked like the skirt Mrs. Leslie Carter wears as Zaza and to which Toto refers when, in speaking of her mother's friend, she says: "But Madam does not dress as you do; she is a lady." Perhaps this was a Zaza skirt. It is time for something of the kind to be out.

***

What the woman does who does not believe in carrying her pocketbook in her hands when she goes shopping was revealed the other day by a plump, elderly little matron. She had completed her purchases in one shop evidently and chanced, as she came to that conclusion, to be standing in the centre of one of the large salons. She gathered her dress skirt up around her, looking like an over-plump school girl in an ankle length silk petticoat and hunted around in it until she found a pocket down in the lower part in as get-at-able a place as possible, dropped her purse into it and her skirt dress at the same time, and started for home or the next shop without the slightest suspicion evidently that her frank revelation of the location of her pocket was somewhat amusing.

***

Linen knickerbockers are to be found in the shops at reasonable prices and the woman buys them for many purposes. They are cool and comfortable for all outdoor sports and many women find them more satisfactory than anything else for traveling.

***

It is strange how modesty is gauged by the fashions. A season or two ago the shops were filled with underwaists with long sleeves. They came in all colors, pink, blue, violet green—all shades to go with all shades of shirt and other thin waists. This was because the girl was simply horrified at the thought that there should be a suggestion of an uncovered arm inside her thin dress sleeve. She wouldn't be seen on the street with a thin sleeve for anything in the world. Nothing would mortify her so much. But there has been a good deal of hot weather since and some way she has forgotten all about those long underwaist sleeves. Where there used to be counters full of them there is not one to be found in the shops and the girl would wonder what they were for if she should happen to run across one. Not only that, but she has taken to wearing the lowest kind of low-necked underwaists, with the thinnest kind of thin lace in silk gowns and muslin in her wash waist, and she appears in the street in broad daylight in a gown that is decolleté in everything but in name, and thinks what a pretty fashion it is and how nice and cool. But the woman who generalizes when she sees a particularly decolleté gown on a particularly public street shakes her head philosophically and says: "What fools we mortals be."

## PRINCETON'S NEW PORTRAIT.

**Gov. Paterson, an Early Graduate, Painted by Mrs. Church.**

One of the most interesting exercises of the class day at Princeton this year was the presentation of the portrait of Gov. William Paterson, one of the framers of the Constitution, who was a Princeton man. A special feature of the interest in this portrait, to New York people, is that it was painted by a clever New York woman, one of the best known representatives of the old New York families, Mrs. Benjamin S. Church. The portrait is a copy and enlargement of an original portrait in the possession of John Paterson Boggs of Brooklyn. It shows Gov. Paterson in his robe of black and red silk, as Justice of the United States Supreme Court.

The late Judge William Paterson had arranged to have this portrait painted and bequeathed it to the college, but his death at the beginning of the present year, prevented his plan being carried into execution at the time, and the arrangements he had made were carried out by his daughter, Miss Emily King Paterson and Miss Katherine Turnbull of New York, his granddaughter, the daughter of Cornelia, the beautiful wife of Stephen Van Rensselaer, the last Patroon of Albany.

On the frame of the picture is given the date of the chief events in the life of Gov. Paterson. He was born in 1745, belonged to the Class of 1763 of Princeton, was a framer of the Constitution in 1787, United States Senator in 1789, Governor of New Jersey in 1790, and at the time of his death, 1806, was a member of the Supreme Court. The presentation was made by Cortlandt Parker of Newark. The portrait is the only painting so far in the new library at Princeton. It was carefully inspected by the Trustees of the college and an artist, before it was accepted informally.

## WOMEN IN MEDICAL LIBRARIES.

**A Knowledge Both of Medicine and of Library Methods Required.**

"What do you have to know to be in a medical library?'" was asked a woman who is the first assistant in one of the best of such libraries in New York.

"To be in a medical library," was the answer, "one must have a general knowledge of everything in it, or where it can be found, and there is nothing in the way of questions that may not be asked, from the number of minims in a teaspoonful to the difference between a Centigrade and a Fahrenheit thermometer.

"No, I have never studied library work anywhere except in this library, but I have been here for a long time. It is necessary to have some knowledge of medicine. I studied medicine, and got as far as the cadaver, and that was enough for me. There is no need of a woman in a medical library because she is a woman. It is simply necessary to have some one who is competent for the work, and that is all. It is the most interesting kind of work, and there is a constant progression in it. So many discoveries are being made that there are new developments continually. The librarians must keep up with these, and when the journals of experimental medicine come in we read everything new they bring out.

"There are a great many French and German books in a library of this kind, so many scientific works are published in those languages, and the librarian must be familiar with them.

"I have studied the library system, but by myself here. One needs to understand something of medicine and medical works, but it is also necessary to understand how to catalogue the books to the best advantage. We do not have the card catalogue system. The people who come here are chiefly scientific people and sometimes they like to see the regular catalogues, and they can look through those, or they tell us what is wanted, and we get them the books they need."

There are usually a number of women to be seen at different times in the medical library. Some of them are students, and others are doctors' assistants, who are looking up material for them.

## A WOMAN'S WAIL.

Why do I wear a veil?
'Tis of no use.
'Tis always fetching loose,
A plaything of the winds, that takes delight
In ever being wrong and never right.
Though of my costume 'tis a chief detail,
It makes me fret and fume and fuss and
This veil!
I cannot get it off when it is on.
And once I doff it, then I cannot don.
Why do I wear it? 'Tis a nuisance great,
Beyond all words to state.
And an expense
Immense!
This wretched, flimsy veil!
It is so frail,
To-day I buy a new one, and, behold,
To-morrow it is old!
Forth to the shops then angrily I hie
Another veil to buy.
On every side I see rare bargain sales,
But not of veils,
And so I pay an awful price,
For I must have it nice;
With knots
Or spots,
Or tiny polka dots;
Or simple plain illusion. But of such
I buy six times as much.
And so,
You know,
The cost is just as great.
Oh, how I hate
A veil!
Do you suppose
I like to feel it rubbing 'gainst my nose?
Forever catching on my eyelash tips,
Persistently adhering to my lips,
The while the ill-dyed blackness of its lace
Makes grimy smudges on my face,
Or if the veil be white,
Itself it smudges till it is a sight!
Why do I wear it?
Why?
It is a crime thus daily to enwrap
One's self in such a microbe-trap!
Death and disease lurk hidden in its curves.
A pest! A bane! A blot upon our sex,
Just made to vex
A burdened woman's overburdened nerves.
Oh, Fashion, hear my wail!
Or is my plea to let me go without a veil
Without avail?
—CAROLYN WELLS, in Harper's Bazar.

# THE TRIALS OF MR. JENKINS.

**At Present He Has no Friends on Jenkins Street—His Amiability and a Cat Cause Trouble.**

The good fame of Mr. Jenkins of Jenkins Street at present rests under a cloud. This is a most unfortunate circumstance, for Mr. Jenkins is a family man who up to the present time has held a high position in the community in which he lives. He has a genial disposition, and, notwithstanding the fact that he resides in the metropolis, where, except in its most densely populated districts, no one knows his next door neighbor, Mr. Jenkins is well known on Jenkins Street, and was a general favorite, particularly with the children, until within a few days.

Mr. Jenkins has a great fondness for children. All the children on Jenkins Street know him, and as he passes along there is something of a triumphal march while there are cries in various degrees of treble: "Hullo, Mr. Jenkins!" "Hullo, Mr. Jenkins!"

This recognition is highly appreciated by the gentleman himself, and from time to time he has made small presents to his youthful admirers, such, for instance, as a discarded sleighbell that had found its way into the family box of odds and ends, and which for the small boy next door was an excellent substitute for the old dinner bell he had found it necessary to ring when traveling around on his tricycle, and which, incidentally, was much more agreeable to the ears of the neighbors, even Mr. Jenkins's own.

There were times when Mr. Jenkins's popularity was so excessive that it threatened to become oppressive, but Mr. Jenkins's cheerful amiability never failed. The great trouble was that if he made a present to one infant on the street he was speedily besieged by all the other infants for similar presents. For instance, after the presentation of the bell to the small-boy neighbor—which was perhaps in reality a strategic movement—the small girls who were the small boy's most intimate friends also became desirous for bells, and Mr. Jenkins, if he happened to leave the house when the little ladies were about, was sure to hear in pleading tones:

"Mr. Jenkins, won't you please give me a bell?"

"Mr. Jenkins, you gave John a bell; won't you please give us one?"

The small boy who is perhaps the favorite of all has been the recipient of most of Mr. Jenkins's small favors, and it has been through him that Mr. Jenkins has been brought to his present state of unpopularity.

An intimacy with a very small boy always has its dangerous side. If there is one element in the community which is lacking in conventionality it is the small boy element.

Now, Mr. Jenkins, being a genial gentleman, did not mind in the least that after having one day presented his small friend with a cookie he should hear, ever after when he appeared with no matter how small a package, the cry: "Mr. Jenkins, what have you got in your bundle?" He did not mind either when, because he had made a practice of handing his small neighbor over the fence in Summer—most of the houses on Jenkins Street have small yards in front—this small neighbor aforesaid called in the middle of the Winter with the pathetic request: "Mr. Jenkins, won't you give me a flower?" But when the friendship reached such a stage of intimacy that the small boy began to reveal family secrets in the same public and open manner Mr. Jenkins began to feel that perhaps things were going a little too far.

He came to this conclusion when, passing as usual on his way home to dinner one day, he beheld his young friend leaning from the window in a way that would be a danger to the life and limb of any one but a small boy. The lad's face was flushed and his eyes were shining, and it was evident that he had something of interest to impart. Mr. Jenkins beamed benevolently upon him, wondering what it was that was wanted this time. But this was something entirely out of the ordinary.

"Mr. Jenkins," the small boy called, "Mr. Jenkins, my mommer puts powder on her face. My mommer puts—" That sentence was broken off short, and if Mr. Jenkins had been looking—which he was not—he would have seen a pair of arms reach forward and drag a small boy precipitately from the window, but only to allow him to escape again immediately; for as Mr. Jenkins hurried up the steps to his own house he heard the small voice at the window again:

"Mr. Jenkins, my mommer puts pow—" The sentence was broken off suddenly, and Mr. Jenkins made haste to shut the door of his own house with an unusual bang to assert that he was not listening to any foolish and irrelevant remarks that a small boy might make.

That was some time ago, and Mr. Jenkins and his young friends have continued to be on the best of terms. But this Spring he has related to them glowing accounts of the various litters of small kittens with which he has become acquainted in doing the family marketing. The marketman's cat has been the mother of many kittens this year, and Mr. Jenkins, being as fond of animals as of children, has never failed in leaving his daily orders to visit the small family at the back of the market. It was these friends that brought him at last into disgrace.

John, the small boy, has off and on been the possessor of various cats, which he has tended assiduously, riven rides up and down the cellar door, swung in the hammock, and treated with such constant attention that in time each pussy fell away surprisingly in health and vivacity and usually disappeared, much to her small owner's regret. But at the time the market cats were reaching an age to leave their parents and start in the world by themselves, the small boy neighbor was without a cat, and Mr. Jenkins's tales of cats so inflamed his imagination that all his desires were boiled down into one great longing for a cat. There was only one cry now:

"Mr. Jenkins, won't you please give me a cat? Mr. Jenkins, my mommer says I can have a cat."

Mr. Jenkins hesitated—and the man, as well as the woman, who hesitates is lost. He thought of all the little cats he had seen at previous times sliding down John's cellar door in a way which was a delight to the owner, but which had a bad effect upon poor pussy's nerves. Still the market kittens were to be disposed of in one way or another, and that constant cry: "Mr. Jenkins, won't you please give me a cat? My mommer says I can have a cat," settled the matter.

One morning last week Mr. Jenkins, after his regular call at the market, came home walking somewhat more rapidly than usual, and as he walked there could be heard shrill cries, something in the nature of squeaks, which apparently came from under his coat.

It was John's kitten, a little gray one, and there was not a happier small boy in Jenkins Street. He took it in his arms and started for the house, followed by a crowd of small playmates. He only stopped a minute on the doorstep to call back:

"Thank you, Mr. Jenkins."

The next morning the members of the Jenkins family were wakened early. It was 4 o'clock—each and every one of the family somehow or other looked at the clock—when they were rudely awakened by sounds from outside. Looking out of the window they beheld on the cold, stone walk a small gray kitten, which had a voice entirely out of proportion to its size, and which continually remarked with great vehemence:

"Miaw, miaw, miaw, miaw!"

There were the signs in the sky of the rising sun, everything around was peaceful and lovely, but the discordant sounds that came from that small kitten's throat seemed to carry far and near.

Windows were opened in the houses around. Expletives could be heard, and still from that morsel of a kitten came those piercing crys: "Miaw, miaw, miaw, miaw!"

One might throw something at a full-grown cat, but a lonely, orphan kitten was quite another thing, and as the sound was located more expletives could be heard as one by one the heads disappeared inside the houses.

"A shame to treat a poor little cat that way!" said the members of the Jenkins family, as they, too, turned back to bed again. "Some people don't know how to treat dumb animals." The Jenkins family felt somewhat perturbed. It is bad enough at 4 o'clock in the morning, but even people who love nature and animals object to being awakened at that time without good and sufficient cause. Later that morning Mr. Jenkins hurried off to business without a look at his neighbor's house. But he could not escape the observation of his small friends.

"Mr. Jenkins," called a small girl in reproachful accents, "John's cat's no good."

Mr. Jenkins reached home that evening without event, but he decided not to sit out as usual, after dinner, on the front steps. He had hardly come to this decision, however, before there was a sharp ring of the door bell, which Mr. Jenkins himself answered. It might be a telegram. It wasn't, however. It was John with the kitten and an attendant small girl.

"Mr. Jenkins," said John, who had the appearance of one who has been deceived by a friend he had hoped to trust. "This ain't a good kitten, it doesn't do anything but cry all the time. My mommer says she couldn't sleep all last night and won't you please take it back?"

"Very well, John," said Mr. Jenkins, trying to look, as he didn't feel, very big and pompous. "You take the kitten home, and to-morrow I will take it back."

A little later his conscience smote him. Perhaps he ought to take that kitten back immediately. Perhaps, if it was not too late, he could. He went outside and inquired for John.

"He has gone to take the cat off," said John's mamma. "We couldn't do anything with that kitten. It wouldn't eat, it wouldn't lie down—in fact, it wouldn't do anything but cry. It's a very strange kitten; and we didn't, any of us, have a wink of sleep last night.

"I gave it to a boy," said little John, coming up, "and he knows how to keep cats from crying."

"Mr. Jenkins," said the little girl, "why didn't you get a black cat?"

Now Mr. Jenkins goes in the opposite direction to take a car to business and for as much as two days no one has called "Mr. Jenkins" and in the Jenkins family no one mentions the subject of cats.

# HER BACK-WINDOW NEIGHBORS

**The Large and Varied Acquaintance of a City Woman—She Sees All Classes of People.**

"'My back-window neighbors' will be the subject I shall take for a book if I ever write one," says the observant woman. "I had always lived in a small place until I came to New York. In my small city I had actual neighbors whom I called upon, with whom I exchanged receipts and was really neighborly. When I came to a big city that was all changed. My real neighbors, those on the same street with me, I did not know from Adam; but my back window neighbors, those whose houses faced on parallel streets, with the backs to mine, I knew surprisingly well by sight and a good deal about their manner of life, and of their outside occupations and history—a great deal, considering that I was living in a city where it would not seem possible that any one could know any one without meeting them personally.

"There were four of my back-window neighbors with whom I became acquainted in my first place of residence. The first one of these lived directly opposite me and her establishment was conducted as a model city establishment should be. It was comparatively uninteresting for that very reason. That was the establishment of Mrs. Brown, whose husband had a soda water factory and made money. How I learned the facts that I knew about my neighbors I could hardly tell, but I did know a surprising deal about them.

"Mrs. Brown was a thorough lady, and there was nothing about the management of her establishment that I would have had changed if my advice had been asked. She was a fin de siècle woman of the world and Mr. Brown was a comfortable, bald-headed man of the world. There were two children—boys—two maid servants and a cook, and a second girl, and a man who took care of the yard and helped in housecleaning time and on extra occasions. Just a well rounded city family. Every thing went like clock work in the house.

"There was breakfast at 8 o'clock, before which time Mr. Brown usually sat for a few minutes at the back parlor window and read his paper. Mrs. Brown always wore pretty house gowns down to breakfast. She could be seen in her room just above the parlor floor a few minutes before the breakfast bell rang. She was always well dressed, quiet and reserved, and I don't remember that in all the time she was my back window neighbor that I saw her look from her windows across the way. She was, as the fin de siècle woman is, out much of the time, except Tuesdays or Wednesdays, when for a short time she sat in her room, a pretty silk-lined work basket by her side, while she attended to the family mending, evidently not an arduous task.

"The boys came home from school to luncheon. Sometimes I saw them out in the yard, gentlemenly boys. Morgan, the youngest, was a harum scarum little fellow, something of a tease. He seemed the only unconventional piece of family furniture.

"The yard was a conventional city yard with a grass plot in the center and flowers around the edge always well kept. The cook, a fat jolly-looking woman, hung the clothes there on wash days, and the second girl, in her conventional black gown and white apron, frolicked there occasionally with the small boy. That she had been his nurse when he was a little chap was one of the things I knew without knowing how. The housework was always done methodically—sweeping one day, window washing on another, &c. The girls worked without personal supervision, evidently, but they worked well. Once in a while the cook would join the other girl in the parlor, and I have seen them attempt to thump on a banjo, but such exhibitions of frivolity were rare. At house cleaning time the house was properly cleaned from top to bottom, and each year the kitchen chairs were scrubbed and repainted.

"The family entertained occasionally, but not often, and usually the guest was a man to dinner at 7 o'clock. In the Summer the house was closed early, as soon as the boys were out of school, and the family left town and did not return until late in the Fall. That was their life from day to day and year to year; it never changed.

"Next to this model city household was one that was the exact opposite. These were plebeians surely. The father was a sea Captain, and perhaps his father had been before him. If so, he was the weather-beaten old ram who could be seen occasionally in the yard smoking a scrubby pipe. That family lived in a house in which it did not feel quite at home. It was not accustomed to living all over a large house, and it did not know how to do it. Just how it lived no one knew. Every blind in the rear was closed, except when, in the mornings, one would be left open a little for a time, evidently to air the sleeping rooms. Yes, that was a plebeian family surely

# CURRENT LITERATURE

## Selected Extracts in Prose and Verse from Periodicals.

### Thoughts in a Meadow.

O why in this breathing field, this meadow of Maytime,
A-flurry with silverous gusts;
Why, O my soul, must thou still with a sadness behold it
Strangely disturbed from far?
And why is thy bliss never simple and never entire?
What hinders thee so to be gay?

O soul, hadst thou waked on a world but newly created;
If thou wert the first that had breathed;
Then this brooding arch of the blue were beautiful merely,
Perfect the greenness of grass.
But ah, through thine eyes unnumbered dead ones are peering;
To the windows the phantoms throng;
Those millions of perished women, and poets, and lovers,
Gaze where thou gazest and breathe;
And by ghosts is the blowing meadow-land unforgotten;
Memories deepen the blue.
So through tears not our own is the sunset strangely pathetic;
And splendid with thoughts not ours.
So feel we from far-off hills a soft invitation,
A divine beckon and call.
At the sudden mysterious touch of a stranger we tremble;
At lightning from eyes in a crowd;
And a child will sorrow at evening bells over meadows,
And grieve by the breaking sea.
O never alone can we gaze on the blue and the greenness;
Others are gazing and sigh;
And never alone can we listen to twilight music;
Others listen and weep.
And the woman that sings in the dimness to millions is singing;
Not to thee, my soul, alone.

—STEPHEN PHILLIPS in The Spectator.

### Troublesome France.

From The National Review.

Since Napoleon's day the idea of invading England has never left the French mind. Weary of war and armaments, exhausted by the terrific struggle in which she had so nearly succumbed, England forgot her navy and turned to the arts of peace. A like lassitude had seized the Continent after a generation of bloodshed, so that at first this neglect brought no evil result except a general lowering of the national tone and spirit. Cobden's delightful idea that "the French, being the most domesticated and affectionate people on the face of the earth," would never dream of war, was given a trial. We who have seen the downfall of Cobden's foreign policy and the complete discomfiture of his economic prophecies know that he was a faddest wandering in Utopia. But the instructive fact that the Cobden policy was tried remains. What then was the attitude of the lamb-like, "domesticated," "affectionate," French nation? From the accession of Louis Philippe in 1830 dates the beginning of what has been, no doubt, ironically described as the entente cordiale between England and France, but what might with more accuracy be described as a period of secret hostility on France's part and blind friendliness alternating with frenzied alarm on England's.

Talleyrand came to England with the full intention of maintaining a close alliance with England, and returned to France proclaiming that the English were arrogant and detestable, and that friendship between the two powers was impossible. Thiers in 1840 attempted to get hold of Egypt; secret information was given the British Government of a plot to burn our ships in the dockyards, and next day two ships at Devonport took fire; the French Admiral in the East Indies, Lalande, was in favor of attacking our fleet without a declaration of war, and it was certain that he could have destroyed it. A squadron was assembled at Toulon to seize the Balearics, but Louis Philippe had not the requisite courage, and Thiers fell and was replaced by Guizot. In 1842 came the Tahiti affair, when France openly threatened war and England did not venture to insist upon full satisfaction.

All through 1842 and 1843 war between France and England—these two cordial friends—seemed imminent. "Even the quietest and most peaceful among us are beginning to look forward to a war with France as an event which no prudence on our part can long prevent," wrote Palmerston in August, 1844. In 1846 came the breach of faith on Louis Philippe's part in the matter of the Spanish marriages, and profound uneasiness throughout this country. The Duke of Wellington in 1847 startled England by his letters, pointing out, in the then decrepit state of the fleet, the extreme danger of invasion by the French.

### Japanese Ladies.

From The Cornhill.

Beauty, from a Japanese standpoint, consists in a long, oval face, regular features, almond-shaped eyes, sloping slightly upward, a high narrow forehead, and abundance of smooth, black hair. Their movements are graceful, although the style of their dress prevents them walking with ease; their feet and hands are delicately formed, and their manners unquestionably charming.

They take little or no exercise, and one wonders sometimes how the little ladies employ their time—there seems so little to be done in a Japanese house. To begin with, there are no regular meals. The shops near at hand supply daily numberless little dishes, which seem to be eaten at all hours of the day and night—a few pecks at a time—with those impossible little chopsticks. Very little is kept in the larder except some slices of daikon, fermented turnip, some rice, and sweet biscuits.

The honorable live fish" is sold by men who carry around large water tubs from house to house and cut off as much as is required from the unfortunate fish, and replace the sadly mutilated but still struggling remains back in the tub.

Eggs are cheap and plentiful; bread is never used, so there is no necessity for an oven.

The great stand-by is tea. A Japanese lady is seldom seen in her home without the quaint little tea tray by her side, and the inevitable pipe, containing one whiff of tobacco, which is in constant requisition.

### English Dress To-day.

From Blackwood.

It is a brave spectacle, this well-dressed mob, and there is something exhilarating in the sight of it. Lord Salisbury the other day took occasion to denounce the ordinary garb of the modern male. The painter or the sculptor may very likely not find his account in it, but the eye soon acquiesces in a predominant fashion and finds it very good. The particular shape of each season's tall hat, for example, is always the best—not, it may be, the best in the abstract, but the best relatively here and now. So it is also with ties and waistcoats, which are worn (particularly the latter) of blue and buff, and all manner of conspicuous and singular tints. As for the other sex, their attire becomes steadily more gaudy from year to year.

The bright colors are cheerful, and the wonderfully trimmed hats lend gayety to the scene. The faces beneath them are not seldom pretty, and as fresh as paint, which is very natural, or very artificial, if you will have it so; for, alas! it is that very commodity, and none other, which, upon a closer scrutiny, turns out to be responsible for the majority of the complexions. Everybody in the park, of course, is not well-dressed and pretty. There is a contingent of frumps and dowds, and the cut of skirt in vogue, however well it may be adapted to an absolutely perfect figure, is rather trying to the abnormally stout or the abnormally lean.

### Jockeys.

From The National Review.

Nearly all jockeys acquire a certain style of riding, except the very highest artists, who can adapt themselves at once to what best suits the individual horse that they happen to be riding. One jockey likes to jump off in front and keep there as long as he can; another prefers to be third or fourth most of the way, and generally tries to creep up to the leaders about the same time if he can, perhaps a quarter of a mile from home. Another nearly always pulls his horse back last and then seeks to win by a rush at the finish. By closely watching the idiosyncrasies of his rivals the clever jockey knows what to expect from each one, and so gains many advantages by laying traps for them and upsetting their plans. Very few horses, indeed, can make their own running to advantage, and it is usually considered from five pounds to seven pounds disadvantage for a horse to do so. With a sluggish horse, especially in a match or a very small field, it may even tell more against it. Some horses, on the other hand, run their best races when in front, and if riding a generous horse who cannot quite stay the distance or has too much weight compared to his rivals, it is a distinct advantage for a jockey possessing a first-rate perception of pace to go in front in order to stop the pace, if the others will wait upon him, and so cause the race to be a false-run one.

Undoubtedly both on the flat, and especially in steeplechasing, the best place for a jockey to be is just at the heels of the leaders, if only his horse has sufficient pace to keep there without unduly distressing itself. It is a dangerous game to lie behind and trust to the leaders coming back from having exhausted their powers prematurely unless the pace is really excessive. If the jockeys in front have been able to properly control their horses, the horse that has been lying off must put forth increased exertion to catch the leaders up, which must tell upon it, and if the others are capable riders, as soon as they see that the rear horse is endeavoring to get up to them, they will call upon their horses to do their best, and so turn the race really into one, perhaps, of half a mile with several lengths start of the horse behind.

### Petroleum Drinkers.

From The English Pharmacentical Journal.

A Parisian journal informs us on good authority that there exists in the gay capital what are called "buveurs de pétrole," or "petroleum drinkers." True, the baneful and disgusting habit is only peculiar to the Bastille quarter as yet; still, it is spreading with alarming rapidity and is an unforeseen and additional monster to the list which the temperance societies will have to deal with. When the discovery was made it was thought the habit was the direct result of the increased tariff on alcohol which had lately been imposed, and which, of course, in proportion affected the price of even the laborer's cheap and nasty "petit verre"; but it transpires that such is not the case, inasmuch as the habit existed long before the sur-tax on alcohol was thought of. Moreover, it appears that these "petrolies" have a marked preference for this illuminating medium, possibly because, as it is asserted, "there is no headache in the bottle." Nevertheless, it is an acquired taste like that for tomatoes.

The species of intoxication produced by this new drink somewhat differs from that of ordinary alcoholic beverages in that the "petrolie" is exceedingly morose, though less inclined to brutality. His sleep is calm and natural, and upon awakening he seems none the worse for his little tipple, apparently enjoying his usual health. As to its ultimate effect upon his system, doctors in this, as in all other cases, agree to differ. Some declare it to be harmless if used in moderation, it being a capital vermifuge and antispasmodic, while others say that in all proportions it is dangerous, for it is palpably conducive to derangements in the organism and creates the germs of moral maladies. This new problem is, however, sufficiently interesting to merit profound study.

### The Ould Lad.

I mind myself a wee boy wi' no plain talk,
An' standin' not the height o' two peats;
There was things meself consated 'or the time that I could walk,
An' who's to tell when wit an' childer meets?
'Twas the daisies down in the low grass,
The stars high up in the skies,
The first I knowed of a mother's face
Wi' the kind love in her eyes,
Oh, och!
The kind love in her eyes.

I went the way of other lads that's nayther good nor bad,
An' still, d'ye see, a lad has far to go!
But the things meself consated when I wasn't sick nor sad
They're aisy told an' little use to know.
'Twas whiles a boat on the say beyont,
An' whiles a girl on the shore,
An' whiles a scrape o' the fiddle-strings,
Or maybe an odd thing more,
In troth!
Maybe an odd thing more.

A man, they say, in spite of all is betther for a wife;
In-undher this ould roof I live me lone;
I never seen the woman yet I wanted all me life,
Nor I never made me pillow on a stone.
"'Tis fancy buys the ribbon an' all,"
An' fancy sticks to the young;
But a man of his years can do wi' a pipe,
Can smoke an' hould his tongue,
D'ye mind,
Smoke, an' hould his tongue.

Ye see me now an ould man, his work near done,
Sure the hair upon me head's all white;
But the things meself consated 'or the time that I could run,
They're the nearest to me heart this night.
Just the daisies down in the low grass,
The stars high up in the skies,
The first I knowed of a mother's face
Wi' the kind love in her eyes,
Och, och!
The kind love in her eyes.

—MOIRA O'NEILL in Blackwood's.

### Ethics of Horse-Racing.

From The National Review.

The public most certainly have some grounds to consider that a horse is intended to take part in a race when it figures day after day at the head of the betting in the daily papers, and no warning is uttered by the owner that he has not thoroughly made up his mind as to whether the horse will start or not. Yet it often happens that it is quite impossible for the owner to settle for certain as to whether it is wise to run until the very last moment before the numbers go up, and as he who pays the piper has a right to call the tune, so must the owner have a right to do as he thinks best for himself.

The presence or absence of certain other horses, that are also entered and are dangerous rivals, must materially affect the chance of his own animal, and if they should happen to catch a cold or a cough at the last moment or receive an injury on the training ground, or mayhap on the very way to the course itself, and so be prevented from starting, such a difference may be made in the chance of winning that a complete alteration may be necessitated in the plan of campaign, and the particular race for which the horse should start be quickly determined.

High-strung horses are often much upset by the bustle of the railway journey and the noise and excitement of the race-course and its surroundings. It may so happen that a nervous youngster, who has been compelled for some reason or other to proceed to the course two or three days before the meeting, has fed so badly since its arrival that it would be in the highest degree injudicious to subject it to the ordeal of a severe race when in a weakened condition, the memory of which might—and, indeed, very likely would—ruin the animal for life, and make it always averse to racing. Cowardly racehorses are far too common, and in nine cases out of ten have been made so by bad management and want of common sense. Perhaps the most frequent cause of their becoming so is either from being run when unfit to do their best—and nothing breaks a horse's heart more than a severe struggle when not thoroughly t—or from being continually pitted against animals that are their superiors.

### Louis Philippe.

Baron de Courbetin in The Fortnightly Review.

Louis Philippe was an arbitrary monarch masquerading as a Liberal, a Conservative disguised as a Progressivist. But his diplomatic subtlety was great, also his good sense. He instantly comprehended that to interpose his person in the way of these little exhibitions of popular feeling would be to run a good chance of being very quickly knocked down. He preferred to leave the task of restoring order to other hands. He pathetically called Lafayette his "protector," and Lafitte his "best friend." He walked about the streets of Paris, stopping to shake hands conspicuously with workmen and conversing affably with them. He hummed the "Marseillaise" on the balcony of his palace. He refrained from showing his face in church, and hardly dared to be present at mass in his private chapel. When the crowd insisted on rubbing out the fleur-de-lys from his coat-of-arms on his private carriage he allowed them to do so.

He flattered the bourgeois, whom he admitted to his audiences by showing himself well posted in the statistics of their commerce, and even in the Ministerial Council he made a point of calling Thiers "my dear Adolphe," to show what a thoroughly good fellow he was. Caricatures, (which were frequently indecent,) and low jests ridiculing his person had no effect on his persevering efforts. But when Lafayette's fleeting popularity had waned, and Lafitte's incapacity became obvious, he called to the Ministry Casimir-Périer, whom he knew to be the one man who was determined on vigorous resistance to revolt; in spite of the curious personal antipathy he felt for him, he kept him a whole year, and would, no doubt, have kept him longer, but that Casimir-Périer died under the very risky operation.

### The Cry of Rachel.

I stand in the dark; I beat on the door:
Let me in, Death.
Through the storm am I come; I find you before:
Let me in, Death.
For him that is sweet, and for him that is small,
I beat on the door, I cry, and I call:
Let me in, Death.

For he was my bow of the almond-tree fair:
Let me in, Death.
You brake it; it whitens no more by the stair;
Let me in, Death.
For he was my lamp in the house of the Lord;
You quenched it, and left me this dark and the sword:
Let me in, Death.

I that was rich do ask you for alms:
Let me in, Death.
I that was full uplift you stripped palms:
Let me in, Death.
Back to me now give the child that I had;
Cast into mine arms my little sweet lad:
Let me in, Death.

Are you grown so deaf that you cannot hear?
Let me in, Death.
Unclose the dim eye, and unstop the dull ear:
Let me in, Death.
I will call so loud, I will cry so sore,
You must for shame's sake come open the door:
Let me in, Death.

—LIZETTE WORDSWORTH REESE in Lippincott's.

### The Home of the Poet Laureate.

From Good Words.

Among the woodlands and leafy lanes and long pastoral reaches of mid-Kent, the Poet-Laureate leads a happy and contended life. Of late his health has made advisable his residing abroad during the raw and damp months at home, but for the greater part of the year he is at Swinford Old Manor, occupied with his work and his many avocations, and particularly the supervision of his beautiful gardens. He comes to London as little as practicable, but in the season is a frequent and always welcome visitor at the Carlton Club. Occasionally, too, he consents to give an address, or to preside at some public function.

Small in stature, Mr. Austin is so well proportioned that he does not suggest being much below the average height, and when he is lecturing or speaking his fine and resonant voice still further adds to the illusion that he is, like one of Sir Walter's characters, "as guid as ither folk i' the matter o' inches." Statistical tests are misleading. The wind comes where it will, and, as the Arab poets have it, so does genius inhabit the tent now of this man, now of that. Shelley and Wordsworth and Tennyson were tall men; Mr. Austin, Mr. Swinburne, and another well-known poet and critic, have been rudely called "the three smallest scribes in the world." But the latter are in as good company as the former—and all dwell beyond the fret and fume of statistical nonsensicalities!

### Elevators for Italy.

From "His Daughter." W. L. Alden.

There ain't an elevator in all Italy except in a few hotels. Now this is just the country where elevators are wanted. Every town has got a big cathedral or a tall tower that stands in want of an elevator. Look at that cathedral in Milan. There you've got a tremendous big flat roof, but you can't get up to it without climbing up about a thousand stairs. You put a good elevator in that cathedral—not one of the shaky, creeping things that they put in the big Italian hotels, but a first-class, swift hydraulic elevator that will yank people up to the roof in less than a minute. Then you lay out a nice beer garden on that roof and send over for a shipload of Milwaukee beer, and every living soul in Milan would want to be up on that roof on a Summer evening.

Then there's the tall towers. Take that big, brick tower in Venice. Put an elevator in that tower, and have a little restaurant on the top of it, and a man with a big telescope to show the view and lecture on it, and you'd be able to whitewash that tower and fill up all those ditches in Venice, and make it a nice, attractive, flourishing city, out of the proceeds of the elevator. * * * But there's no real enterprise in these Eyetalians.

### In the Jaws of a Lion.

From The Spectator.

A lion comes at its enemy at full speed, galloping low, and dashes a man standing upright to the ground by the full impact of its body. Major Inverarity states that "the claws and teeth entering the flesh do not hurt as much as you would think," but that the squeeze given by the jaws on the bone is really painful. When knocked over he was still keenly conscious and felt none of the dreamy sensation experienced by Livingstone. Major Swaine, struck down by a lioness going full gallop, was unconscious for some minutes and did not know what had happened till he found himself standing up after the accident. "I felt no pain," he writes, "not, I believe, owing to any special interposition of Providence, but simply that the shock and loss of blood made me incapable of feeling it. There was no pain for a few days, till it was brought on by the swelling of my arm on the twelve days' ride to the coast."

Capt. Noyes, attacked in the same district by a lion in 1895, was charged down and bitten until the creature left him, probably when attacked by his servants. His hand was badly bitten, but he "was not conscious of any feeling of fear or any pain whatever, probably because there was no time, but felt exactly as if he had been bowled over in a football match, and nothing more." A far worse accident was that which befell Lieut. Vandezee in the same year near Beira. The lion charged him down in the usual way and mangled his thighs and fractured one of his arms. "During the time the attack on me by the lion was in progress," he writes, "I felt no pain whatever, although there was a distinct feeling of being bitten—that is, I was perfectly conscious, independently of seeing the performance, that the lion was gnawing at me, but there was no pain. I may mention that while my thighs were being gnawed I took two cartridges out of the breast pocket of my shirt and threw them to the Kafir, who was hovering a few yards away, telling him to load my rifle, and immediately the lion died and rolled off me I scrambled up and took a loaded rifle and fired at the carcase."

### Military and Clerical Titles.

From The Harvard Graduates' Magazine.

"No form of distinction can be devised which won't presently be counterfeited. The titles of General, Colonel, and Major, earned in the field, are assuredly very honorable; but these very titles are given by the hundred to carpet knights who never saw a battle. In like manner the distinctive appellations of learning have been vulgarized. When you are introduced to Dr. Jones you don't know whether to consult him about your soul, or your rheumatism, or your horse, or your toothache, or your libel suit, or the religion of the Ethiopians, or the malleability of aluminium."

"If he is a minister," said the irrepressible Y., "the chances are that he is at least doubly a 'doctor.'"

"Clerical fondness for titles seems to have come in along with the fashion for surplices," remarked Q. "No parson over thirty, and within a day's journey of a college, lacks a D. D. Sometimes I wonder whether chapel services conducted by the Right Rev. John Doe, LL. D., D. D., D. C. L., will edify my son as much as those conducted by the Very Venerable Richard Roe, S. T. D., L. H. D., LL. D. I should suppose the college bill for printing all these prefixes and appendages of vanity would be so large that the German P. T. would have to be substituted for them."

### The Old Lesson Books.

From Good Words.

When a child—our ancestral child, of course—had done with his hornbook, he was presently harassed by some dreadful little spelling book or another. One of the pioneers in this line was called "A petee schole of spellinge and writinge Englishe," dated 1580. As a later effort came "The Compleat Schoolmaster," which was obligingly composed for the general good—see preface—by John Brooksbank, minister, residing in Jerusalem Court, Fleet Street. This "Compleat Schoolmaster" is a nightmare in two parts, either of them calculated to drive the learner crazy. In the first, he was forced to struggle in mortal combat with such words as spleyngth, sprawygid, and squewagls, which are not Welsh, however much they may look like it. In the second, he proceeded from comparatively simple sentences, as "Beg the big buffle bag and let it ly on the bog," to such complicated efforts as "He was dribl'd and drabl'd 'cause he grubl'd where they brabl'd," or, "Now he wabls 'cause he was hackl'd with kibls and cobls."

There are four-and-twenty pages of this stuff, which is all the more aggravating because one feels an intense and unreasoning desire to get to the meaning of it. Why did he, whoever he was, go and grubl where they had a fancy to brabl, and what came of it at last? Also, are those mysterious kibls and cobls chilblains, or are they pebbles?

### Kindergarten and Manual Training.

From The Journal of Pedagogy.

In the kindergarten the child is constantly required to use his hands. This means that his motor areas are constantly and naturally exercised. As is frequently stated in pedagogical literature, the difference between the idiot and a normal child is indicated most clearly by the difference in the ability to use the hands. In the idiot's brain there are but few nerve cells in the motor areas. In the normal brain the motor areas are richly supplied with nerve cells, but these do not avail unless they have been developed by use, and they call for constant exercise.

The poor child who enters the first grade without some preliminary training, such as the kindergarten can afford, often gazes into the teacher's face in almost helpless stupidity for weeks and even months. All this implies a painful dwarfing process the opposite of any true education.

Every child in the kindergarten is successful in learning to do something with his fingers. His delicacy of touch is improved. He is able to handle and to place in order the material with which he deals. His eye follows his hands, and he sorts and harmonizes colors. From dictation or from imitation he arranges blocks and splints and other material into definite forms. He may become an architect, a designer, or a painter, before he is five years of age. At any rate, he will have an opportunity to develop the elements of any and all of these fine arts. This is no exaggeration, but is as seriously true as the statement that a child may learn to compute in numbers below ten in the first year of his school life.

### Oyster and Sponge Fishing as It Will Be.

From Lippincott's.

The submarine boat will revolutionize the oyster industry. When in Chesapeake Bay, cruising, the old Argonaut frequently settled down on oyster beds and, with the permission of the owners, procured all the oysters desired by reaching down through the sea door. The new Argonaut can employ this method of gathering oysters, rising to the surface when her diving room is full, or send out divers, who can place the oysters collected in baskets or receptacles, which those on the surface can haul up. When bays or rivers are frozen over and oystermen cannot ply their trade, the Argonauts can go under the ice. Fishing can also be carried on easily on the bottom with nets, for the fish have no fear of the object they evidently consider a whale, and swim from every direction toward the glare of the electric lights shining through the ports.

Sponge fishing will engage the attention of the first successful submarine voyagers. Good sponges are becoming dearer, for the supply in shallow water is running short. The divers cannot go deeper than twenty-five feet, and the best sponges are found in deep water. To this deep water the Argonaut will go, and, gathering the finest sponges, put them on the market at a price no greater than that paid for the common varieties. She will also try pearl fishing, now conducted at an enormous expense of life, for by a strange freak of nature pearl oysters are generally found in localities where bad weather prevails and hurricanes and typhoons are frequent. These the Argonaut, under the water, need not fear, and her divers, instead of gathering up the oysters by the single handful, can gather them by the bushel.

### College Students without Money.

From The Ladies' Home Journal.

There is no reason why a student's food should cost him one cent. Every freshman has just as much right, and certainly has as good a chance, to get up an eating club among his own classmates as the upper classmen have. A club means merely a tableful of eight or sixteen more or less congenial fellows, generally classmates. The man who runs the club does not cater for it. In most cases he does absolutely nothing except gather the crowd together at the beginning of the year, and in return he receives his own meals free of charge. When he has once started it a man can generally run a club all through his course. As for clothes, a student ought to be able to earn them during the three long months of Summer.

The present generation does not wait on table at Summer hotels, but it frequently manages the hotels or acts as clerks. Many hotel proprietors prefer college men because they are apt to be gentlemen, and they are good at organizing athletic games, &c. Other students act as bathing-masters, or managers of boathouses, or correspondents of city papers at watering places, or even as professional entertainers at Summer hotels where young men are scarce.

### Sea Caves.

Caves of the sea I have seen,
Ragged, on coasts that are lonely,
Rank with the sea dulses green,
Red with the rock algae only;

Piled with old driftwood like bones
Left for the breezes to whiten,
Relics from all of the zones,
Potent not even to frighten;

Plumed by chokeberry and rose
Flung from the wilds as a token;
Visited only by crows
Hunting the mussels half-broken.

However brightens the day,
All of the light is from under,
All of the rain is sea spray,
All of the voices wave thunder.

Yet, by these noisy sea caves
Spirits of silence are dwelling.
God rules the bleakness. His waves
Speak with His voice in their swelling.

Like are the caves of our thought
Filled with our errors and lonely,
Far, on a coast never sought,
Where we are travelers only,

Walking amid the debris,
Silent, yet rapt in emotion,
Knowing that God is, and He
Watches the toil of His ocean.

—H. F. THURSTON in The Overland Monthly.

### Tramps and Railroads.

From The Century.

Can the tramps be driven off the railroads? It was to satisfy my own curiosity in regard to this question, and to find out how successful my employer, the general manager, had been in his attempt to answer it in the affirmative, that I undertook the investigation which I have described. Previous to his efforts to keep tramps off railroads, it had been thought, as he has stated, that it was cheaper to put up with them, nuisance though they were, than to pay the bills which a crusade against them would occasion. It has at last been demonstrated, however, that tramps can be refused free transportation by one of our greatest railroads, with a saving of expense to the company and with great benefit to the community, and the time has come when the public is justified in demanding that all railroads take a similar stand in regard to this evil.

If all the railroad companies would agree upon concerted action against tramps, in a few years the following very satisfactory results would be achieved: first, very few tramps, if any, would try to beat their way on trains; second, an appreciable number of them would give up tramping entirely, because their present railroad privileges are to many the main attractions of the life; third, a few would try to become professional criminals again, partly out of revenge and partly because tramping on the turnpikes would be too disagreeable; and, fourth, a large number would take to the highways, where some might be made to do farm work, and where all would, at least, be in touch with farm life. The reader may take exception to the third possibility, and think that great harm would come of an increase in the professional criminal class; but as I have said, tramps are really discouraged criminals, and a return to the old life, of which they made a failure, would only land them in the penitentiary.

It is probably impossible ever entirely to eliminate the vagrant element in a nation's life, and no such hope is held out in connection with the reform advocated in this article; but this much is certain: had all the railroads been as close to tramps, during my first excursions into Hoboland, as one of them has recently become, one man, at least, would not have attempted any free riding, and would not have found so many tramps to study.

### The Birds' Matins—May.

A Missel Thrush—We are here!
Another— Yes, you dear!
Both—
Our reverences making,
Joyful wings we now are shaking,
We have dipped them in the lake,
And we greet the day awake!
Small Bird on Twig—
Here are bread-crumbs strewn in plenty:
One in Tree—
"Then come kiss me sweet and twenty!"
The Other—
There's no time for such beguiling,
For the day's not long for smiling.
Various Voices—
We must hurry!
We must scurry!
Here's the cat that they call Pucky!
That no other 'tis we're lucky!
He could charm ye,
But won't harm ye.
It's the cat that they call Pucky!
See, he crouches as for springing!
Then our way we'd best be winging.
Though he may not long to snatch us,
Yet his nature is to catch us.
So our way we'd best be winging
To rehearse our noontide singing!
We can cherish no resentment,
We will chirp and trill contentment;
We must never dream of scorning
This provision for the morning!

—WALTER HERRIES POLLOCK in Longman's.

### The Divine Right of Kings.

From The Yale Review.

The Radicals in Germany keep rolling up larger and larger majorities with but insignificant gains in Parliament. Still, they gain, and now the conquest of the over-represented rural districts seems to have begun. It cannot be doubted that this party or some other upon which its mantle will fall is destined at some future date to win a majority, and then the instant result will be a reapportionment of seats which will make a reversal of their victory wellnigh impossible. The conservative elements hang on to their unrighteous advantage as though it were a dispensation of Providence and the dike that protects them from the destroying flood. But the higher they build the dike the more awful will be the flood when it breaks. The Radical opposition, stung by long injustice, and ultimately in overwhelming majority, will riot in its revolutinary zeal.

And what will come of it all? Probably nothing very tragic or striking to contemplate. Monarchical institutions are not so strong in our day that they can dam up the forces of social evolution to the point where they can break forth in devastating flood. While William II. is fond of telling his soldiers that they must be prepared to shoot down their countrymen if need be at his command, there is little likelihood that they will ever be called upon to do so. William or his successor will bear the inevitable humiliation when the time comes with such good or evil grace as he can muster. It is to be hoped that the German people may not be called upon to share in that humiliation, and that their ambitious monarch may make use of the intelligence which he apparently possesses to correctly estimate his power and the conditions under which he can continue to hold it.

The divine right of Kings? Well, yes, in a sense, certainly. The nineteenth century has not come to destroy, but to fulfill. No century ever recognized more fully that the powers that be are ordained of God. But the voice of the people is the voice of God.

### The Fight at Bronkerspruit.

From Chambers's Journal.

On Feb. 28, 1881, the Ninety-fourth Regiment, forming a part of the British garrison of the Transvaal, had been ordered to concentrate at Pretoria and was on the march thither. No actual fighting had as yet taken place, but the Boers had held a mass meeting, proclaimed a republic, and announced that they were going to begin. At Bronkerspruit they laid a carefully prepared ambush along the road by which the Ninety-fourth was advancing and awaited their victims. The British Colonel had been warned to look out for traps; but, so far as can now be known, he had no idea that these sharp-shooting farmers were really in earnest, and he failed to profit by the warning. The Ninety-fourth was strung out for half a mile along the road, the weather was hot, and many of the soldiers had put their rifles in the wagons; in short, the march was conducted as if in a time of profound peace.

At a certain spot the long column was halted by a Boer patrol. There was a brief colloquy between the Colonel and the Boers; they ordered him to go back, and he refused. Nobody seems to have noticed the ambushed riflemen or to have observed the little heaps of stones with which these skilled hunters of wild game, old hands at shooting over the bare veldt, had thoughtfully marked out beforehand at 100, 150, and 200 yards, their exact distance from their intended targets. The Boer rifles cracked, and in twenty minutes all the officers and half the British troops were shot down and the rest were made prisoners; the loss on the side of the farmers was almost nil. As a Western American crudely observed, it was a case of a lot of first-class frontiersmen taking in a crowd of tenderfeet out of the wet. It was a terribly severe lesson that in the face of a possible enemy a soldier must never be off his guard.

### Trophies of the Chase.

From The Saturday Review.

The accumulation of trophies of the chase is a comparatively modern development, which has increased greatly with the advances of civilization. It pleased the aristocracy of the Middle Ages to decorate their halls with the antlers of the deer, but until the last hundred years the practice was, in the nature of things, not very common. The general opening up of the unknown places of the earth and the wanderings of the modern Briton into remote and unexplored countries have led to a marvelous increase in the passion for trophy collecting. Few of the better houses in any part of these islands are to be found without some heads or horns of wild game, brought or sent home from distant parts of the world.

Many of the greater and wealthier sportsmen now possess museums of their own and exhibit halls covered with hundreds of magnificent trophies, gathered with infinite toil and often infinite danger from mountain, jungle, or plain. The collection of Mr. F. C. Selous at his home in Surrey is an instance in point. Here are to be found trophies of the veld obtained with extraordinary patience and tenacity, and often extraordinary risk, during a hunting career of something like a quarter of a century spent in the remote wildernesses of Southern Africa. Such a collection is manifestly the perfectly natural outcome of an almost unique career. Every head, every skin, every tusk has its history; they bring back to their owner moments of intense pleasure or intense excitement and revive for him at will many a good day and many a stirring adventure.

### Vallombrosa.

From The American Forestry Association.

About half a mile from the station of Saltino the beautiful silver fir forests of Vallombrosa begin. The trees are large, with tall, straight boles and dense, dark green canopy. The air is fragrant with the orange perfume exhaled by the leaves in the sunshine. One could easily imagine himself in the midst of the Black Forest at Herrenwies or St. Blasien.

The trees are in lines, betraying the fact that they had been planted. In truth the whole of the forests of Vallombrosa were planted by the patient and industrious Benedictine monks, who were arduous agriculturists and foresters during the Dark Ages. It is to them in fact that civilization owes much, and it was often with much injustice that their properties were confiscated and their treasures of art and science injured or destroyed. Some beautiful stems, fit for the masts of ships, were piled by the wayside. They seemed almost out of place in a land where twigs and fuel are often sold by weight, and where a decent fire is the greatest of all luxuries.

Soon one reaches an open meadow, surrounded on all but one of its sides by the amphitheatre of green, forest-clad hills. It was here, in about the year 1015, that San Giovanni Gualberto founded the famous monastery of Vallombrosa, under peculiar circumstances too lengthy to describe in this connection.

Above the silver fir on the mountain side a fine forest of old beech is visible. The silver fir, being more hardy, is usually above the beech. In order of hardiness there comes first the spruce, then the silver fir, then the red beech, and then the chestnut. The monks no doubt had some special purpose in placing the beech above the fir. They raised many pigs which fed upon the mast.

### Martha and Jane, the Toads.

Rider Haggard in Longman's.

In a greenhouse in this garden I have two tame toads, named Martha and Jane respectively. Also there is a tiny one called Babette, but she can hardly be counted, as she is small and seldom on view.

These toads are strange and interesting creatures, differing much from each other in appearance and character. Martha is stout and dark-colored, a bold-natured toad of friendly habit; Jane, on the other hand, is pale and thin, with a depressed air which suggests resignation born of long experience of circumstances over which she has no control. Some of this depression may be due to the fact that once, entering the greenhouse in the twilight, I trod upon her accidentally, a shock from which she seems never to have recovered, although, owing to the adaptive powers of toads, beyond a slight flattening she took no physical harm from an adventure which must have been painful. Indeed, I am not sure that of the two of us I did not suffer most, for I know of few things more upsetting than the feel of a fat toad beneath one's foot. Anyhow, since that day Jane has never quite trusted me. These toads I feed with lobworms, or sometimes with woodlice and centipedes taken from traps made of hollowed-out potatoes, which are set among the flower-pots to attract such creatures. In the latter case, the insects must be thrown before the toad, which never seems to see them until they begin to run, although its ears being quick, it can sometimes hear them as they move along the floor behind it.

When a toad catches sight of an insect its attitude of profound repose changes suddenly to one of extraordinary animation. Its swivel eyes seem to project and fix themselves upon the doomed creature off which it is about to lunch; its throat begins to palpitate with violence, and its general air betrays intense and concentrated interest. Presently, from contemplation it proceeds to action. By slow but purposeful movements of its crooked limbs it advances, pauses, and advances again, till at length it reaches a position which it considers convenient. Then, just as the centipede gains a sheltering pebble, a long pink flash seems to proceed from the head of the toad. That is its tongue. Another instant and the pink thing has twisted itself round the insect and retired into the capacious mouth, and there, once more wrapped in deep peace and rest, sits the toad, its eyes turned in pious thankfulness to heaven, or, rather, to the roof of the greenhouse.

EHRICH BROS.

6th Avenue and 23d Street.

The Second Week of Clearing.

A worthy fact is that this sale includes the newest and most desirable goods. It was not inaugurated merely to rid our shelves of stock-laggards. Every stock of every store under this one great roof has suffered price reductions. The finest summer goods, as well as those of all other seasons, are going at a sacrifice.

High-Class Muslin Underwear at Fabulously Low Prices.

This week ought to be one of the largest of the muslin underwear sales, already grown to unusual proportions. We have been through the whole stock and selected the very best of the season's products in Night Gowns, Dressing Sacques, Corset Covers, Skirts and Drawers, umbrella shape, Skirt-Length Chemises, Kimono and Negligee House and Lounging Gowns.

These are made of the very finest lawns, cambrics, nainsooks and muslins, trimmed with exquisite embroideries, laces and ribbons. They have been divided into five distinct lots, and at these prices are absolutely the best values we have ever offered or heard of. Every one of these is worth at least twice, and in many cases three times, these figures. We believe they will make the most comprehensive and important sale of the kind ever held.

The clearing prices are . . . . . 98c., 1.29, 1.98, 2.98, 3.98

An Event in Ladies' Wash Dress Skirts.

Now comes another real value-giving event—just in the nick of time, too. To strengthen our own clearing sale we have made a phenomenal purchase of a large manufacturer's samples. These are all this season's goods. Particularly well made and finished, for the very reason that they were made to serve as samples. The lot includes skirts of Pique, Denim, Duck and Linen. Among the three hundred there are scarcely two alike. Under ordinary circumstances the cheapest could not be sold for less than $5.00, and the values range up to $7.50, $10.00 and $12.50. Our price during the clearing sale is . . . . . $2.95

Another Bargain in Summer Dresses.

Last week we sold four hundred Summer dresses in three days. These are far superior. They will go quickly. A word to the wise.

About a hundred remarkably beautiful Dresses, extremely dainty and exquisite and right up to the minute in style, in fine sheer Imported Organdies, India Lawns, Dotted Swisses, Dimities, etc., all colors and white and black, sizes 32 to 42; the usual prices would be $10, $12.50, $15 and $17.50; you can have your choice for . . . . . $6.75

## FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

**Chemical National Bank**
270 Broadway.

**National Bank of Commerce**
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

**The Nassau Bank**
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

**Hanover National Bank**
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000
9 and 11 Nassau St.

**Central National Bank**
320 Broadway.

**Continental Trust Company**
30 Broad St.

**Colonial Trust Company**
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

**Washington Trust Company**
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

**Fourth Street National Bank**
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,400,000.

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**VERMILYE & CO.,**
BANKERS,
NASSAU & PINE STS., NEW YORK CITY;
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Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities. Deposits received and interest allowed on Balances.

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71 Broadway, New York.
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Branch Office:
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**Rudolph Kleybolte & Co.**
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STATE, COUNTY, MUNICIPAL and SCHOOL BONDS
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BANKERS,
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BANKERS,
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Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight. Railroads reorganized and trade combinations effected. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors.
U. S. Bonds, all issues, bought and sold.
Branch Offices { 202 FIFTH AV., cor. 25th St. 487 BROADWAY, Silk Ex'ge Bldg 56 WORTH ST. & 39 Thomas St. 87 HUDSON ST., Mercantile Ex. 16 COURT ST., Brooklyn.

**Sutro Bros. & Co.,**
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PRIVATE WIRE CONNECTION TO
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38 WALL STREET.

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Members of { New York Stock Exchange, New York Cotton Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade.
Orders executed on the above Exchanges in
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INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

FINANCIAL.

**POOL IN SUGAR AND CONT. TOBACCO.**
To those who do not understand how to BEAT THE MARKET on the two above named stocks, we suggest they write us TO-DAY for particulars.
ALL OF OUR CLIENTS SOLD SUGAR AT 154 on Wednesday, covering under 149 on our advice; also bought CONT. TOBACCO UNDER 38 for a turn.
WE DO KNOW SUGAR and CONT. TOBACCO when we see them, and we can put you right on these stocks.
TO OUR CODE HOLDERS, MONDAY:—
"VALE" CONT. TOBACCO
"JAR" SUGAR
BUY "HARP."
JNO. H. KIMBALL & CO.,
NO. 50 BROADWAY, N. Y.

**KINGS COUNTY "L"**
New 4s
Deliverable When Issued.
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Sure guides to SUCCESSFUL SPECULATION.
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INS AND OUTS
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GOLD BONDS, ENDOWMENTS, AND LIFE policies. W. J. MADDEN, Equitable Life Assurance Society, 120 Broadway.

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FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

Subscription Books Open Monday, June 26
and Close at 3 P. M. Wednesday, June 28

# Massachusetts Electric Companies

## $12,000,000

FOUR PER CENT. CUMULATIVE SHARES
(Preferred as to Principal and Dividends.)

## $12,000,000

COMMON SHARES

The Massachusetts Electric Companies is a voluntary association managed by a board of 15 trustees, who hold the title to its assets. The Declaration of Trust contains strict provisions against the creation of any indebtedness whereby any shareholder or trustee can be held to any personal liability. It will hold the majority, and, in most instances, practically all, the stock of the following

STREET RAILWAY AND ELECTRIC LIGHTING COMPANIES:

Nashua Street Railway Co.
*Lowell and Suburban St. Ry. Co.
Lowell, Lawrence & Haverh'l St. Ry. Co.
Reading & Lowell St. Ry. Co.
Rockport St. Ry. Co.
Gloucester St. Ry. Co.
Gloucester & Rockport St. Ry. Co.
Gloucester, Essex & Beverly St. Ry. Co.
Lynn & Boston R. R. Co.
Beverly & Danvers St. Ry. Co.
Salem & Wakefield St. Ry. Co.
Wakefield & Stoneham St. Ry. Co.
Woburn & Reading St. Ry. Co.
Mystic Valley St. Ry. Co.
North Woburn St. Ry. Co.
Needham & Boston St. Ry. Co.
West Roxbury & Roslindale St. Ry. Co.
Norfolk Suburban St. Ry. Co.
Norfolk Central St. Ry. Co.
Boston, Milton & Brockton St. Ry. Co.
Braintree St. Ry. Co.
Brockton St. Ry. Co.
Brockton & E. Bridgewater St. Ry. Co.
Brockton, Bridgewtr. & Tau. St. Ry. Co.
Quincy & Boston St. Ry. Co.
Taunton St. Ry. Co.
Dighton, Som. & Swansea St. Ry. Co.
Providence & Taunton St. Ry. Co.
Globe St. Ry. Co
Newport & Fall River St. Ry. Co.
Newport Illuminating Co.
Newport St. Ry. Co.
Hyde Park Electric Light Co.
Dighton Rock Park Corporation.

*Under contract to lease.

These companies cover the greater part of the street railway mileage north of Boston, as far as Nashua, N. H., and Newburyport and Gloucester, Mass., and south as far as Fall River, Mass., and Newport and Providence, R. I., connecting directly with the street railway system of Boston. Various electric lighting companies, doing business in the same section, are also included.

The Board of Trustees, five of whom are to be elected by the certificate holders each year, and to serve for a term of three years, is as follows:

| FOR THREE YEARS. | FOR TWO YEARS. | FOR ONE YEAR. |
|---|---|---|
| Richard Olney, | Gordon Abbott, | S. Endicott Peabody, |
| Charles E. Cotting, | Amos F. Breed, | S. Reed Anthony, |
| Eugene N. Foss, | John N. Beckley, | Everett W. Burdett, |
| Percy Parker, | Stillman F. Kelley, | Philip L. Saltonstall, |
| Charles Francis Adams, 2d. | Walter Hunnewell. | E. Rollins Morse. |

The Trustees will issue certificates of participation to the amount of

**$12,000,000 in Common Shares (Par $100)**
**$12,000,000 in 4% Preferred Shares (Par $100)**

in accordance with the terms of the Deed of Trust, and each holder of these participation certificates will therefore be an owner of a proportionate interest in each share of stock held by the Trustees, and these certificates will represent practically the entire capital stock of the above-named companies as well as sufficient cash to take up the floating debts and provide for needed improvements.

BOSTON, June 13, 1899.

MESSRS. E. ROLLINS MORSE & BRO., AND MESSRS. TUCKER, ANTHONY & CO., BOSTON:

Dear Sirs—At your request I have examined into the financial affairs of the thirty-three Companies, whose stock is controlled by the Massachusetts Electric Companies, for a period of five years, and find that the earnings applicable to dividends on the shares of this Association for the last completed fiscal year were $733,233.

My examination also shows a substantial increase in the earnings of these Companies for the past few months, as compared with the same period of previous years.

Yours very truly, AUGUSTUS NICKERSON,
Public Expert Accountant.

| | |
|---|---|
| The net income of these properties, as shown by the above report, after payment of interest on all bonded indebtedness, was | $733,233 |
| 4% on $12,000,000 Preferred Shares would be | $480,000 |
| 2% on $12,000,000 Common Shares would be | 240,000—$720,000 |
| Leaving a balance of | $13,233 |

**The foregoing statement of earnings shows that, even with the poor business done by all the street railways during the last year, there would be sufficient income to safely pay 4% on the Preferred shares and 2% on the Common, or 50% in excess of the requirements for the Preferred shares' dividend.**

By limiting the dividends on the Preferred shares to 4 per cent., or to only half the amount of dividend the law allows Street Railway Companies to pay, they will equal, as shown above, only two-thirds of the net earnings of the properties for the last year, and make the Preferred shares partake of the nature of a bond. The dividends on the Preferred shares are so secure that they make an investment that will be attractive to Trustees, which could not be the case if their dividends were liable to fluctuate with the variations of business. By this plan such liability of fluctuation is borne by the Common shares. On the other hand, however, the Common shares may fairly expect dividends that will average 4 per cent. as the result of increased business and economies of co-operative management.

The earnings statement, having been figured during a period previous to the present improvement in general business, should represent the minimum earnings. The present condition of general prosperity is already being reflected by increases in earnings over the corresponding months of last year, as shown by the following figures:

| | 1899 | 1898 | Increase. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| March | $283,705 33 | $275,121 51 | $8,583 82 | |
| April | 312,674 27 | 277,012 32 | 35,661 95 | |
| May | 357,447 83 | 313,963 21 | 43,484 62 | |
| For the three months | $953,827 43 | $866,097 04 | $87,730 39 | (10.13%) |

**The form and provisions of the declaration of trust and all matters incidental to the organization of the association have been approved by Messrs. Gaston, Snow & Saltonstall.**

BOSTON, Mass., June 9, 1899.

MESSRS. E. ROLLINS MORSE & BRO. AND TUCKER, ANTHONY & COMPANY:

GENTLEMEN—

I have, as requested, made careful examinations of thirty-three Street Railway and Electric Light properties for the purpose of ascertaining their values.

These comprise thirty-one Street Railway and two Electric Lighting plants, which latter furnish power for several of the railways.

The street railways have a total of 647.41 miles of track; they own and operate 1,426 cars, of which 618 are closed and 808 open cars.

The total number of power stations is 18, having a total rated capacity of 28,423 horse power.

The railways herein covered are among the best Eastern Massachusetts railways, and they will average high with those throughout the entire State; very much higher than those of New England, and, in my opinion, their ratio, when compared with the street railways of the United States, will be found to be not less than as 70 to 100. They are unique, inasmuch as they serve many of the large manufacturing cities of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island, and many of the popular seashore resorts, and they form with the large system of Boston a through connection from Nashua in New Hampshire to Providence and Newport in Rhode Island, passing through busy and thriving suburban cities and towns en route, as well as reaching out to those on either side, and giving excellent facilities for travel and intercourse on every hand.

It is a self-evident fact that there will result a large saving from the uniting of these roads. A saving will be made in salaries. Power stations, car houses, rolling stock, and all kinds of property can be brought together, and by a carefully devised plan in reorganization, large amounts can be saved in operating, a more systematic and harmonious service rendered to the public, thus causing better satisfaction and more patronage, all of which will result in much benefit to the investor and the public as well.

I think that there can be no doubt of the value of the securities put out by this united interest.

Respectfully sumbitted, GILBERT HODGES, Consulting Engineer.

**50,000 of the Preferred with 25,000 of the Common Shares have been subscribed for by the former owners of the properties and their friends.**

We now offer for public subscription 70,000 shares of the Preferred, 35,000 shares of the Common, in lots of not less than two shares of Preferred and one share of Common on the basis of

**10 ($1,000) Preferred Shares } for $1,050**
**5 ($500) Common Shares }**

**The subscription list will open on Monday, June 26, and will close at 3 P. M. Wednesday, June 28, and allotment will be made on Thursday, June 29.**

**The right is reserved to reject or reduce in amount any subscription.**

**Payment of 10 per cent. of the amount applied for must accompany all subscriptions, and the remainder will be payable at the**

**OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY, Ames Building, Boston,**

**on July 3, when temporary certificates will be issued, to be exchanged for engraved certificates as soon as the same can be prepared.**

**Application will be made to list the shares on the Boston Stock Exchange.**

Subscriptions to be made to

**E. ROLLINS MORSE & BRO.,**
38 State Street, Boston, Mass.

**TUCKER, ANTHONY & CO.,**
53 State Street, Boston, Mass.

**H. B. HOLLINS & CO.,**
Wall and Broad Streets, New York.

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FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

## $3,500,000

7% Cumulative Preferred Stock
OF THE

# Kern Incandescent Gas Light Co.

*SHARE CAPITAL, $12,000,000.*

*$4,000,000 7% CUMULATIVE PREFERRED STOCK,*
*$8,000,000 COMMON STOCK.*

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| HAMILTON FISH KEAN | Kean, Van Cortlandt & Co., New York. |
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COUNSEL: COUDERT BROTHERS, 71 Broadway, New York.
Associate Counsel: Betts, Betts, Sheffield & Betts, 120 Broadway, New York.

NEW YORK, June 10, 1899.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING AND TRUST CO, NEW YORK CITY.

GENTLEMEN:

The Kern Incandescent Gas Light Company owns the Kern Light for the United States, Canada and Mexico and all rights for Central and South America.

The Kern Incandescent Gas Light Co. has been underwritten by leading financial men in New York and elsewhere. By means of such underwriting the Kern Light has been purchased and ample working capital provided.

This light has been examined by a number of the principal Gas experts in the United States, and pronounced superior to any other. The rights for Europe have been purchased by the **Welsbach Incandescent Gas Light Company of England**, who are now bringing the light into general use, replacing with it their own Welsbach light.

The **Kern Light** enables gas companies to compete successfully with electric lighting by supplying a better light at a small fraction of the cost with gas of any quality.

The Kern Light gives from 30 to 40 candles per cubic foot of gas as against 15 to 18 produced by the Welsbach, and with one foot of gas it gives a better light and greater candle power than the ordinary burner consuming five feet. Equally satisfactory results are obtained with natural or artificial gas of any quality.

It is simple in its application and inexpensive in its use.

The **Kern System** is equally applicable to **Power, Heating and Cooking.**

Yours truly,
KERN INCANDESCENT GAS LIGHT CO.,
By ERNEST F. AYRAULT, Secretary.

## $3,500,000

OF THE

7 Per Cent. Cumulative Preferred Stock is offered for public subscription AT PAR, with a bonus of One Share of Common Stock for every Two Shares of Preferred Stock allotted.

Subscriptions will be received by the
International Banking and Trust Co., 149 B'way, New York.
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Beacon Trust Co. of Boston.

Certified checks for 25 per cent., payable to the order of International Banking and Trust Company, must accompany each subscription. The balance is payable on allotment, to be made within ten (10) days after the close of the subscription. Allotments will be made in order of priority of receipt of the subscription. The right to reduce or reject any subscription is reserved.

Subscription list will be opened at 10 o'clock A. M. on Thursday, the 22d day of June, 1899, and close on Thursday, the 29th day of June, 1899, or earlier.

# INTERNATIONAL BANKING AND TRUST COMPANY.

(Incorporated under New York State Special and Perpetual Charter.)

## CAPITAL AND SURPLUS PAID IN, $1,500,000.

Principal Offices, 149 Broadway, New York City.

**The Kern Light is on exhibition at Room No. 4, 149 Broadway, New York City.**

**BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,**
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS. AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

**"OUTSIDE" SECURITIES**
DEALT IN.
**DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.**

NOTICE IS HEREWITH GIVEN THAT THE Stephen Merritt Burial Company has transferred all its business and assets subject to its liabilities to the Stephen Merritt Burial and Cremation Company.

SAVINGS BANKS.

***The Bowery Savings Bank,***
128 and 130 BOWERY.
New York, June 20, 1899.
A semi-annual dividend at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum has been declared and will be credited to depositors on all sums of $5.00 and upward and not exceeding $3,000, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the first day of July next, and will be payable on or after Monday, July 17, 1899.
Money deposited on or before July 10, 1899, will draw interest from July 1.
JOHN D. HICKS, President.

**CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,**
53 and 58 BOWERY, COR. CANAL ST.
78TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
The Trustees have ordered that interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT. per annum be paid to depositors on and after **July 17th** on all sums of **$5** and up to **$3,000** which have remained on deposit for the three or six months ending **June 30th**, 1899, in accordance with the by-laws and rules of the bank. Money ieposited on or before **July 10th** will draw interest from **July 1st.**
E. A. QUINTARD, President.
HENRY HASLER, Secretary.
CHARLES W. HELD, Cashier.

**Union Dime Savings Institution**
BROADWAY, 32d St. & SIXTH AVENUE.
GREELEY SQUARE, NEW YORK.
Interest three and one-half per cent. from $5 to $3,000. Credited July 1st, payable July 20th or any time later.
CHARLES E. SPRAGUE, President.
GEORGE N. BIRDSALL, Treasurer.
FRANCIS M. LEAKE, Secretary.

CAPITAL PROCURED; MONEY TO INVEST; money invested for others; corporations organized; stocks and bonds of all kinds purchased and sold; business of firms, corporations, and individuals audited and certified; stocks and bonds registered and trusted; investigations made for investors; act as trustee in all capacities; facilities unlimited. IMPERIAL TRUSTEE AND AUDIT CO., 220 Broadway, New York.

LOST AND FOUND.

**LOST.**
Certificate for 100 shares Arcadian Copper Co. No. D. 750. Transfer has been stopped, and application has been made for a new certificate. Please notify ROLSTON & BASS, 16 and 18 Broad St., New York.

DIVIDENDS.

**The American Steel and Wire Co. of New Jersey,**
No. 71 B'way, N. Y., June 23, 1899.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable July 15th, 1899, was declared, payable to the stockholders of record at the close of business upon June 28th, 1899.
For the purpose of paying the said dividend the transfer books of the Preferred Stock of the Company will be closed upon June 28th, 1899, and reopened on July 19th, 1899.
F. E. PATTERSON, Assistant Secretary.

**National Wall Paper Company,**
416, 418, 420, 422 BROOME STREET,
NEW YORK, N. Y.
The Board of Directors has declared that a quarterly dividend of two per cent. (2%) on the Debenture Stock of this Company be paid on July 1st, 1899.
Checks will be mailed from this office.
Transfer Books will be closed on June 27th, 1899, and reopen on July 3d, 1899.
GEORGE W. WHITE, Secretary.

**Office of Wells-Fargo Co.,**
63 Broadway,
New York, June 20, 1899.
THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of THREE PER CENT. has been declared by the Directors of this company, payable July 15, 1899, at our office, as above.
The transfer books will close June 30, 1899, and reopen July 17th, 1899.
H. B. PARSONS, Assistant Secretary.

**Merchants' Exchange National Bank of the City of New York.**
June 21st, 1899.
The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Three Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after the first day of July, 1899, until which date the transfer books will be closed. A. S. APGAR, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

**Dividend.**
New York, June 21, 1899.
**Produce Exchange Trust Co.**
At a meeting of the Trustees of the Produce Exchange Trust Company, held this day, a dividend of THIRTY-FIVE DOLLARS ($35.00) PER SHARE was declared, payable July 1st, 1899, to the holders of record as of June 30th, 1899.
Notice is hereby given that the books of the Company will close on June 30th, 1899, and reopen on July 11th, 1899.
By order of the Board of Trustees.
TURNER A. BEALL, President.

**Increase of Capital and Surplus.**
New York, June 21, 1899.
**Produce Exchange Trust Co.**
At a meeting of the Stockholders of the Produce Exchange Trust Company, held this day, a resolution was adopted, by the unanimous vote of all the stock present or represented, providing for the increase of the paid-up Capital and Surplus of the Company to $5,000,000, by the issuance of 20,000 shares at $200 per share.
Notice is hereby given to the Shareholders that the books for subscriptions for the additional stock will be closed at the close of business on the 30th day of June, 1899, and said subscriptions will be due and payable at the office of the Company on Monday, July 10th, 1899.
By order of the Board of Trustees.
TURNER A. BEALL, President.

**THE EXPLORATION SYNDICATE,**
MILLS BUILDING, 35 WALL ST., N. Y.
The Board of Directors of this corporation have this day, June 15, declared the regular quarterly dividend of $2.50 PER SHARE, payable July 1. Transfer books close June 20, reopen July 1. Checks will be mailed to stockholders of record. Mr. Thomas H. Mason has been elected a Director and Vice President of this corporation to succeed his father, the late Thomas F. Mason.
F. G. CORNING, President.

**The Peoples Bank of the City of New York,**
393 and 395 Canal St.
June 22d, 1899.
NINETY-SIXTH CONSECUTIVE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1899. The transfer books will be closed from the 24th inst. until that date.
WILLIAM MILNE, Cashier.

**Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Co.,**
May 29th, 1899.
A quarterly dividend of One and One-quarter (1¼) Per Cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this Company on July 20th, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 30th, 1899, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.
The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. June 30th 1899, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. July 6th, 1899.
C. F. COX, Treasurer.

**Irving National Bank,**
NEW YORK.
June 20th, 1899.
68th Consecutive Dividend.
The Board of Directors have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) per cent., free of tax, payable July 1st, 1899, to Stockholders of record on this date.
The transfer books will remain closed until that date, and checks mailed to Stockholders.
J. DENNISON, Cashier.

**National Bank of Commerce in New York,**
DIVIDEND.
A semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent. has been declared upon the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after Saturday 1st July proximo.
Transfer books will be closed Saturday, June 24, 1899, at close of business, and reopened Monday, July 3, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.
W. C. DUVALL, Cashier.

**Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company Prior Lien 3½% Bonds.**
Coupon No. 2, due July 1st, 1899, from the above Bonds, will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the Office of the Company, No. 2 Wall Street, New York.
For packages of coupons left for verification on and after Monday, June 26th, temporary receipts will be given
W. H. IJAMS, Treasurer,
The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company.

**The Fourth National Bank of the City of New York,**
New York, June 22d, 1899.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, proximo.
The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. this date, reopening July 1st, 1899.
CHARLES H. PATTERSON, Cashier.

**Columbia Bank,**
FIFTH AVENUE AND 42D STREET.
New York, June 21st, 1899.
The Board of Directors of this Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1899.
The transfer books will remain closed from June 21st, 1899, to July 1st, 1899.
W. S. GRIFFITH, Cashier.

**The State Bank,**
No. 378 Grand St.
New York, June 22, 1899.
A semi-annual dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. has been declared upon the capital stock of this bank, free of tax, payable on and after Saturday, July 1st, 1899.
The transfer books will remain closed from June 23d to July 1st, inclusive.
J. H. ROSENBAUM, Cashier.

**The Oriental Bank.**
New York, June 21, 1899.
NINETY-SECOND CONSECUTIVE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on and after July 1st, 1899. The transfer books will be closed from June 21st until July 1st.
NELSON G. AYRES, Cashier.

**The Mechanics' National Bank of the City of New York.**
June 21, 1899.
DIVIDEND.
A dividend of FOUR PER CENT. has to-day been declared by this bank, payable July 1st, 1899.
The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
G. W. GARTH, Cashier.

**The Bowery Bank of New York.**
New York, June 21st, 1899.
A dividend of Six Per Cent. from the earnings of the last six months has been declared by this Bank, payable on and after the first day of July next.
The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
WM. R. KURAU, Cashier.

**The Chatham National Bank,**
QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on and after July 1st, until which date transfer books will be closed.
H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier.
New York, June 23d, 1899.

**The Washington Trust Company of the City of New York,**
280 Broadway, NEW YORK, June 21, 1899.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. ON THE capital stock of this company has this day been declared, payable on and after July 1st, 1899.
Transfer books close on June 24th, 1899, and reopen on July 3d, 1899.
FRANCIS H. PAGE, Secretary.

**The National Butchers and Drovers' Bank.**
New York, June 21st, 1899.
The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three (3) Per Cent., payable on and after July 1st, 1899.
The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

**The Hanover National Bank of the City of New York.**
New York, June 20th, 1899.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on and after July 1st, 1899. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
WILLIAM HALLS, Jr., Cashier.

**The Bank of America,**
New York, June 23, 1899.
The Board of Directors have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of seven (7) per cent., free of tax, payable July 1st, 1899, to stockholders of record of this date.
The transfer books will remain closed until July 3d, 1899.
W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

**Continental National Bank,**
New York, June 23d, 1899.
EIGHTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.
The Directors of this bank have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three (3) Per Cent., free of tax, payable July 3d, to which date from June 30th the transfer books will be closed.
ALFRED H. TIMPSON, Cashier.

**Ninth National Bank,**
New York, June 23d, 1899.
A Dividend of Two Per Cent. upon the Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared, free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1899. The transfer books will be closed until July 5th.
H. H. NAZRO, Cashier.

**The Eleventh Ward Bank,**
New York, June 9th, 1899.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1899. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
CHARLES E. BROWN, Cashier.

**The National Bank of the Republic,**
New York, June 22d, 1899.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Four (4%) Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1899, until which date the transfer books will be closed.
CHARLES H. STOUT, Cashier.

**The Importers & Traders' National Bank of New York,**
New York, June 20th, 1899.
A dividend of Ten Per Cent. out of the earnings of the last six months has to-day been declared by this bank, payable on the first day of July next. The transfer books will remain closed till that date.
EDWARD TOWNSEND, Cashier.

**The Bank of New York,**
NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION.
New York, June 20, 1899.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after July 1, 1899. The transfer books will remain closed until July 1, 1899.
CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

**East River National Bank.**
New York, June 21, 1899.
A Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. has been declared payable on and after Saturday, July 1, 1899.
Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF
THE AMERICAN SPIRITS MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
THE KENTUCKY DISTILLERIES & WAREHOUSE COMPANY,
THE SPIRITS DISTRIBUTING COMPANY, and
THE STANDARD DISTILLING & DISTRIBUTING COMPANY.

AN AGREEMENT HAS BEEN LODGED WITH THE STATE TRUST COMPANY CONTEMPLATING THE FORMATION OF

The Distilling Company of America,

WITH AN AUTHORIZED CAPITAL STOCK OF $55,000,000.00 SEVEN PER CENT. (7%) CUMULATIVE PREFERRED STOCK AND $70,000,000.00 COMMON STOCK, WHICH THE ORGANIZERS PROPOSE SHALL BE APPLIED TOWARDS THE PURCHASE OF THE CAPITAL STOCK OF THE ABOVE-MENTIONED COMPANIES, AND CERTAIN RYE DISTILLERY PROPERTIES, AND FOR AN ADDITIONAL WORKING CAPITAL OF $1,500,000.00, LEAVING IN THE TREASURY OF THE NEW COMPANY FOR FUTURE PURPOSES $23,750,000.00 OF ITS PREFERRED STOCK AND $23,750,000.00 OF ITS COMMON STOCK.

THE BASIS PROPOSED BY THE ORGANIZERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF THE STOCK OF THE ABOVE-MENTIONED COMPANIES IS AS FOLLOWS:

**For Preferred stock of the Manufacturing Company, 50 per cent. in Preferred stock of the new company.**

**For Common stock of the Manufacturing Company, 25 per cent. in Common stock of the new company.**

**For Preferred stock of the Kentucky Company, 85 per cent. in Preferred stock and 15 per cent. in Common stock of the new company.**

**For Common stock of the Kentucky Company, 70 per cent. in Common stock of the new company.**

**For Preferred stock of the Standard Company, 85 per cent. in Preferred stock and 15 per cent. in Common Stock of the new company.**

**For Common stock of the Standard Company, 60 per cent. in Common stock of the new company.**

**For First Preferred stock of the Spirits Distributing Company, 80 per cent. in Preferred stock and 20 per cent. in Common stock of the new company.**

**For Second Preferred stock of the Spirits Distributing Company, 20 per cent. in Preferred stock and 20 per cent. in Common stock of the new company.**

A DEPOSIT AGREEMENT HAS BEEN LODGED WITH THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE EXISTING COMPANIES DESIRING TO AVAIL OF THE BENEFITS OF THAT AGREEMENT ARE REQUESTED TO DEPOSIT THEIR CERTIFICATES WITH THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK AND RECEIVE DEPOSIT RECEIPTS THEREFOR. THE TIME WITHIN WHICH TO DEPOSIT SHARES OF STOCK UNDER THE AGREEMENT **WILL EXPIRE ON JUNE 30TH, 1899,** UNLESS EXTENDED BY CONSENT OF THE ORGANIZERS AND THE UNDERSIGNED TRUST COMPANIES. THE SAID AGREEMENT WILL NOT BECOME OPERATIVE UNTIL THE OWNERS OF A MAJORITY OF THE ISSUED CAPITAL STOCK OF THE MANUFACTURING, KENTUCKY, AND STANDARD COMPANIES AND OF THE ISSUED PREFERRED STOCK OF THE SPIRITS DISTRIBUTING COMPANY SHALL AGREE TO SELL THEIR HOLDINGS UPON THE ABOVE BASIS.

**A number of the large shareholders have already deposited their certificates and the proposed basis has received the approval of the officers and Directors of each of the companies.**

COPIES OF THE DEPOSIT AGREEMENT MAY BE OBTAINED FROM THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, NO. 54 WALL STREET, NEW YORK, AND THE STATE TRUST COMPANY, NO. 100 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Dated New York, June 20th, 1899.

Central Trust Company of New York,
by F. P. OLCOTT, President.

The State Trust Company,
by WALTER S. JOHNSTON, President.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
STOCKS AND BONDS
OF THE
Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf R.R. Co.

Further deposits of stock and bonds above named will be received by The Mercantile Trust Company of the City of New York until further notice, under an agreement, copies of which may be obtained at the office of the Trust Company.

Securities may be withdrawn by non-assenting depositors if the Plan of Readjustment shall not prove to be satisfactory to them.

An amount equal to the interest maturing April 1st, 1899, will be advanced to depositing bondholders.

The Committee is of the opinion that no intelligent Plan of Readjustment can be formulated until a physical examination showing the needs of the property, and an examination of the accounts shall have been completed. The result of such examinations will form a proper basis for a plan. Until the recent changes in the personnel of this Committee and Receivership, satisfactory arrangements could not be made for such examinations. At the request of, and in conjunction with the representatives of the Amsterdam bondholders, expert accountants have been appointed to examine the books and accounts, and an expert has also been appointed for the physical examination. The plan will be formulated as soon as these examinations shall have been completed.

Negotiable receipts will be issued by The Mercantile Trust Company, and application for their listing on the New York Stock Exchange will be made in due course.

ERNST THALMANN, Chairman;
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
E. H. HARRIMAN,
J. LOWBER WELSH,
JAMES STILLMAN,
GEORGE COPPELL,
W. L. BULL,
W. E. GLYN.

W. C. GULLIVER, Counsel.
ALVIN W. KRECH, Secretary, 120 Broadway.

Philadelphia, May 20, 1899.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
SECURITIES OF THE KANSAS CITY, PITTSBURG & GULF RAILROAD COMPANY and Its Terminal Companies.

Your committee deem it essential for the preservation of the value of your securities:—

First—That the securities covering the main line and the Kansas City and Fort Arthur terminals be now merged and consolidated under one management.

Second—That such management be independent and in your interest alone.

Your property is of great value. It has an assured and a very large earning power. Its present financial condition is due to causes familiar to you, and which it would be difficult to avoid, even if the work were now to be done over again.

In the construction of the system we expect to receive the support of the foreign holders of all the securities affected. The foreign holdings are, we are informed, a majority of the whole. Pending the preparation of the plan of reorganization, we advise holders to refrain from depositing their securities with any Committee in this country. The experience of some of our fellow-bondholders has been that it is easier to deposit bonds than to get them back.

Your Committee ask the holders of the securities of the main line and terminal companies to furnish their addresses and the amounts of their respective holdings to the Chairman, care of Equitable Trust Company of Philadelphia. They will thereafter be directly and promptly informed when the plan is ready for publication, and will be made acquainted with its provisions.

WILLIAM F. HARRITY, Chairman
B. N. BAKER, (Baltimore)
AUGUST HECKSCHER, (New York)
EDW'D WAGNER, (Berlin, Germany)
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY
SILAS W. PETTIT
WINTHROP SMITH

Chester B. Lawrence, Jr.

Member Consolidated Stock Exchange of N. Y.

Orders solicited for purchase or sale of STOCKS and GRAIN for investment or on margin of 3 to 5 per cent.

Six per cent. interest allowed on funds received on deposit and rates for carrying stocks never to exceed six per cent.

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Bulls and Bears of Wall Street is the title of the latest and best book published on stock speculation. Methods of successful operators explained. Send 10 cents in stamps or coin for copy. JOHN B. McKENZIE, 11 Broadway, N. Y.

A PARTY WELL ACQUAINTED WITH THE bond trade throughout New England and the United States can obtain a lucrative position with a well-known banking house. Address, with references, TRADE, Box 111 Times Office.

GENTLEMAN OF MEANS, WITH SOME BUSINESS, desires to form copartnership with member of New York Stock Exchange; communications confidential. BROKER, Box 168, Times.

THE BEST
COPPER
STOCK IN THE MARKET.
THE
Boston & British Columbia
Copper Mining
and Smelting Company
300,000 Shares, Par Value $10.00 Per Share, Fully Paid and Non-Assessable.
NO PERSONAL LIABILITY.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS:
JOHN F. MERRILL, Ex-Senator of Quincy, Mass., and Director in Boston and Quincy Street Railway Company.
GEORGE W. FRENCH, Capitalist, Randolph, Mass.
SETH E. BENSON, Capitalist and Real Estate Owner, Melrose, Mass.
E. H. HAMBLEN, Wholesale Grocer, Springfield, Mass.
WILLIAM CROSBIE, Revelstoke, B. C.
THEODORE W. FRENCH, Capitalist, Pawtucket, R. I.
GEORGE W. BEACH, . . . Mining Expert

THIS IS THE LAST ADVERTISEMENT—THAT WE WILL OFFER THIS STOCK AT $2.50 PER SHARE. PAR VALUE $10—WE WISH POSITIVELY TO ANNOUNCE THAT NO SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED AFTER BUSINESS HOURS ON FRIDAY, JUNE 30, FOR THIS STOCK FOR LESS THAN $5 PER SHARE, SO WRITE OR WIRE IN YOUR ORDER BEFORE THAT DATE. IF YOU WISH PROSPECTUS OR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION CALL OR WRITE AT ONCE. THIS IS THE LAST OPPORTUNITY

For $2.50 Per Share.

Make checks payable to
THE PRENTICE INV. CO.,
OF NEW YORK, FISCAL AGENTS,
44 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
Tel. 2724 Broad.

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HAIGHT & FREESE
NEW YORK, 53 BROADWAY.
PHILA., S. E. COR. 4TH & WALNUT ST.
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Execute orders in STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON, and PROVISIONS on the New York, Philadelphia, Boston and Chicago Grain and Stock Exchanges for investment or to be carried on margin of 3 to 5 per cent., at 1-16 commission. Interest allowed on margins and deposits subject to check at sight.

Write or call for our 400-PAGE SECURITY MANUAL. This publication has become a textbook to the speculating and investing public, being the most condensed statistical history of the stock and bond market ever issued by any Banking House.

Gives range of prices of Stocks, Wheat, Cotton, and Provisions for 10 to 30 years, latest financial reports, and statements of earnings, dividends, &c., of all railroad and industrial corporations whose shares are listed on the principal Exchanges.

It is indispensable to the investor and operator in determining the value of Stocks and Bonds, and is up to date in everything pertaining to the markets of the world.

We are pleased to present it FREE upon mailed or personal application, as well as designate stocks which in our judgment will prove most profitable to the Investor.

Twenty years' experience, largest clientele, most commodious offices, best brokerage service. Branch office, 1,132 Broadway, N. Y., near 26th Street.

A STOCK, GRAIN, AND COTTON LETTER issued daily, and SENT FREE on request.

LIQUID AIR

My latest market letter, now ready for delivery, gives some valuable information from a practical standpoint regarding Liquid Air speculation.

Every investor or person who may be interested in Liquid Air securities should write or call for a copy.

A copy of the market letter of June 10th, devoted to information obtained by personal observation in the Missouri-Kansas Zinc District, will be mailed upon application.

FREDERICK R. TIBBITTS
Banker and Broker,
21, 22 and 23 Ames Building, Boston, Mass.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Available cash balance | $275,713,387 |
| Gold reserve | 236,287,727 |
| Net silver | 5,520,295 |
| United States notes in the Treasury | 15,063,238 |
| Treasury notes of 1890 | 955,883 |
| Total receipts this day | 1,756,013 |
| Total receipts this month | 35,379,856 |
| Total receipts this year | 504,409,686 |
| Total expenditures this day | 855,000 |
| Total expenditures this month | 28,288,000 |
| Total expenditures this year | 601,997,972 |
| Deposits in National banks | 78,847,229 |
| Silver bullion | 951,563 |
| National bank notes received for redemption | 384,717 |
| Government receipts— | |
| Customs | 656,751 |
| Internal revenue | 1,072,718 |
| Miscellaneous | 25,849 |

# THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Wall Street's business week has not had much in it of extraordinary consequence. Such professional speculators as continue interested in current Stock Exchange affairs seem still disposed to keep on the bear side, and they see to it that bear fables are given circulation. They have tried to make much ado over the continuance of gold exports, and they indulge largely in prophecies of coming tightness in the money market here.

In so far as money market affairs are involved, it seems to be practically the uniform agreement of New York bankers of importance that ease is certain to rule for a long time to come. Funds are abundant, not here only, but throughout the rest of the country. One of the notable facts affecting money market conditions is that the West is this year relying largely upon its own resources. Eastern lenders of money find that they have to make concessions in order to meet the offerings of bankers not only at Chicago but much beyond that point, for Chicago has ceased to be the western boundary of the money-lending section.

In so far as the current gold movement goes, all intelligent Wall Street understands and appreciates the fact that we are not shipping gold to Europe because we are involved in liabilities to Europe. We are making loans. We have the yellow metal in vast volume to spare, and we are simply helping Europe to meet her own commercial requirements. Not weakness, but exceptional strength, is the disclosure of American gold exportation. As a stock market bugaboo these shipments can cut small figure, if any at all.

Crop damage recitations cease, and Wall Street is inclined to believe that, after all, we are going to have normal harvests. Bumper crops may not come, but trustworthy indications promise surplus in substantial volume to meet export requirements. Crop reports from Europe tell of damage in important districts, and there is small doubt that there will be large foreign demands upon us.

Aside from crop damage tales, now pretty fully disposed of, there has been no factor in the situation warranting anything other than confidence in Western railway values. The Granger stocks are likely even to be leaders in security market improvement as soon as new activity starts, and there will be new activity as soon as Wall Street's chief leaders show a disposition to get back to work; in large majority they are now enjoying vacations, apparently content to let the market drift, subject to the petty nagging processes of the little traders of the Street.

It is certain that when security market betterment starts, leadership will be found among the standard railway stocks. Some current developments in the trust quarter suggest that it is likely to be more difficult than a little while ago it seemed to start renewed confidence upon the part of investors in some of the new industrials. What has come to pass in Steel and Wire Trust affairs—making official promises only officially to break them—does more than discredit merely the offending property. Wall Street has the impression that conspicuous managers of the Steel and Wire Trust have been guilty of putting aside the interests of shareholders in order to grab for themselves a stock market profit. Some intimations current in Wall Street are calculated to convey very grave impressions. An investor must have a poor opinion of his money if he is willing to take a Steel and Wire Trust risk with it. Current transactions in Wall Street show that members of the trust's Board of Directors are not themselves taking such risks.

Blind pools terrifically overcapitalized are no longer unique in Wall Street. In the number and variety of them are, indeed, the gravest factors with which legitimate investment interests are threatened. Sooner or later such corporate mysteries usually come to financial grief. Few exceptions are to be found to the rule exemplified by Cordage Trust and Whisky Trust—a period of financial pretense and appparent prosperity followed by collapse through receiverships and the infliction of assessments.

Indeed, the ghost of the old Whisky Trust has this week come ambling forward in new ghastliness; and an interesting exhibit it is—whether viewed from the standpoint of reminiscence or current suggestiveness. All the old Whisky Trusts are to be merged into a new one, made to order while manipulators wait. It has $125,000,000 capital stock, to be distributed on a basis of "scaling down" old issues, and to pay for reorganization—and the fee for the latter service can be figured at approximately $20,000,000 of the $125,000,000. Naturally mutterings are heard from security holders. Some of them may do more than protest. A fight could force fairness.

Developments approach in local transit properties. Strenuous efforts are made to keep negotiations quiet, but there are facts of importance which even adroit efforts cannot disguise. The Metropolitan Street Railway and Brooklyn Rapid Transit Companies have undoubtedly come very close together as regards the personnel of their control, and Wall Street will not be surprised by an early announcement of an interchange of Directors between the two corporations. The Flower and Brady interests are credited with having come into very close and agreeable relationships with Messrs. Elkins and Widener and Mr. Whitney. Rumors in plenty circulate suggesting that the Third Avenue and Metropolitan are also figuring in impending consolidation deals, but authoritative statements to this effect are not available.

The return of Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt and Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt from abroad is construed in Wall Street as significant of readiness in the Vanderbilt quarter to make official annnouncements out of the ordinary. Both Eastern and Western railways in which Vanderbilt interests control have been conspicuously strong features of the stock market during the past few days, and friends of Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan are full of enthusiastic predictions of large accompishments close at hand in New York Central and allied properties.

## SATURDAY.

Stocks firm.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

| | Shares. |
|---|---|
| June 24 | 190,337 |
| To date this year | 98,100,433 |
| Corresponding date last year | 51,429,797 |

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

| | |
|---|---|
| June 24 | $1,280,500 |
| To date this year | $539,913,170 |
| Corresponding date last year | $385,205,420 |

Money rate range: Collateral loans on call, 2 per cent.; at three months, 3 per cent.; at six months, 3@3½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3@3½ per cent.

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

**Stocks Advanced.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf | ⅞ | Met. Street Ry | ⅞ |
| Am. Steel & W. pf | ¾ | Mex. Central | ¾ |
| Am. Sugar Ref | 1¼ | Mo. Pacific | ⅝ |
| At., Top. & S. F. pf | ⅝ | Nat. Steel | ½ |
| Balt. & Ohio | 1 | Nat. Steel pf | ½ |
| Balt. & Ohio pf | ¾ | N. Y. Air Brake | 5 |
| Chi., Bur. & Q | 1¼ | N. Y. Central | 1⅜ |
| Chi., Mil. & St. P | ⅝ | N. Y., Ont. & W | ½ |
| Chi. & Northwest | 2½ | Northern Pacific pf | ⅝ |
| Chi., R. I. & Pac | ½ | Northern Pac. pf | ¾ |
| C., C., C. & St. L | ¾ | Penn. Railroad | 1 |
| C., C., C. & St. L. pf | ½ | Peop. Gas, Chi | ½ |
| Col. Fuel & I | 1¼ | P., C., C. & St. L | 2½ |
| Consol. Gas | 2½ | St. Paul & Omaha | 4 |
| Cont. Tobacco | ½ | Southern Pacific | ½ |
| Cont. Tobacco pf | ½ | Southern Ry. pf | ½ |
| Federal Steel pf | ⅝ | Texas & Pacific | ½ |
| Gen. Electric | 1 | Union Pac | 1⅜ |
| Glucose Sugar | 1 | Union Pac pf | ½ |
| Great Northern pf | 1 | U. S. Rubber | ⅝ |
| H. B. Claflin | ⅝ | W. & Lake Erie | ⅝ |
| Int. Silver | ½ | W. & L. E. 2d pf | ½ |
| Iowa Central | ⅞ | Wis. Central, w. iss. | ½ |
| Manhattan Con | ⅛ | | |

**Stocks Declined.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Am. Smelt. & Ref. | ⅞ | Knick. Ice pf | 2 |
| Am. Steel & Wire | 1½ | Minn. & St. L | ½ |
| Am. Steel Hoop pf | ½ | M., St. P. & S. S. M. | 1 |

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

**Bond Advanced.**

St. Louis Southwestern 2d 1¾

There were no declines.

Yesterday's market was somewhat more active and decidedly stronger than those of the previous days of the week. In all of the "good stocks"—the Grangers, the Vanderbilts, and the other standard shares—there was strength, which was all the more noteworthy because of the heaviness of the industrials. A good part of the day's advances came from covering operations by professional traders, but in many quarters there was strength due directly to buying by the larger financial interests. There was little or no liquidation, and traders were not as active on the bear side as they have been of late.

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The market at the opening was better on purchases by traders who were evidently "evening up" their week's operations, and a little later commission houses began to buy the better class of stocks. London's higher prices for American shares had only a sentimental effect, the arbitrage transactions amounting to very little. After the first burst of strength the market settled down and waited for the bank statement, but, while the Clearing House figures did not come up to expectations, there was another period of strength in the last half hour, in which most stocks made their high prices for the day. It was evident that the strength of the Vanderbilt shares was highly effective in determining the market's course. In quarters where there has been apathy for some time past the new activity of such shares as New York Central, Northwest, and Omaha created new bullish sentiment. Many of the larger commission houses were heavy buyers toward the close, their orders evidently coming from speculative interests, encouraged by the Vanderbilt buoyancy.

***

With the Vanderbilts, the Grangers moved up substantially, St. Paul's excellent statement for the second week of June, showing a gain of nearly $150,000, being regarded a bull argument on that group. The Pacific stocks and Missouri Pacific were also decidedly strong. The local traction shares under the lead of Metropolitan Street Railway ran up rather sharply on what appeared to be further buying by Metropolitan interests. In the industrial quarter, however, early advances were cut down in the subsequent dealings, and none of the group showed real strength at any time. Covering purchases were largely responsible for such advances as the trust stocks made, and in nearly all of them there appeared to be inside selling on the advance. Steel and Wire received a good deal of attention, but, like the other industrials, it was kept strong by shorts and held down by sales of good character.

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The bank statement did not come up to current expectations. It had been figured that the gold shipments of the week would not show in the statement, and that the banks' loss to the Treasury would be offset by receipts of currency from the interior. Consequently, the decrease in surplus reserves, amounting to $4,305,000, and the loss in cash holdings, amounting to nearly $4,000,000, were disappointing. The loss in cash reflected the operations of the banks with the Sub-Treasury. The loan account increased $5,558,000, and deposits decreased $1,234,000. According to yesterday's figures the New York banks now have a total reserve of nearly $253,000,000, which is $25,700,000 in excess of legal requirements. They have deposits aggregating $909,000,000 and loans outstanding to the amount of nearly $779,000,000.

## VANDERBILT BUOYANCY.

New York Central and other Vanderbilt shares were notable features of yesterday's market. They were at all times strong, advancing on buying by Vanderbilt brokers and conspicuous commission houses. New York Central got up to 135⅞, and made a net gain of nearly 2 points for the day. In the stock was the best buying shown anywhere on the market. The activity of the commission houses was explained by the company's excellent report for the quarter and for the year, which, in view of its decrease in operating expenses and increase in receipts from the Lake Shore and Michigan Central, was regarded as quite encouraging. Conservative interests looked upon the failure of the Directors to increase the dividend as a bullish, rather than a bearish, point. Vanderbilt brokers who were buyers of the stock, however, laid more stress upon pending developments than upon the statement of New York Central's present earnings. They said that a deal of much importance is about arranged, and that the completion of this will insure very much larger earnings for New York Central and for the other roads of the Vanderbilt group.

Omaha was another conspicuous stock, running up to 106, the highest price on record, and gaining 4 points for the day. There was talk of a midsummer declaration of a dividend, and it was also said that a financier well known to Wall Street, who has not been active in recent years, has sold a line of 6,000 shares of Lackawanna and is putting the proceeds into Omaha. Most of the buying of the stock, however, was by Vanderbilt houses, who made the point that in less than six months the company earned the full year's fixed charges and dividends on the preferred stock.

With Omaha, Northwest got up to 159, and gained 2½ points. No transactions were recorded in the Nickel Plate stocks. Big Four common sold at 56⅝, and the preferred at 98⅞. Vanderbilt brokers were also buyers of the Union Pacifics, that common stock being notably strong, and getting up above 40.

## TRACTION STOCKS STRONG.

Metropolitan Street Railway got up to 230 yesterday, Manhattan sold at 113¾, and Brooklyn Rapid Transit touched 116⅝. In all of the stocks there was heavy buying believed to be for Metropolitan interests. Wormser brokers were the heaviest buyers of Metropolitan. In Manhattan, the buying by Metropolitan people was estimated at 4,000 out of the 8,000 shares traded in. Flower & Co. and their followers were the most conspicuous buyers of Brooklyn Rapid Transit, taking about 5,000 shares.

There was no news on any of the properties, but rumors of pending developments were again current in high quarters. Although refusing to confirm recent rumors of a big traction deal, Metropolitan Street Railway interests admit that matters of great importance have recently been arranged and say that an announcement of them will shortly be made. The story that within a short time Metropolitan magnates will turn up in control of the Third Avenue system, and also as heavy stockholders in Brooklyn Rapid Transit, is gaining ground and getting more attention. Recent heavy buying of all the traction shares by brokers believed to be acting for the Whitney-Widener-Elkins contingent has been accepted in many quarters as confirmation of the combination stories, and at the close of last week some of the more important commission houses were advising clients to pick up Manhattan, Brooklyn Rapid Transit, and Metropolitan on all opportunities. A rumor was in circulation yesterday that before the end of this week it will be shown that Metropolitan interests have full charge of Third Avenue Railroad affairs.

## LONDON'S OPERATIONS.

London did very little in this market yesterday, although early cables showed a higher range of prices for American shares abroad. About 5,000 shares were bought for London account, these purchases being heaviest in New York Central, Baltimore and Ohio, and Northern Pacific common. The purchase of 2,000 St. Louis and Southwestern seconds by one foreign house was said to be for Berlin account.

## THE GOLD EXPORT OUTLOOK.

Houses that have recently been prominent as shippers of gold are estimating next week's exports at $3,000,000 to $5,000,000, and seem to be of the opinion that unless new unfavorable developments appear the present movement will end with these shipments. There is a feeling that before next Saturday money rates abroad will have eased somewhat, and that affairs there will have become less critical. The foreign houses say that at least $2,000,000 gold is likely to be engaged for export early in the week.

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Commenting upon the movement of gold from the United States to Europe, The London Statist says:

"It is now quite evident that the banks who were reported to have covered the remittance to Spain by means of bills upon London were unable to procure the necessary paper, and have consequently had to send gold. The operation may, however, have been a complex one. Germany owed the United States a considerable sum of money, and it was expected that the States would pay the Spanish indemnity by drawing this money from Berlin. A considerable sum was withdrawn from Berlin, but Berlin is now apparently again borrowing money from the States; hence the shipments. Money in New York is now worth only 2 to 2¼ per cent. for call loans, and the supply is very large. In Berlin, however, money is wanted, and the open market rate of discount has this week risen to 4 per cent. Further, gold is required by Russia, and efforts are being made to procure it either in London or in the United States; hence the greater portion of the gold coming from the States may pass on to the Continent.

"Toward the end of June money is always much wanted in Germany, and gold is usually taken from this market. Last year on June 23 the gold held by the Bank of Germany was nearly £45,000,000, and a week later was reduced to nearly £40,000,000, while the note circulation expanded from £53,000,000 to £63,000,000, and the loans and discounts from £38,000,000 to £50,000,000. A somewhat similar movement may be expected this month, and we shall probably witness a further fall in the German exchange, and demand for gold in this market for shipment to Germany. Hence the supply of gold which is now being imported from the United States will apparently be wanted for Germany for making the indemnity payment to Spain and for Russia. Any appreciable strengthening of the Bank of England's reserve under these circumstances cannot therefore be expected unless the gold shipments from the States prove to be much larger than anticipated."

## GRANGER ACTIVITY.

Under the leadership of St. Paul, all of the Granger stocks advanced substantially yesterday. The bullish influence was the former road's excellent statement for the third week of the month, showing gross earnings very much larger than any one anticipated. St. Paul got up to 127¾, and gained 1½ points for the day. Rock Island sold at 113 and Burlington at 132¾. The Grangers all closed at on near their highest prices. Crop advices, more favorable in character than any that have been received for some time, were also bullish influences on the Granger group.

Friends of the Granger shares say that St. Paul's May statement, which is expected on Monday, will show a heavy increase in net earnings, despite the extraordinary expenditures now being made on the property and charged to operating expenses. Atchison's May report is also expected to show a very large net increase, some estimates saying that the gain will be $400,000. There is a distinctly better feeling on the crop outlook, and interests which only a fortnight ago were much discouraged over the prospects of small grain traffic for the Western lines were, at the close of the week, talking with new confidence on St. Paul, Burlington, Atchison preferred, Rock Island, and the other Grangers.

## STEEL AND WIRE.

Further short covering was responsible for the opening advance in American Steel and Wire common yesterday, but heavy sales by Western houses put the stock back to 53½. It closed at 54, with a net loss of 1¼ points for the day. The heavy selling of the stock in the last hour was attributed to Western interests and to speculators who have been holding their long stock in expectation of a dividend. Insiders would say nothing regarding their meeting on Friday nor would they give any intimation as to the date set for the promised statement of the company's earnings.

## CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN.

Discussing Chicago Great Western prospects, Vice President Ansel Oppenheim says:

"If nothing serious happens to the crop, (and we now have as good a crop on the line as we ever had,) we shall earn from July to January 2 per cent. on our debenture stock and the entire 5 per cent. on the preferred A for the year. So, we shall have the surplus earnings over the debenture stock for the last half of the fiscal year for a dividend on preferred B, which will be more than is required to pay the full 4 per cent."

## WISCONSIN CENTRAL.

The Wisconsin Central issues have been notably strong throughout the recent weakness of the market, and, although much stock has been sold by scattered holders of the old securities, there was at all times a ready market for it. Reorganization interests have been the most conspicuous buyers, and among them there is continued confidence in the property and in its securities. Regarding the several attacks upon Wisconsin Central which have recently been published, in the guise of financial analyses, interests identified with the property will say nothing beyond that the figures contain estimates of earnings far below what they are sure the property will show. They still talk confidently of full dividends on Wisconsin Central preferred, and stick to their estimates, which show a surplus for the common stock.

## SOME ENGLISH PRICES.

To believers in a forthcoming bull campaign in securities, the prices attained to by securities in other gold standard countries than the United States will have important influence. It is conceded by intelligent railway men the world over that American railways are more conservatively managed than those of any European country. Many improvements are charged to operating expenses by American managers which English railway managers place to capital account. The capital account of most of the English railroads grows year by year, while in recent years increases in the capital stock and bonds of American roads have been comparatively small, and in most cases the new securities have been issued for the acquirement of new properties. The United States railway shares are considered by many capitalists who have given the subject investigation to be sounder investments than English railway shares. Improvements charged to operating expenses increase the power to earn and make it easy in bad times to earn full dividends, while the continual increase in capital, such as is being made in the case of the English roads, renders it harder to earn full dividends when conditions are temporarily adverse. This being the case, it is argued that there is no apparent reason why the stocks of English roads should be so much higher, relatively, than those of our own. Here is a list of some late quotations of prominent English railways:

| Stock. | Pays P. C. | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Caledonian No. 1 preferred | 4 | 140 | 142 |
| Caledonian No. 2 preferred | 4 | 139 | 141 |
| Caledonian preferred | 5 | 171 | 173 |
| Great Central preferred | 4 | 130 | 133 |
| Great Eastern preferred | 4 | 138 | 141 |
| Great Northern preferred | 4 | 140 | 142 |
| Great Western preferred | 5 | 177 | 179 |
| Lancashire & Yorkshire pref. | 3 | 105 | 107 |
| Metropolitan preferred | 4 | 139 | 140 |
| Northeastern preferred | 4 | 141 | 143 |

These British preferred stocks do not carry cumulative dividends. The dividends are contingent on the profits of each separate year. Union Pacific preferred, on the other hand, sells 60 points under the English Great Northern 4 per cent. preferred. Denver and Rio Grande preferred, which pays 4 per cent., is entitled to 5, and is now earning at the rate of 6 to 7 per cent., is 28 points lower than Lancashire and Yorkshire 3 per cent. preferred. Norfolk and Western 4 per cent. preferred, on which the earnings are now about 9 to 10 per cent., (a reasonably safe assurance of the permanency of the dividend,) rules 70 points lower than Caledonian second preferred, which pays the same rate of dividend. Caledonian 5 per cent. preference shares sell 40 points higher than the American "gilt-edged" Pennsylvania stock, which also pays 5 per cent. The discrepancy extends further. Six per cent. iron and steel stocks sell in Germany from 120 to 135, while here they fluctuate around 80. It would be a radical change in the monetary situation in the United States. It is contended by experienced capitalists that the tendency of our choice railway and other shares must be toward the level at which stocks, in many instances of not so choice merit, sell at in Europe.

The disparity in bond quotations is quite as striking as in stocks. Following are some quotations of debenture issues of English corporations:

| Debentures. | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| Caledonian 4s | 142 | 144 |
| Forth Bridge 4s | 141 | 143 |
| Glasgow & Southeastern 4s | 142 | 144 |
| Great Central 4½s | 154 | 156 |
| Great Eastern 4s | 141 | 143 |
| Great Western 4s | 145 | 147 |
| Metropolitan 3½s | 123 | 126 |
| Metropolitan District 6s | 204 | 207 |

Great Central 4½s sell at 154 and Chesapeake and Ohio 4½s at 95. Caledonian 4s sell at 142, and the "gilt-edged" West Shore 4s, having nearly 100 years to run, sell at 117. Numbers of our good 6 per cent. bonds sell at 118 to 122, while the English Metropolitan District 6s rule at 204. Louisville and Nashville fifty-year 4 per cent. gold bonds are about at par, while Great Eastern 4s in England bring 141. It is believed that with the growth of capital seeking investment in the United States, home bonds and stocks must in time approximate the prices commanded by like investments in Europe.—New York News Bureau.

## WHEAT MARKET SITUATION.

The Chicago and New York wheat markets last week were under the control of the bear element, weak, narrow, and largely professional, and ended in a slump that was almost a rout of the long interest. But for the firmness of corn the average net decline in wheat, about 4c a bushel, would have been greater. On the local curb yesterday the shorts appeared to be masters of the situation, and predicted larger recessions the coming week. The decline since Saturday was steady and without a rally, except for a feeble, half-hearted advance of ⅝c on Thursday. The decline could not be ascribed to lack of export business, as the demand was better than fair. The week's exports were 3,747,000 bushels, or 1,000,000 bushels more than the week before, but 200,000 less than at even date last year, and 1,000,000 more than in 1897, 900,000 more than in 1896, and little less than 1,900,000 more than in 1895. Flour kept to the $4.15 quotation, or 10c better than a month ago, and the coarse cereals were steady, while dull. There was little bear news in the crops reports, and no contradiction of the reports about the Russian situation. The main bear factor was the piling up of Northwest wheat at the distributing centres, due to farmers letting go at prices that seemed tempting in the confusion of reports and the excellent quality of new wheat in the Southwest. The recession in the last hour of trading yesterday was sharp, and precipitated by the longs running to corn on a decided break in Liverpool and the prospect of the July deal ending flat.

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The course of the leading wheat and corn futures in Chicago and New York during the week is shown in these tables of actual closing quotations:

CHICAGO FUTURES.

| | June 17. | June 19. | June 20. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat— | | | |
| July | 77 7-16 | 76⅝ | 75½ |
| September | 78⅛ | 78¼ | 76⅞ |
| Corn— | | | |
| July | 35½ | 35 | 34⅝ |
| September | 35⅞ | 35⅛ | 34⅝ |

| | June 21. | June 22. | June 23. | June 24. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat— | | | | |
| July | 74⅜ | 75½ | 74½ | 73 1-16 |
| September | 76 | 76⅞ | 76¼ | 74 9-16 |
| Corn— | | | | |
| July | 34⅜ | 34⅜ | 34¼ | 34 1-16 |
| September | 34½ | 34⅞ | 34⅝ | 34⅛ |

NEW YORK FUTURES.

| | June 17. | June 19. | June 20. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat— | | | |
| July | 83⅞ | 82⅜ | 81⅝ |
| September | 83 3-16 | 83 | 81⅞ |
| Corn— | | | |
| July | 40⅝ | 40⅜ | 40½ |
| September | 40½ | 40⅜ | 40 |

| | June 21. | June 22. | June 23. | June 24. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat— | | | | |
| July | 81 | 81⅜ | 81⅜ | 79⅝ |
| September | 80⅝ | 81⅛ | 81¼ | 79 9-16 |
| Corn— | | | | |
| July | 40½ | 40¼ | 39½ | 39⅜ |
| September | 40 | 40¼ | 39⅜ | 39⅝ |

The decline in the wheat futures in Chicago during the week was: July, 4⅜c; September, 4 5-16c, and in New York, July, 3¾c, and September, 3⅝c. The declines in corn were: Chicago—July, 1 1-16c; September, 1c; New York—July, 1⅜c; September, 1⅛c. On the local post-market curb yesterday, privileges reflected the sentiment of the market. September wheat puts were 78½c and calls 80c. The range of the September option at Chicago yesterday was 74½c to 75½c.

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In their circular letter yesterday, McIntyre & Wardwell said of wheat:

Last Saturday the closing price on September, the option most traded in, was 83½c. To-day the market rested officially at 80c., showing a large shrinkage. The news most regarded during the week was the drought in Southeastern Europe, favoring appreciation, and the large domestic receipts, which have proved depressing. These receipts are not being absorbed readily, and an increasing visible at this time is a check on much buying that a poor crop prospect might otherwise induce. In fact, so unexpectedly large have been the receipts, they have occasioned the release of much wheat bought on crop prospects a few wee

ly hardened on buying orders. Local and Berlin shares and American securities were better.

### Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| 2s, r., 1891 | 100½ | .. |
| 3s, r., 1918 | 108⅝ | 108¾ |
| 3s, c., 1918 | 108⅝ | 108¾ |
| 3s, 1918, sm. | 108 | 109 |
| 4s, r., 1907 | 112¼ | 112¾ |
| 4s, c., 1907 | 113½ | 114½ |
| 4s, r., 1925 | 129½ | 130½ |
| 4s, c., 1925 | 129½ | 130½ |
| 5s, r., 1904 | 112¼ | 112¾ |
| 5s, c., 1904 | 112¾ | 112¾ |
| D. C. 3-65s | 119 | .. |
| Adams Exp. | 110 | 113 |
| Alb. & Susq. | 190 | .. |
| Am. Lin. Co. | 8¼ | 9½ |
| Am. Lin. pf. | 43 | 44 |
| Am. Coal | 140 | .. |
| Am. C. O. pf. | 91½ | 92¼ |
| Am. D. Tel. | 36 | 40 |
| Am. Exp. | 132 | 140 |
| Am. M. Co. | 17½ | 20 |
| A. M. Co. pf. | 70 | 74 |
| Am. T. & C. | 101 | 103½ |
| Am. Tob. pf. | 130 | 135 |
| Ann Arbor | 15 | 17 |
| Ann A. pf. | 40½ | 42 |
| B. & O. S.W. pf., ctfs. | 8 | 9 |
| B. A. L. pf. | 106½ | 138 |
| B. Un. Gas | 136½ | 138 |
| B., R. & Y. | 32 | 35 |
| B., R. & P. pf. | 71 | 75 |
| B., C. R. & N. | 105 | .. |
| Can. So. | 54½ | 55 |
| Can. Pac. | 97½ | .. |
| Cap. Trac. | 91 | 95 |
| Chi. & Alton. | 180 | .. |
| C. & A. pf. | 180 | .. |
| C. & E. Ill. | 69 | 73¾ |
| C. & E. Ill. pf. | .. | 122½ |
| C. G. W. | 87 | 91 |
| C., I. & L. | 8½ | 10 |
| C., I. & L. pf. | 39 | 40 |
| C. & N. W. pf. | 196 | 200 |
| C. T. & T. | 15½ | 16 |
| C., L. & W. | .. | 9 |
| C., L. & W. pf. | 37 | 41 |
| Cleve. & P. | 182 | .. |
| C. C. & I. D. | 1¾ | 2 |
| C. C. & I. D. pf. | 2 | 5 |
| C. F. & I. pf. | 105 | 110 |
| Col. South | 5½ | 5⅝ |
| Col. So. 2d pf. | 16 | 17 |
| Com. Cable. | 170 | .. |
| Consol. Coal. | 54 | 56 |
| Consol. Ice. | 41¼ | 42 |
| Con. I. pf. | 75 | 78 |
| D., L. & W. | 169 | 169¾ |
| D., M. & Ft. D. pf. | 112 | 125 |
| Eighth Ave. | 380 | .. |
| Erie 1st pf. | 34 | 34½ |
| Erie 2d pf. | 17½ | 18 |
| E. & T. H. pf. | 80 | 85 |
| F. & P. M. | 30 | 32½ |
| F. & P. M. pf. | .. | 63 |
| Ft. W. & R. G. | 24 | 26½ |
| Glucose pf. | 107 | 107½ |
| H. B. Claflin 1st pf. | 100 | .. |
| H. B. Claflin 2d pf. | 100 | .. |
| Homestake | 72 | 77 |
| Ill. Cen., l. | 110 | .. |
| Int. P. Co. pf | 77 | 80 |
| Joliet & Chi. | 170 | .. |
| Kan. & Mich. | 10½ | 12½ |
| K. & D. M., | 3 | 4 |
| K. & D. M. pf. | 16 | 18 |
| Keok. & W. | 35 | 50 |
| Lac. Gas | 52 | 54 |
| Lac. Gas pf. | 99 | 102 |
| L. E. & W. | 16 | 16¾ |
| L. E. & W. pf. | 67½ | 68½ |
| Lake Shore | 206 | 210 |
| Long Island | 68 | 75 |
| Mah. C. R. | 150 | .. |
| M. C. R. pf. | 105 | .. |
| Man. Beach. | 18 | 25 |
| Md. C. pf. | 58 | 75 |
| Mex. North. | 48 | .. |
| Mex. N. ctfs. | 3¾ | 3½ |
| Met. W. S. El. pf. | 55 | 57⅞ |
| M. & St. L. 2d pf. | 92 | 93 |
| M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf. | 65½ | 68 |
| M., K. & T. | 12 | 12¾ |
| Mob. & Ohio. | 37½ | 40 |
| Mor. & Es. | 183 | .. |
| Nat. Biscuit. | 42¼ | 42½ |
| Nat. Lead. | 29 | 29¼ |
| N. L. O. cfs. | 3 | 4 |
| Nat. Starch. | 5 | 7½ |
| Nat. St. 1st pf. | 45 | 60 |
| Nat. St. 2d pf. | 15 | 23 |
| N. C. Coal. | 37 | 39 |
| N. Y. & N. H. | 214¾ | 216 |
| N. Y., C. & St. L. | 14 | 15 |
| N. Y., C. & St.L. 1st pf. | 68 | 72 |
| N. Y., C. & St.L. 2d pf. | 31 | 33 |
| Norf. South. | 69 | 75 |
| Nor. & West. | 19¾ | 19⅞ |
| Ont. Mining. | 7½ | 9½ |
| O. R. R. & N. | 35 | 38 |
| O. R. R. & N. pf. | 69 | 71½ |
| Pac. Coast. | 37 | 40 |
| Pac. C. 1st pf. | 82 | 87 |
| Pac. C. 2d pf. | 50 | 60 |
| Park S. pf. | 105 | 110 |
| Penn. Coal. | 375 | .. |
| P., D. & Ev. | 2 | 2½ |
| Peo. & East. | 3 | 5 |
| P., C., C. & St. L. pf. | 85 | 87 |
| Pitts., Ft. W. & C. | 183 | .. |
| Pressed S. C. | 50½ | 52 |
| P. & W. pf. | 7 | 8½ |
| Pull. Car. | 158 | 160 |
| Quicksilver | 2 | 3 |
| Quicksil. pf. | 8 | 10 |
| R. 2d pf. | 34¾ | 34⅞ |
| Rens. & Sar. | 190 | .. |
| R., W. & O. | 131 | .. |
| Rio G. W. | 33 | 40 |
| R. G. W. pf. | 78 | 82 |
| St. J. & G. I. 1st pf. | 38 | 40 |
| St. J. & G. I. 2d pf. | 8½ | 12 |
| St.L. & S. F. 1st pf. | 69 | 71 |
| St. P. & D. | 50 | 50½ |
| St. P. & D. pf. | 101 | 103½ |
| St. P. & O. pf. | 170 | 180 |
| Sixth Ave. | 200 | .. |
| S. R. & T. | 7¼ | 8 |
| Third Ave. | 192 | 195 |
| T. & O. C. | .. | 20 |
| T. & O. C. pf. | .. | 40 |
| T. C. R. T. | 66¾ | 67½ |
| T. C. R. T. pf. | 139 | 140 |
| U. S. Env. pf. | .. | 100 |
| U. S. Exp. | 48½ | 50 |
| U. S. Rub. pf. | 116½ | 117 |
| U. & B. R. | 170 | .. |
| W. F. Exp. | 125 | 130 |
| W. & L. E. 1st pf. | 73¼ | 54 |

## BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 60½@62. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 27 13-16d per ounce, and in New York at 60½c. Mexican silver dollars at 48½c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 200 shares of Anaconda sold at .49, 200 Chollar at .30, 1,000 Consolidated Imperial at .01, 1,000 Comstock stock at .05, 500 Creede and Cripple Creek at .11, 100 Deadwood at .65, 500 Mollie Gibson at .36.

On the Industrial Exchange 200 shares of Anchoria sold at .87½, 3,300 Burt Gold at .02¾@.02½, 1,750 Boston and British Columbia Copper at 2.50, 300 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .09¾@.09½, 3,000 Cannon Ball at .06⅞, buyer 30@.06⅜, buyer 30; 200 Elkton at .88½@.88¾, 200 Garfield Consolidated at .12, 2,000 Gold Magnet at .01¼, 1,900 Good Samaritan at .01⅝@.01¾, 1,200 Gregory Gold at .02⅝@.02¾, 400 Gilpin and Lincoln at .42⅜@.42¼, 375 Jennie Blanche at .52½@.52⅝, 200 Jefferson at .07, 440 Morenci Copper preferred at 1.50¾, 300 Mollie Gibson at .25@.25½, 100 Mount Rosa at .23¾, 62,000 Sentinel at .00¼, buyer 30@.005, buyer 30@.004, 100 Union Gold at .27⅛, and 100 Work at .22½.

Closing bids for mining stocks on the Consolidated and Industrial Exchanges:

### CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alice | .75 | Phoenix G. Min. Co. | .08 |
| Best & Belcher | .40 | Potosi | .39 |
| Bircee | 1.35 | Quicksilver | 1.90 |
| Bruns. Con. | .12 | Quicksilver pf. | 8.00 |
| Caledonia B. H. | .50 | Savage | .28 |
| Chollar | .30 | Sierra Nevada | .65 |
| Crown Point | .27 | Standard | 2.00 |
| Con. Cal. & Va. | 3.40 | Small Hopes | 1.60 |
| Com. T. Co. stock | .04 | Union Con. | .37 |
| Com. T. Co. bonds | .04 | Utah | .12 |
| Com. T. Co. scrip | .06 | Victor | 1.00 |
| Crescent | .15 | Yellow Jacket | .33 |
| Catalpa | .20 | Argentum Juanita | .23 |
| Deadwood Terra | .45 | Alamo | .06 |
| Eureka Con. | .35 | Anaconda | .45 |
| Father De Smet | .10 | Cripple Creek Con. | .08 |
| Gould & Curry | .22 | Cr. & Cr. Ck. | .00 |
| Hale & Norcross | .30 | Favorite | .03 |
| Homestake | 60.00 | Gold & Globe | .04 |
| Horn Silver | 1.40 | Golden Fleece | .31 |
| Iron Silver | .55 | Isabella | .77 |
| Julia Consol | .02 | Mollie Gibson | .24 |
| King. & Pemb. | .18 | Mount Rosa | .21 |
| La Crosse | .14 | Pharmacist | .05 |
| Leadville Con. | .09 | Portland | 1.80 |
| Little Chief | .20 | Specimen | .05 |
| Mexican | .45 | Union | .25 |
| Moulton | .30 | Work | .21 |
| Ontario | 7.50 | Ala. Fdy. No. 2 | .13¾ |
| Ophir | 1.00 | Ala. Fdy. No. 3 | .12¼ |
| Occidental | .24 | Ala. Fdy. No. 4 | .11½ |
| Plymouth | .10 | Grey Forge | .11½ |

### INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| A. G. M. & M. Co. | .10 | Golden Fleece | .32 |
| Burt Gold | .02⅜ | Isabella | .80½ |
| Gold Magnet | .01 | Jefferson | .06¾ |
| Good Samaritan | .01⅝ | Justine | .01¾ |
| Gregory Gold | .02½ | Mollie | .25 |
| Gilpin & Lincoln | .42⅜ | Mount Rosa | .23½ |
| Jennie Blanche | .52½ | Old Gold | .01 |
| Morenci Cop. pf. | 1.50¾ | Pande Basin | .45 |
| B. & B. C. C. Co. | 2.50 | Sentinel | .00¾ |
| Anaconda | .46 | Sup. & B. Cop. | .07 |
| Anchoria | .85 | Union Gold | .27 |
| Cripple Creek Con. | .09¾ | Waldorf | .01⅝ |
| Cannon Ball | .06¾ | Work | .22½ |
| Elkton | .88¾ | Rosario Honduras | 5.00 |
| Gar. Con. | .11⅜ | | |

### BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New York City banks shows a decrease in reserve of $4,305,400. The banks now hold $25,697,800 in excess of legal requirements.

The following table gives the comparison of last week's statement with that of the preceding week:

| | June 17. | June 24. | Changes. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Loans | $773,310,200 | $778,888,400 | *$5,558,200 |
| Deposits | 907,770,000 | 909,004,800 | *1,234,800 |
| Circulation | 13,587,100 | 13,586,600 | †500 |
| Legan tenders | 59,787,800 | 58,945,600 | †842,200 |
| Specie | 197,137,900 | 194,003,400 | †3,154,500 |
| Reserve | 256,945,700 | 252,949,000 | †3,996,700 |
| Res. required | 226,942,500 | 227,251,200 | *308,700 |
| Surplus | 30,003,200 | 25,697,800 | †4,306,400 |

*Increase. †Decrease.

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the New York Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding week in 1898 and 1897:

| | 1899. | 1898. | 1897. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Jan. 7 | $23,530,375 | $22,264,575 | $43,991,450 |
| Jan. 14 | 28,263,075 | 25,968,775 | 52,172,525 |
| Jan. 21 | 34,693,675 | 31,275,200 | 57,067,800 |
| Jan. 28 | 39,232,025 | 35,609,450 | 59,148,250 |
| Feb. 4 | 37,452,675 | 34,781,625 | 54,540,050 |
| Feb. 11 | 35,511,825 | 32,437,050 | 51,638,225 |
| Feb. 18 | 34,373,825 | 25,668,450 | 55,665,950 |
| Feb. 25 | 30,324,900 | 22,059,325 | 57,520,975 |
| March 4 | 24,578,125 | 20,823,500 | 55,556,925 |
| March 11 | 23,208,000 | 22,721,425 | 52,863,550 |
| March 18 | 19,074,175 | 28,060,100 | 48,108,975 |
| March 25 | 18,657,425 | 38,851,475 | 48,895,750 |
| April 1 | 15,494,850 | 35,720,800 | 47,666,575 |
| April 8 | 15,018,825 | 35,720,800 | 47,666,575 |
| April 15 | 19,471,525 | 37,346,075 | 46,986,900 |
| April 22 | 24,175,900 | 43,525,100 | 49,257,900 |
| April 29 | 25,524,675 | 44,504,675 | 48,917,625 |
| May 6 | 19,351,950 | 43,916,475 | 44,095,975 |
| May 13 | 27,137,625 | 46,997,225 | 44,490,500 |
| May 20 | 34,631,525 | 50,715,250 | 45,998,950 |
| May 27 | 43,932,725 | 50,760,600 | 46,816,100 |
| June 3 | 42,710,600 | 52,249,700 | 46,830,825 |
| June 10 | 39,323,100 | 53,841,100 | 47,601,475 |
| June 17 | 30,003,200 | 59,272,800 | 48,390,950 |
| June 24 | 25,697,800 | 62,206,250 | 49,239,150 |

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1899 | $25,697,800 | 1894 | $76,355,375 |
| 1898 | 62,206,250 | 1893 | 5,481,925 |
| 1897 | 49,239,150 | 1892 | 19,872,050 |
| 1896 | 21,917,325 | 1891 | 18,411,600 |
| 1895 | 34,225,925 | 1890 | 6,643,550 |

### IMPORTS FOR THE WEEK.

The imports of dry goods and general merchandise for the week were valued at $7,351,190. The imports of specie were $172,508, and exports of specie $7,089,727.

## NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Saturday, June 24, 1899.

| Closing Bid. | Closing Asked. | Sales. | | First. | High. | Low. | Last. | Net Change. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 17¼ | 18¼ | 12 | Am. Car & Foundry | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | ..... |
| 59¾ | 61½ | 12 | Am. Car & Found. pf. | 59¾ | 59¾ | 59⅜ | 59¾ | ..... |
| 35¾ | 36 | 10 | American Cotton Oil | 35½ | 35½ | 35½ | 35½ | ..... |
| 37 | 37⅝ | 500 | Am. Smelt. & Ref. | 37 | 37 | 35⅞ | 35⅞ | − ⅛ |
| 84 | 84¼ | 700 | Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf. | 83 | 84 | 83 | 84 | + ½ |
| 6¾ | 7 | 310 | American Spirits Mfg. | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | ..... |
| 30¼ | 31 | 320 | Am. Spirits Mfg. pf. | 30¼ | 30⅝ | 30¼ | 30⅝ | + ⅜ |
| 53⅞ | 54¼ | 19,435 | Am. Steel & Wire | 55½ | 55½ | 53½ | 54 | − 1⅛ |
| 96¾ | 97 | 100 | Am. Steel & Wire pf. | 96¾ | 96¾ | 96¾ | 96¾ | + ¾ |
| 152½ | 152½ | 14,350 | Am. Sugar Ref. Co. | 152 | 152½ | 150¾ | 152¼ | +1¼ |
| 117½ | 118½ | 100 | Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf. | 118½ | 118½ | 118½ | 118½ | − ¼ |
| 35¼ | 35¾ | 20 | American Tin Plate | 35¾ | 35¾ | 35¾ | 35¾ | ..... |
| ... | ... | 200 | Am. Tin Plate pf. | 85 | 85 | 85 | 85 | ..... |
| 91 | 92 | 90 | American Tobacco | 92¼ | 92¼ | 92⅛ | 92¼ | ..... |
| 28 | 28¾ | 70 | Am. Steel Hoop | 29½ | 29½ | 27⅞ | 27⅞ | ..... |
| 76 | 77 | 210 | Am. Steel Hoop pf. | 76⅛ | 76⅛ | 75⅝ | 75⅝ | − ⅜ |
| 17½ | 17⅞ | 1,125 | At., T. & S. F. | 17¼ | 17⅝ | 17¼ | 17⅝ | + ⅜ |
| 55⅝ | 55¾ | 5,300 | At., T. & S. F. pf. | 55⅛ | 55⅝ | 55⅛ | 55⅝ | + ⅜ |
| 51⅛ | 51½ | 700 | Anaconda Copper | 51 | 51½ | 51 | 51½ | + ⅜ |
| 47½ | 48 | 1,075 | Baltimore & Ohio | 47¼ | 48 | 47¼ | 48 | +1 |
| 70 | 70¼ | 1,160 | Baltimore & Ohio pf. | 69¾ | 70⅛ | 69¾ | 70 | +1¼ |
| 116½ | 116⅝ | 9,650 | Brooklyn Rapid Tran. | 116½ | 116⅝ | 115⅜ | 116⅝ | + ⅝ |
| 14⅜ | 15 | 500 | Brunswick City | 14⅞ | 14⅞ | 14⅜ | 14⅞ | + ⅜ |
| 51½ | 52 | 100 | Central Pac., ass't pd. | 51½ | 51½ | 51½ | 51½ | + ⅝ |
| 24¾ | 25 | 600 | Chesapeake & Ohio | 24½ | 25 | 24½ | 25 | ..... |
| 132⅜ | 132⅞ | 9,282 | Chi., Bur. & Quincy | 131½ | 132⅜ | 131¼ | 132¾ | +1½ |
| 59⅜ | 59½ | 400 | Chi. Con. Traction | 59⅜ | 60 | 59⅜ | 60 | + ⅛ |
| 13⅞ | 13⅞ | 700 | Chicago Great West. | 13⅞ | 13⅞ | 13⅞ | 13⅞ | + ¼ |
| 68¾ | 70 | 100 | Chi. Gr. West. pf., A. | 69¾ | 69¾ | 68¾ | 69¾ | + ¼ |
| 29 | 30¾ | 100 | Chi. Gr. West. pf., B. | 29⅝ | 29⅝ | 29⅝ | 29⅝ | + ⅜ |
| 127⅝ | 127¾ | 22,158 | Chi., Mil. & St. Paul. | 127 | 127¾ | 126⅞ | 127⅞ | + ⅞ |
| 159 | 160 | 2,765 | Chicago & Northw. | 157 | 159 | 157 | 159 | +2½ |
| 112¾ | 113 | 3,392 | Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac. | 112½ | 113 | 112½ | 113 | + ½ |
| 47¼ | 49 | 30 | Chi. Term. Trans. pf. | 48¼ | 48¼ | 48 | 48 | ..... |
| 56½ | 56⅝ | 1,734 | C., C., C. & St. L. | 56¼ | 56⅝ | 56¼ | 56⅝ | + ⅜ |
| 98 | 99 | 350 | C., C., C. & St. L. pf. | 98 | 98⅛ | 98 | 98⅛ | + ½ |
| 45½ | 46 | 1,000 | Colorado Fuel & Iron. | 44½ | 45½ | 44¼ | 45½ | +1½ |
| 43 | 43½ | 100 | Col. Southern 1st pf. | 43½ | 43½ | 43½ | 43½ | + ¼ |
| ... | ... | 400 | Col. & Hock. C. & I. | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | ..... |
| 181½ | 182 | 600 | Consolidated Gas | 181½ | 182 | 181½ | 182 | +2¼ |
| 41 | 41¼ | 7,500 | Continental Tobacco | 41½ | 42 | 40⅝ | 41¼ | − ½ |
| 81 | 82 | 1,436 | Continental Tobac. pf. | 80 | 82 | 80 | 81¾ | +1¾ |
| 118¾ | 119½ | 200 | Delaware & Hudson | 119 | 119 | 119 | 119 | ..... |
| 21¾ | 22 | 300 | Denver & Rio Grande. | 21½ | 21¾ | 21½ | 21½ | ..... |
| 76½ | 76⅝ | 200 | Denver & R. G. pf. | 76½ | 76½ | 76½ | 76½ | + ¾ |
| 20 | 20½ | 200 | D. M. & Ft. Dodge | 19⅝ | 19¾ | 19⅝ | 19¾ | − ¼ |
| 12¾ | 12¾ | 200 | Erie | 12¼ | 12¼ | 12¼ | 12¼ | + ⅛ |
| 38¾ | 40 | 100 | Evans. & T. H. | 39 | 39 | 39 | 39 | ..... |
| 58¾ | 59 | 5,780 | Federal Steel | 59 | 59⅛ | 58¾ | 59 | + ⅛ |
| 82⅞ | 83⅛ | 1,250 | Federal Steel pf. | 83 | 83⅛ | 82⅞ | 83⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 117¼ | 118 | 600 | General Electric | 117¼ | 117½ | 117¼ | 117½ | +1 |
| 66⅜ | 67 | 300 | Glucose Sugar Ref. | 66⅜ | 66½ | 66⅜ | 66½ | +1 |
| 168 | 170 | 700 | Great Northern pf. | 167 | 168 | 166½ | 168 | +1 |
| 108 | 110 | 100 | H. B. Claflin Co. | 110 | 110 | 110 | 110 | +1 |
| 23 | 25 | 10 | Hocking Valley | 24¾ | 24¾ | 24¾ | 24¾ | ..... |
| 58 | 58¼ | 100 | Hocking Valley pf. | 58⅜ | 58⅜ | 58⅜ | 58⅜ | ..... |
| 41¼ | 42 | 42 | International Paper | 42¼ | 42¼ | 42¼ | 42¼ | ..... |
| 13½ | 14½ | 100 | International Silver | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | + ½ |
| 12¼ | 12½ | 700 | Iowa Central | 11¾ | 12½ | 11¾ | 12½ | + ⅜ |
| ... | ... | 200 | Iowa Central pf. | 47 | 47¼ | 47 | 47¼ | + ⅛ |
| ⅞ | 1 | 50 | K. C., Pitts. & Gulf | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ | ..... |
| ... | ... | 200 | Knickerbocker Ice pf. | 72 | 72 | 72 | 72 | −2 |
| 67⅜ | 67½ | 1,250 | Louisville & Nashville. | 67¼ | 67⅜ | 67¼ | 67¼ | + ⅛ |
| 113⅜ | 113½ | 8,295 | Manhattan Con | 112⅜ | 113⅜ | 112½ | 113⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 14½ | 15½ | 100 | Met. W. S. El. of Chi. | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 | ..... |
| 228¾ | 229 | 3,340 | Metropolitan St. Ry. | 230 | 230 | 228½ | 228⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 13 | 13½ | 100 | Mexican Central | 13¼ | 13¾ | 13¼ | 13¼ | + ¼ |
| 113 | .. | 22 | Michigan Central | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113 | ..... |
| 53½ | 55 | 200 | Minn. & St. Louis | 53½ | 54 | 53½ | 54 | − ½ |
| 25½ | 27 | 300 | Minn., S. P. & S. S. M. | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | −1 |
| 33 | 33¼ | 100 | Mo., Kan. & Texas pf. | 33¼ | 33¾ | 33¼ | 33¼ | + ¼ |
| 41⅜ | 41⅞ | 1,720 | Missouri Pacific | 41¼ | 41⅝ | 41¼ | 41⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 111 | 112 | 75 | National Lead Co. pf. | 111½ | 112 | 111½ | 112 | ..... |
| 49⅜ | 50⅜ | 500 | National Steel | 49½ | 50 | 49½ | 50 | + ½ |
| 89 | 90 | 200 | National Steel pf. | 89¼ | 90 | 89¼ | 90 | + ½ |
| 116½ | 117 | 940 | New Jersey Central | 116 | 116⅜ | 116 | 116⅜ | + ¼ |
| 189 | 190 | 230 | New York Air Brake | 185 | 185 | 185 | 185 | −5 |
| 135¾ | 135⅞ | 14,450 | New York Central | 134¼ | 135⅞ | 134⅛ | 135½ | + ⅛ |
| 26¼ | 26½ | 910 | N. Y., Ont. & West | 25⅞ | 26¼ | 25⅞ | 26⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 67⅞ | 68¾ | 60 | Norfolk & West. pf. | 68⅞ | 68⅝ | 68⅞ | 68⅞ | ..... |
| 111 | 111½ | 100 | North American | 111⅛ | 111⅝ | 111⅛ | 111⅝ | ..... |
| 47¼ | 47⅝ | 2,700 | Northern Pacific | 47¼ | 47⅝ | 47 | 47⅝ | + ⅜ |
| 76⅞ | 77 | 1,178 | Northern Pacific pf. | 76⅞ | 77 | 76⅞ | 77 | + ¾ |
| 47⅛ | 47¼ | 16 | Pacific Mail | 47⅛ | 47⅜ | 47⅛ | 47⅜ | ..... |
| 131¼ | 131½ | 2,780 | Pennsylvania R. R. | 131¼ | 131⅜ | 130⅝ | 131⅜ | +1 |
| 119 | 119¼ | 1,985 | People's Gas, Chicago | 118⅜ | 119¼ | 118⅜ | 119 | + ⅛ |
| 53 | 54 | 200 | P., C., C. & St. L. | 52½ | 53½ | 52½ | 53½ | +2½ |
| 82 | 84 | 22 | Pressed Steel Car pf. | 81 | 81 | 84 | 84 | ..... |
| 20 | 20⅝ | 600 | Reading | 20¼ | 20⅝ | 20¼ | 20⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 60¼ | 60¼ | 1,300 | Reading 1st pf | 59⅞ | 60 | 5.. | 60 | + ⅛ |
| ⅜ | 4 | 100 | St. J. & G. I. | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ | − ⅛ |
| 10¼ | 10¼ | 115 | St. L. & San Fran. | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | + ⅛ |
| 35⅜ | 36 | 100 | St. L. & S. F. 2d pf. | 35⅜ | 35⅜ | 35⅜ | 35⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 12¼ | 12⅜ | 170 | St. Louis Southw. | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | + ⅛ |
| 32 | 32¼ | 1,640 | St. Louis Southw. pf. | 31⅞ | 32 | 31⅞ | 32 | + ¼ |
| 106 | 107 | 2,600 | St. Paul & Duluth pf. | 103½ | 106 | 103½ | 106 | +4 |
| 31¼ | 31½ | 810 | Southern Pacific | 31⅛ | 31½ | 31⅛ | 31½ | + ⅛ |
| 10⅜ | 10⅜ | 700 | Southern Railway | 10⅜ | 10⅜ | 10⅛ | 10⅜ | − ⅛ |
| 49¼ | 49½ | 400 | Southern Railway pf. | 49⅜ | 49½ | 49⅜ | 49½ | + ⅛ |
| 15¼ | 16 | 395 | Standard Dis. & Dis. | 15¼ | 15½ | 15¼ | 15½ | + ¼ |
| 60¼ | 61 | 100 | Stand. Dis. & Dis. pf. | 60¼ | 60¼ | 60¼ | 60¼ | − ⅛ |
| 63 | 63¼ | 4,950 | Tenn. Coal & Iron | 64 | 64 | 62½ | 63½ | − ⅜ |
| 18½ | 19 | 200 | Texas Pacific | 18½ | 18½ | 18½ | 18½ | + ⅛ |
| 40¼ | 40⅜ | 5,975 | Union Pacific | 39½ | 40⅜ | 39⅝ | 40⅜ | +1⅛ |
| 75¼ | 75⅜ | 2,150 | Union Pacific pf. | 74⅜ | 75¼ | 74⅜ | 75¼ | + ⅛ |
| 28¼ | 28⅝ | 300 | Union Bag & Paper | 28 | 28 | 28 | 28 | ..... |
| 79 | 80 | 425 | Union Bag & Paper pf. | 79 | 79 | 79 | 79 | ..... |
| 5¾ | 6 | 300 | United States Leather. | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 68¼ | 69 | 300 | U. S. Leather pf. | 68½ | 68½ | 68½ | 68½ | + ⅛ |
| 54½ | 54½ | 1,625 | United States Rubber. | 53⅜ | 54¼ | 53⅜ | 54¼ | + ⅛ |
| 7⅝ | 7¾ | 200 | Wabash | 7⅜ | 7¾ | 7⅜ | 7¾ | + ⅛ |
| 19⅝ | 20 | 200 | Wabash pf | 19⅞ | 19⅝ | 19⅞ | 19⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 89½ | 90 | 300 | Western Union Tel. | 89 | 89¾ | 89 | 89¾ | + ⅛ |
| 8¾ | 9¼ | 870 | Wheel. & Lake Erie | 8⅝ | 9¼ | 8⅝ | 9¼ | + ⅛ |
| 23¾ | 24⅜ | 150 | W. & L. E. 2d pf. | 23½ | 23½ | 23½ | 23½ | + ⅛ |
| 15¼ | 15⅝ | 200 | Wis. Cent., when iss. | 15½ | 15⅝ | 15½ | 15½ | + ⅛ |
| 53½ | 53¾ | 1,275 | Wis. Cent. pf., w. iss. | 53⅜ | 53¾ | 53⅜ | 53¾ | + ⅛ |
| Sales | | 190,337 | | | | | | |

## NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE BANK STATEMENT.

The following gives the bank statements in detail, together with the percentage of reserve to deposits of the individual banks:

| *Capital. | *N't Profits. | Banks. | Loans. | Specie. | Legals. | Deposits. | P.ct Res've |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $2,000,000 | $1,912,700 | Bk. N. Y., N. B. A. | $15,510,000 | $3,170,000 | $1,200,000 | $16,100,000 | 27.1 |
| 2,050,000 | 2,206,000 | Bk. Manhattan Co. | 20,548,000 | 4,293,000 | 1,948,000 | 23,651,000 | 26.4 |
| 2,000,000 | 1,090,600 | Merchants' National | 16,844,700 | 4,383,500 | 1,371,300 | 21,161,100 | 27.2 |
| 2,000,000 | 2,082,500 | Mechanics' National | 12,456,000 | 2,331,000 | 782,000 | 12,419,000 | 25.1 |
| 1,500,000 | 2,783,700 | Bank of America | 23,896,000 | 5,510,700 | 2,096,300 | 28,351,900 | 26.8 |
| 1,000,000 | 242,400 | Phenix National | 4,682,000 | 1,044,000 | 329,000 | 4,832,000 | 28.4 |
| 1,000,000 | 4,683,200 | National City | 87,374,800 | 34,472,700 | 5,202,200 | 121,617,200 | 32.6 |
| 300,000 | 6,498,400 | Chemical National | 25,908,000 | 6,565,100 | 1,661,100 | 27,709,100 | 29.7 |
| 600,000 | 189,400 | Merchants' Ex. Nat. | 5,264,000 | 1,199,600 | 389,500 | 6,085,800 | 26.1 |
| 1,000,000 | 1,680,600 | Gallatin National | 8,110,700 | 1,218,400 | 659,100 | 6,906,300 | 27.2 |
| 300,000 | 80,300 | Nat. B. & Drovers' | 1,007,500 | 144,100 | 71,000 | 1,200,900 | 32.8 |
| 400,000 | 114,100 | Mech. & Traders' | 1,914,000 | 260,000 | 137,000 | 2,004,000 | 19.8 |
| 200,000 | 169,300 | Greenwich | 992,700 | 102,300 | 151,400 | 900,900 | 28.2 |
| 600,000 | 596,400 | Leath. Mfrs.' Nat. | 4,292,300 | 886,000 | 302,000 | 4,169,700 | 28.5 |
| 300,000 | 137,800 | Seventh Nat. | 2,615,500 | 791,700 | 169,700 | 3,413,600 | 28.2 |
| 1,200,000 | 514,300 | Bk. State of N. Y. | 4,499,500 | 394,200 | 349,000 | 3,804,500 | 18.7 |
| 5,000,000 | 2,673,900 | American Ex. Nat. | 27,038,000 | 3,875,000 | 3,005,000 | 23,186,000 | 29.6 |
| 5,000,000 | 3,686,500 | Nat. Bk. Commerce. | 27,709,400 | 2,800,000 | 3,422,200 | 22,749,400 | 27.4 |
| 1,000,000 | 1,637,200 | National Broadway. | 7,075,400 | 1,550,500 | 185,200 | 6,686,500 | 25.9 |
| 1,000,000 | 1,061,800 | Mercantile National | 11,035,800 | 2,686,000 | 877,000 | 12,897,000 | 27.6 |
| 422,700 | 487,300 | Pacific | 3,403,400 | 517,600 | 503,800 | 4,082,300 | 25.0 |
| 1,500,000 | 889,500 | Nat. Bk. of Republic | 21,308,800 | 6,133,400 | 605,300 | 24,591,400 | 27.5 |
| 450,000 | 982,200 | Chatham National | 6,694,400 | 1,002,300 | 937,200 | 7,063,700 | 27.5 |
| 200,000 | 280,400 | People's | 2,169,400 | 375,900 | 374,000 | 2,867,100 | 26.2 |
| †1,000,000 | †507,000 | Nat. Bk. of N. A. | 12,649,400 | 2,025,600 | 914,300 | 14,833,700 | 25.9 |
| 1,000,000 | 2,469,400 | Hanover National | 41,504,900 | 11,570,000 | 2,424,100 | 53,333,400 | 26.2 |
| 500,000 | 372,900 | Irving National | 4,560,000 | 795,600 | 531,400 | 5,085,000 | 26.4 |
| 600,000 | 372,400 | National Citizens' | 3,020,500 | 684,000 | 157,000 | 3,341,000 | 25.2 |
| 500,000 | 262,200 | Nassau | 2,989,800 | 490,000 | 355,100 | 3,635,800 | 23.2 |
| 900,000 | 982,000 | Market & Ful. Nat. | 6,42 ,800 | 1,228,500 | 734,600 | 7,005,200 | 28.2 |
| 1,000,000 | 155,400 | Nat. Shoe & Leather | 3,567,900 | 625,400 | 398,200 | 4,069,600 | 25.2 |
| 1,400,000 | 1,738,900 | Corn Exchange | 14,587,300 | 2,375,400 | 1,534,000 | 16,357,900 | 23.9 |
| 1,000,000 | 587,300 | Continental Nat. | 6,175,800 | 1,475,000 | 512,500 | 7,634,700 | 26.0 |
| 300,000 | 491,800 | Oriental | 2,046,400 | 191,800 | 396,200 | 2,082,300 | 29.2 |
| 1,500,000 | 5,638,800 | Imp. & Trad. Nat. | 24,816,800 | 5,826,000 | 1,360,000 | 25,765,000 | 27.9 |
| 2,000,000 | 3,246,800 | National Park | 47,420,000 | 15,184,000 | 2,611,000 | 60,891,000 | 29.2 |
| 250,000 | 155,400 | East River Nat. | 1,415,000 | 256,300 | 167,300 | 1,461,800 | 28.3 |
| 3,000,000 | 2,093,700 | Fourth National | 26,547,000 | 7,869,000 | 2,180,500 | 31,862,900 | 31.5 |
| 1,000,000 | 474,400 | Central National | 7,077,900 | 1,653,000 | 969,000 | 14,078,000 | 18.3 |
| 300,000 | 768,100 | Second National | 7,715,000 | 1,620,000 | 637,000 | 8,960,000 | 25.2 |
| 750,000 | 248,800 | Ninth National | 3,629,400 | 890,300 | 322,600 | 3,657,000 | 33.2 |
| 500,000 | 7,713,000 | First National | 38,118,100 | 7,830,200 | 880,500 | 39,149,200 | 22.3 |
| 300,000 | 57,200 | N. Y. Nat.

# The New York Times.

## ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT.


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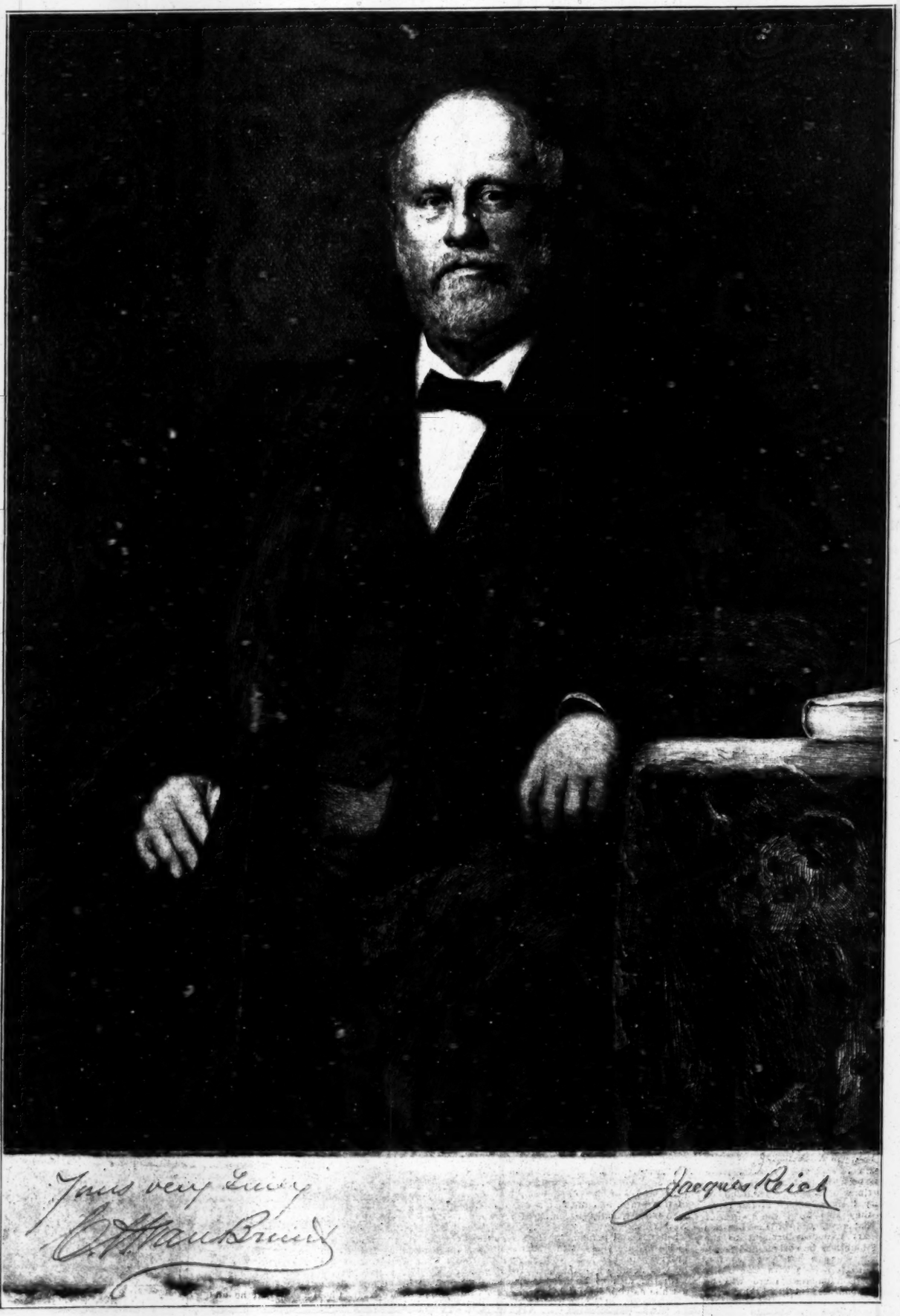


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CHARLES H. VAN BRUNT,

PRESIDING JUSTICE OF THE APPELLATE DIVISION OF THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW YORK.

The New York Times.
Illustrated Magazine Supplement.

JUNE 25, 1899.

## WITHOUT PREJUDICE.

It is a curious custom that obtains in some sovereignties that are under the Salic law, as well as in those that are not under it. No woman may become ruling Empress of Germany, and yet the wife of the present Kaiser is permitted to possess a Colonelcy in the Pasewak Cuirassiers, and often she has ridden at the head of her regiment, in her uniform of white, with red facings, and saluted her husband as she passed him. The Empress Frederick commands the Eightieth Infantry and the Hussar Regiment "Kaiserin" No. 2. And Queen Victoria, did her age permit and the inclination seize her, could also ride at the head of a German troop, known as the Victoria Regiment of the Guards. But the Hohenzollerns have not confined these peculiar commissions to the members of their own family and to their relatives. Queen Margherita of Italy, according to the Almanach de Gotha, is an officer in the Hessian Yäger Corps. The Czarina of Russia is Colonel of the Second Regiment of Dragoons, and the Hereditary Princess of Saxe-Meiningen holds a commission in the Second Grenadiers. Another officer is the Queen of Würtemberg, who is a Colonel in the celebrated Uhlans König Wilhelm I. Most all the women are or have been intrepid equestriennes, and their brave appearance on parade cannot but move their men with a touch of the tradition that God-given rulers hold most ardently. Still, such performances would hardly do for a republic, even though the "new woman" desires them.

***

A few weeks ago attention was called to the fact that some English writers were agitating the question of the inadequacy of Anglo-American punctuation. The most bothersome defect in the present style appeared to be that there was no point to denote irony. The convenience that such a point would have for the writer of fiction was expatiated on. In the meantime the discussion in embryo has grown into an agitation of magnitude, if not one of striking importance. The Anglo-American system is even compared to that of the French and to the Spanish. The ambiguous or meaningless dashes and quotation marks of French style are eulogized, and the stress of importance is laid upon the inverted interrogation point of the Spaniard. As is well known, the Spaniard places an inverted interrogation point at the beginning of a question, so that the reader may know at once the form of the sentence. This has its advantages. Dr. Franklin, in one of his earlier essays, pointed them out. We can get along very well without the French quotation marks, but the inverted interrogation point is certainly a convenience. When reading at sight aloud its advantages of elucidation would be inestimable. We do not know that there is any argument against its adoption, except that the Spaniards have used it for centuries.

***

The agitation in Paris of a few months ago against the guillotine as a means of capital punishment is being revived, and the old story about poor Charlotte Corday's blush is revived with it. And the affair brings into evidence the myriads of tales, hitherto unused, concerning the winking eyes of the decapitated heads. As before, the medical men are divided on the issue. Some maintain that as long as the brain corpuscles develop, as they certainly do for a limited time after death, consciousness must reign. On the other hand, the enemies of the "vivit post vita mortem" theory ask their opponents to request a skillful and judicious medical friend to compress their carotid arteries, and they will then know the full consistency of their theory. As to the Charlotte Corday tale, that is dismissed in a few words. The cheeks can no more blush when the jugular veins and carotid arteries are divided than water will flow out of a tap at the top of a house when the pipe which leads from the basement to it is severed. The wranglings of French scientists are just as amusing to-day as they were in the time of Mesmer, but sooner or later several grains of natural phenomena survive. Hypnotism remained after the tricks of mesmerism had been brushed aside. The brain corpuscles still present problems of infinite variety.

***

The Italians are going to make "old Father Tiber" disgorge some of his ill-gotten wealth; in other words, they are about to dredge the river for the purpose of finding certain, or rather uncertain, valuables supposed to be nestling in the bed of the stream. From the early Etruscan period it has been the custom of the people of Rome in times of danger, commotion, or siege to bury their valuables in the river, into which they also flung the statues of unpopular Emperors, and of the heathen gods. The art treasures brought to the surface will doubtless be curious and possibly precious. We can hardly go so far, however, as to prophesy with The Daily Telegraph of London that there will be turned up "goddesses diviner than even Milo's Venus." Still, we cannot affirm to the contrary, as we are not acquainted with Mr. Milo's works.

## JUSTICE CHARLES H. VAN BRUNT

A LARGE oil portrait of Presiding Justice Charles H. Van Brunt hangs in the courtroom of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of New York, in the First Department. It typifies the high regard in which its distinguished prototype is held by the members of the New York bar, for it was painted as a subscription testimonial, and was presented with complimentary formalities about two years ago. The artist is Alfred L. Collins. A fine etching of this portrait was made by Jacques Reich, a copy of which has a conspicuous place in the rooms of the Bar Association. It was from Mr. Reich's etching that the half-tone portrait of Justice Van Brunt which appears on the first page of this issue of the Illustrated Magazine Supplement of THE NEW YORK TIMES was prepared.

A Judge on the bench is apt to receive from lawyers, compliments in numerous and diverse forms. Occasionally such compliments arouse suspicions in the minds of the skeptical. Back of them lurk shadows of hypocrisy and self-seeking. Eminent counsellors, therefore, weigh their words carefully when bestowing praise upon a Judge. In bearing public testimony to the fact that a certain Judge is learned, honest, and impartial they do so with no sacrifice of self-respect, but from a sense of appreciation of the highest qualities that a Judge can possess. Some of the most eminent lawyers in New York State have eulogized Judge Van Brunt to an extreme limit, but in so doing they had no more idea of currying favor with him than the Judge ever had of handing out judicial favors to his flatterers.

Justice Van Brunt has earned the title of an upright Judge by being an upright Judge. He has not achieved the reputation he bears by affable acquiescence to persuasive compliments. In fact, affability has very little to do with this Judge's performance of his duty. An impartial application of sound law is his rule of action, and honest lawyers are so well satisfied with the operation of that rule that on occasions when criticism might catch the ear of the public they have let it be known that Justice Van Brunt represents just the type of Judge that they want.

Charles H. Van Brunt's career has been wholly within the sphere of the law. He was born in an old colonial mansion at Bay Ridge, L. I., on Dec. 26, 1836. His ancestors were among the early Dutch settlers of Long Island. He went to the district schools, and was prepared for college in Brooklyn. He took a full course in the University of the City of New York, and was graduated with the class of 1856. His taste and aptitude for the law developed while he was in college, and as soon as he had obtained his diploma he entered the law office of Leonard & Hoffman as a student. Both members of that firm were successful lawyers and distinguished citizens, the former having been a Commissioner of Appeals and a Judge of the Supreme Court of this State, and the latter—John T. Hoffman—subsequently becoming Governor of New York.

Diligent and painstaking in his youth, as in his mature years, Van Brunt made rapid progress in his law studies, and in 1860 he was admitted to the bar. He remained with the firm of Leonard & Hoffman for a while as confidential clerk, and afterward as a partner. He was a clean-cut and successful practitioner, and easily made his way to the front rank of the younger members of the New York bar. For a short time he was counsel to the City Chamberlain. In 1869 he was appointed a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, to fill the vacancy caused by the election of Judge Brady to the Supreme Court. One year later he was nominated and elected a Judge of that court for the full term of fourteen years, but during the greater part of that time he served in the Supreme Court by assignment of the Governor. Practicing lawyers soon learned to respect Judge Van Brunt for his ability, his impartiality, and his determined efforts to keep the work of the court abreast of the heavy calendars. His decisions were so prompt, so clear, and so well grounded in the law that the busiest of New York lawyers were eager to try their cases before him.

Judge Van Brunt was elected a Justice of the Supreme Court in 1883, and on Jan. 1, 1887, he became the Presiding Justice of that court in the First Judicial Department, succeeding Justice Noah Davis. In that capacity he instituted many substantial reforms and improvements in the methods of conducting the business of the court. When the Supreme Court was reorganized under the amended Constitution of 1895, Justice Van Brunt was appointed by Gov. Morton to be Presiding Justice of the Appellate Division of the First Department, and he has held that position ever since. In the Fall of 1897 Justice Van Brunt was renominated for Justice of the Appellate Division by all of the political parties and organizations. He had no opponent, and was therefore unanimously re-elected. In celebration of this extraordinary event, the Lotos Club, of which Justice Van Brunt is a member, gave a dinner in his honor on Saturday night, Dec. 4, 1897. On that occasion President Frank R. Lawrence, after tersely reviewing the career of the distinguished judicial Lotosian, said:

"Presiding Justice Van Brunt has not merely deserved success. He has commanded it. No man ever received, no man ever can receive, under our form of government, a greater honor than has just been bestowed upon him, when, notwithstanding a political campaign of the greatest heat and excitement, he was made the nominee of every party, and out of a poll in this county of some 260,000 votes he received the enormous and unprecedented total of more than 259,000. May not this be characterized as the triumph and vindication of an elective judiciary? And may we not feel confidence in the ability of the people to govern wisely when they are thus capable of discriminating between political and judicial office, and of re-electing by almost unanimous vote a high judicial officer who by long and faithful service has earned their confidence and respect?"

A letter was read at this dinner from Chief Judge Andrews of the Court of Appeals of New York State, in which he said: "The judiciary of this State has great reason for congratulation in the re-election by the voice of all the parties of a man who has proved himself one of the most able and useful Judges who in recent years has sat upon the bench in our State." Justice Patterson, an associate of Justice Van Brunt, made a speech, in which he said that the greatest calamity that could have befallen the courts would have been Justice Van Brunt's untimely retirement. Joseph H. Choate at this same dinner eulogized the upright Judge, but facetiously took Justice Van Brunt to task for the austerity of his appearance. Mr. Choate said that he and other lawyers whom he might name were actually afraid of Van Brunt, and he believed that the true reason why so few of Justice Van Brunt's decisions were reversed was because the Judges of the Court of Appeals were afraid of him, too.

The ice cream had been served in boxes made of sheepskin in the form of law books, and on the back of each volume was the printed title on a strip of black leather: "Van Brunt's Decisions. Vol. XIX." Mr. Choate picked up one of these empty boxes, and, holding it up, said: "It is a great satisfaction for us ordinary lawyers to look into a volume of Van Brunt's decisions and find nothing in it. We can congratulate ourselves that we know as much as that, at any rate."

After the other speakers had finished, Justice Van Brunt remarked that he had accepted this invitation to dinner in an humble and receptive spirit, determined to avail himself of all the good things offered—food, drink, and advice. He had expected to be informed how to improve in his judicial conduct. It made him feel that even a quiet judicial career did not pass unobserved, and it encouraged him to hope that he might do even better in the future. President Lawrence interrupted that a Judge so conspicuous for his solid ability, honesty, energy, industry, and extraordinary facility in dispatching business ought to feel pretty well satisfied with the progress he had made.

Justice Van Brunt has been twice married. His only son, Arthur H. Van Brunt, is a successful practicing lawyer in this city. Although something of a martinet on the bench, the Justice is not without his mellow and social side. Among his intimates he is an exceedingly entertaining companion. He is a member of the Manhattan Club, as well as of the Lotos; also of the St. Nicholas Society and the New York Yacht Club. For a number of years he has been one of the Council of the University of New York.

SEALING THE LETTER.
From the Painting by Carle J. Blenner.

## RECOLLECTIONS OF THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER.

In speaking of Moore, says a writer in Donahoe's, Gen. Meagher once told this incident of the wreck of the brilliant and witty man: Before his death he was present at a party where a gentleman was requested to sing. He sat down, and out of admiration sang one of Moore's own favorites. When he had finished the poet exclaimed, "How beautiful! I have heard that before." The song was the well-known one, so descriptive of the ruin of the brilliant and accomplished Moore.

"The harp that once through Tara's halls
The soul of music shed,
Now hangs as mute on Tara's walls
As if that soul were fled."

The next time I met Gen. Meagher was at the grand review in Washington. Hark! What means that shout? It was the Irish Brigade as it passed before the dignitaries. It was the most magnificent display in modern times. Every one welcomed the Irish heroes! Every one of them wore a green sprig. I watched the British Minister as the flag bearing the memorable number Sixty-ninth passed; it must have recalled to the Ambassador's memory the year '98 when the grass blades grew bayonets. The coats were bound with sprigs of emerald, and the men bore entwined in their shattered flags the harp and shamrock. Their faces were brown and bearded, showing under the low caps the enthusiastic eyes of the men of Ireland.

### What a Shame!

From The Philadelphia Record.

A tenderfoot seeking big game
In the Rockies fell in with the same
In a tumble-down shanty
Where the height of the ante
Soon left him no cash to his name.

### The Way to Reckon.

From Tit-Bits.

Snooks—I am celebrating my golden wedding to-morrow.

Chooks—Golden wedding! Why, you've only been married two years."

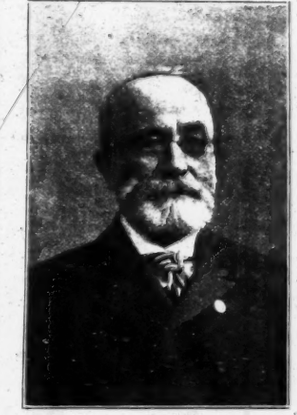
Snooks—Yes; but it seems like fifty.

### Unfailing Proof.

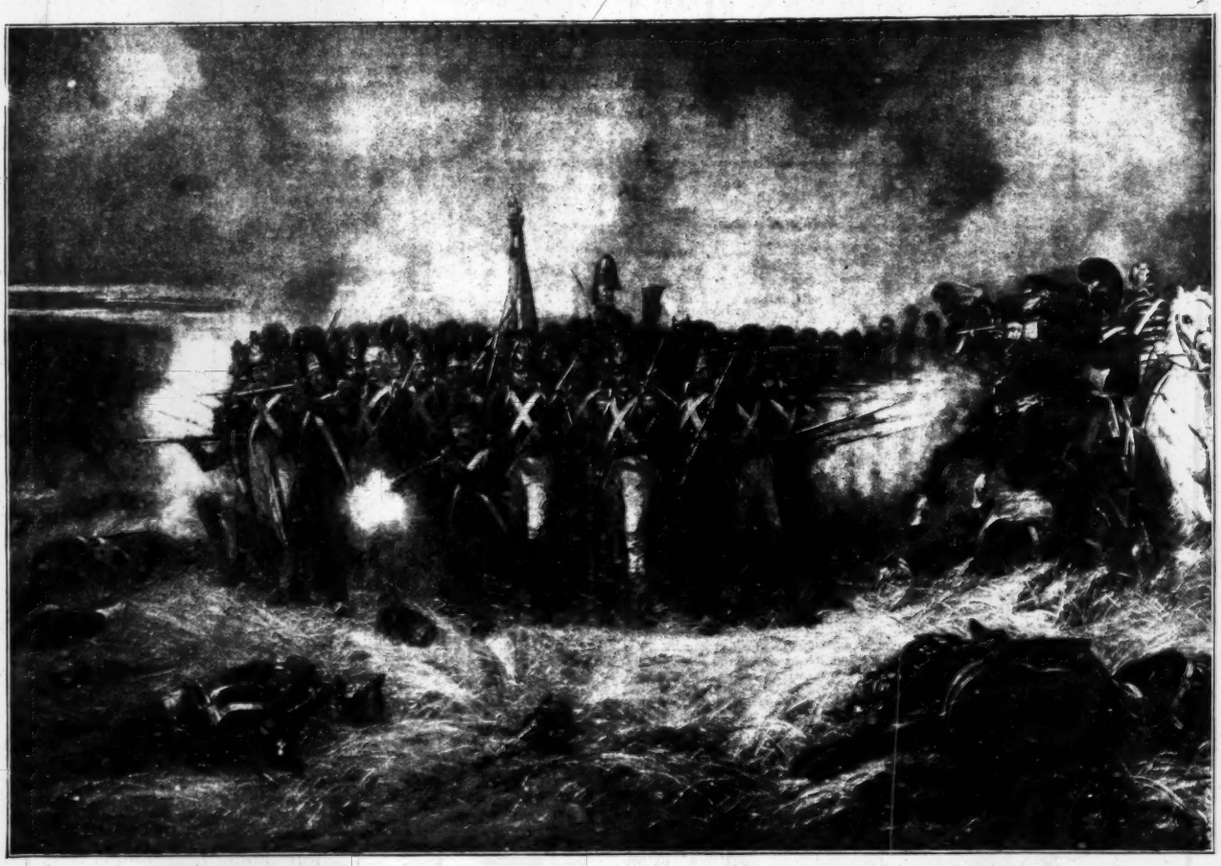
From Tit-Bits.

Child—And how do they know it's a man in the moon, mamma, dear?

Mother—Because it's always out at night, darling!



Dr. W. W. Keane,
The New President of the American Medical Association.



**THE LAST STAND MADE BY THE FRENCH ARMY AT THE BATTLE OF WATERLOO.**

**From the Painting by Charles Louis Kratke, Recently Exhibited in This City.**

THE Napoleonic legend has had a new start during recent years and shown its power, not merely by exhibitions of Napoleonic relics, more or less genuine, and sales of Napoleonica for the most part bogus, but through works of art by painters and sculptors. The interest taken by Americans in Napoleon was proved by the favor shown to Prof. Sloane's history while appearing in The Century Magazine, and later on in book form.

One of the most constant glorifiers of the Napoleonic wars is Charles Louis Kratké, an artist whose name suggests Berlin rather than Paris, but who claims birth in the latter city, not in Prussia. He is a pupil of Gérôme. Many are the battle scenes by Meissonier and others which he has etched and shown in the Old Salon. But he is also a direct worker in oils after his own compositions, as well as an original etcher. Thus, in 1894 the Salon had his "Campagne de France, 1814," as well as his etching after Meissonier's "L'Empereur à Solferino," while the next year he showed his own oil "Le Soir de Waterloo."

The present scene is after a largish painting imported by H. A. Lanthier, which represents the last stand made by the French Army at Waterloo. The square has been formed to stop pursuit on the part of the British, and the cavalry of the Prussians are flinging themselves on the bayonets of the French. It is the moment when a summons to surrender is answered by the French General with a vulgar exclamation that has passed into history, thanks to Victor Hugo.

In "The Last Square" one finds less the influence of Meissonier and Gérôme than that of Raffet, the painter of military pictures under the Second Empire. Here are many small but spirited figures, each different from the others and all cleverly subordinated to the scene, while the general impression of battle around a mass of men at bay is not weakened. On a close examination we find the different faces have their separate identity, as if they were portraits. From being an ordinary battle scene such as any artist might paint, the canvas rises to the level of works by the higher grade of historical painters. The soldiers are seen in the condition in which the well-drilled veteran who inherited the traditions of Frederick the Great and the earlier French armies under the Louises was expected to show himself—cool, immovable as a rock, upright, presenting a target for the balls of the enemy! It is the square that defied the attacks of the Egyptian cavalry of Arab and Mameluke origin when Napoleon was in Egypt; but in this case it is the last rally of the French Army to protect the vanquished host after the battle of Waterloo had been fought and lost. The attitudes are naturally quiet and serious; there is no claptrap in the usual way of military pictures.

Charles Louis Kratké was born in 1848, and after studying with Gérôme offered his first picture to the public in 1867. It was a scene under the Directory. But at first it was as an etcher rather than a painter that he made his mark. In 1882 he etched for Knoedler & Co. the spirited little picture of a black and white terrier pursuing a rat, called "Too Late," and in 1883, for the same firm, an interior with three hunting dogs watching a pot boiling over a wood fire, called "Waiting," and in the following year the "Victorious Pack" returning from the hunt behind the dog master, who is lighting his pipe. Another picture of hounds, also an original work etched for the Knoedlers, is "A Frugal Meal."

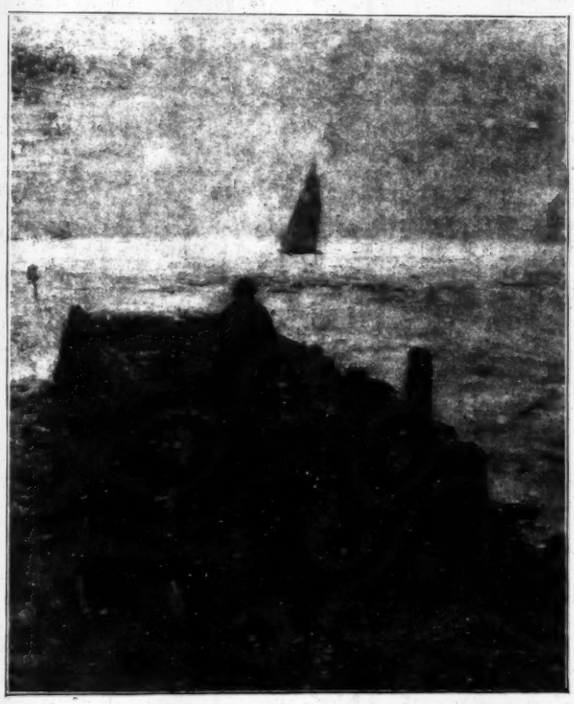
In 1884 Kratké obtained at the Salon an honorable mention, in 1885 a prize of the first-class in black and white, followed by an honorable mention and medal of the third class in succeeding years, while at the Exposition Universelle of 1889 he won the bronze medal.

He has had a reputation for etching sufficient to give him the translation into black and white of several of the famous Hundred Masterpieces, notably the "Morning," by Rousseau, as well as other landscapes by that master. Corots have also been translated by him, such as "Diana's Bath" and other fine pieces, and he it is who has etched Constable's "View of Salisbury" and "The Shower." Among the pictures by Jules Breton which he has charmingly turned into black and white are "The Song of the Lark," shown at the Salon of 1887, and "Gathering Poppy Flowers"; also, "Colza Sifting," shown at the Universal of 1889.

He has etched Fortuny's "Armorer" and Edouard Detaille's "Battery Forwards!" He is considered one of the most thorough and successful pupils of Waltner, the famous master of etching.

The present picture belongs to 1897, and is shown here as much for an example of the way men fought in the early years of the century as for its interest as a bit of history and a work of art. Even in fighting our Indians or the Filipinos such a method of defense would be considered little short of insanity. Men and officers would be flat on their stomachs, and woe betide the cavalry that came within half a mile of a regiment of infantry that still had any ammunition to speak of! The great bearskin hats and shakos intended to make the troops more imposing and give long level lines on parade are gone in favor of the easiest and least conspicuous headgear possible. The German Pickelhaube only holds its own because it will stand a great deal of knocking about and can be used at need for holding water; but its disadvantages of heating the head and attracting the sharpshooter are already recognized; it may go the way of the bearskin monster. War has lost most of its fuss and feathers, its frogs and toggery, its fine clothes and glitter; the surprising thing is that along with this sacrifice of showy outsides it has not lost more of its glamour. It proves that man is still the most combative of all the fighting animals the earth has produced.

CHARLES DE KAY.



"VANDERBILT DOCK, NEW DORP, STATEN ISLAND."

From the Painting by Frederick W. Kosh.

## THE DAWN.

Have you seen the dawn, the Summer dawn,
Swiftly rising from her rosy pillows,
When the curtains of the night are backward drawn,
And a crimson glory lights the billows?
Higher and ever higher
In her hands she lifteth up,
Brimming over with ruby fire,
The Day like a golden cup:
And bending by the river's brink,
The sparkling river,
She giveth little flowers thereof to drink,
Who bless the giver.

I have seen the dawn, the Summer dawn,
Stepping from her purple cloud pavilion,
Passing softly over dewy mead and lawn,
Garlanded with azure and vermilion.
Higher and ever higher
In her flaming car she soars,
Borne on waves of amethyst fire
Over glimmering seas and shores;
And stooping from her chariot red,
Glowing and gleaming,
She smiles and wakens little Curly-head
Out of his dreaming.

—Pall Mall Gazette.

## A FAREWELL.

Good-bye: nay, do not grieve that it is over—
The perfect hour;
That the winged joy, sweet honey-loving rover,
Flits from the flower.

Grieve not; it is the law. Love will be flying—
Yea, love and all.
Glad was the living; blessed be the dying!
Let the leaves fall.

—Harriet Monroe in The Century.

### Thoroughly Informed.

From Jewish Comment.

Teacher—Tommy, can you count beyond ten?

Tommy (promptly)—Yes'm. Jack, queen, king, ace.

# THE DRAMA

Jennie Lee As Jo.

JENNIE LEE, an Englishwoman, to be sure, and, of late, an actress better known in England and Australia than here, nevertheless fairly began her artistic career in this country. She was a member of Shook and Palmer's company in their notable first season at the Union Square Theatre, 1872-3, and was in the cast of "Agnes," as the maid of Stella the dancer, the first night. While she belonged to this troupe she gave a capital performance of Lottie in Albery's "Two Roses," not at the Union Square Theatre, but in Brooklyn, at the Park Theatre, when part of the company was "on tour." "Two Roses" was not acted in New York by these players. It had been given at Wallack's a few years before without much success. The Brooklyn performance was all uncommonly good, probably the best ever given of that play in this neighborhood. George Fawcett Rowe was Digby Grant, Henry Crisp Caleb Deecie, J. P. Burnett (Jennie Lee's husband) John Wyatt, Edward Lamb Our Mr. Jenkins, and Emily Mestayer Mrs. Jenkins.

It was in the Union Square Theatre, too, that Jennie Lee first acted Dickens's Poor Jo. The play was a dramatization of "Bleak House," called "Chesney Wold," and it was produced in an off-season engagement of Mme. Janauschek, who "doubled" the rôles of Lady Dedlock and Hortense. Afterward, in her own play, with Jo brought into greater prominence, Miss Lee's pathetic and lifelike portrayal of the crossing sweeper became known throughout this country. Then she returned to England and went thence to Australia. Poor Jo was her mainstay for many years. Lately Jennie Lee had a "benefit" in London, and not a very substantial one in its results, they say. If Poor Jo ever made a fortune for her, the fortune sped long ago.

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Margaret Halstan may be a "coming woman" on the English stage. From farcical comedy she stepped lately into classical drama and acted Segismund in Fitzgerald's version of Calderon's "Life's a Dream" when it was produced by the Elizabethan Stage Society. The Sketch, from which we copy the likeness of Miss Halstan in the rôle of the imprisoned Prince, says that she began her stage career with Mr. Tree at the Haymarket in 1895, when she "understudied" Trilby. During the Autumn tour of Mr. Du Maurier's play in 1896 she played Trilby with success in Glasgow. In December of this year she appeared at the Adelphi in "All that Glitters Is Not Gold." At the London Olympic in 1897, Miss Halstan played Octavia in "Antony and Cleopatra." November, 1897, found her again with Mr. Tree; this time she played one or two small parts and "understudied" Mrs. Tree and Miss Lily Hanbury in "The Silver Key" and "A Man's Shadow." In June, 1898, Miss Halstan played the leading part, Katia, in Stepniak's play, "The Convert," at a matinée, and in September she was engaged by Charles Wyndham to play Mrs. Crespis in "The Liars" at the Criterion Theatre.

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The quaint picture of Lumley's historic Pas de Quatre, the most famous ballet divertisement, probably, in the history of Italian opera in England, does not suggest visions of dazzling beauty. Compare it with Mr. Lederer's orchid ballet now seen at the New York Theatre every night. The recent death of Carlotta Grisi has set dozens of old stagers to recalling glorious memories of the ballet, when stage dancing was regarded more seriously as an art than it is now. Of the famous four in the picture, one, Lucile Grahn, is still alive. She is more than eighty years old, and her home is in Munich.

Kathi Lanner, herself a veteran of the ballet's palmy days, writes thus of her remembrance of the great dancers of her girlhood: "I was eight years of age when I first saw Grisi, who was already famous. The recollection comes back to me quite vividly. I was dancing at the Imperial Opera House of Vienna, where I made my début as a child and in later years found some of my greatest triumphs. Practice all day and dancing all night were my rules of life, and one eventful morning I went quietly into the theatre for my three hours' hard work in the foyer, where I was never disturbed. As I entered I heard the sound of music, and came suddenly upon a very ugly man who was seated on a chair playing the violin, while one of the most beautiful and graceful women I ever saw upon the stage danced before him and paid great attention to every word he said. The man was Perrot, who atoned for his looks by his dancing, which was superb; the woman was Grisi, working as hard in the hour of her triumph as she did when all her laurels were yet to win.

"She had just arrived in Vienna. I remember how kindly she spoke to me, and after watching me at my work told me that I too should be a great dancer. Imagine, if you can, what that praise meant to a young girl whose heart and soul were in her work. In those days the great dancers, like Taglioni, Cerito, Grisi, and Grahn, were queens of the stage as well as the auditorium. When they came upon the stage for rehearsal the young girls who were beginners would come forward and kiss their hand; it was the homage of honest ambition to talent. I was to have danced with Grisi in the great ballet of 'Gisella,' but unfortunately caught some slight fever—I think it was measles—and when I was well the great dancer had gone from the city in a blaze of triumph, and I did not see her again until I was sixteen. Then she came again to the Imperial Opera House, and I played in ballet with her though not in 'Gisella.' She was then married to Perrot, and was as charming a woman and as talented a dancer as the world has ever seen. There was only one woman who was greater than she in the world of dancing—I refer to Taglioni. At the same time comparisons between the famous dancers of that period are not quite fair. Taglioni was what was called a balloon dancer; she seemed to dance in the air, to float upon it at times. Grisi was wonderfully graceful, had the technique of her work by heart, was an artist au bout des ongles, and had a dainty manner that was quite irresistible.

"Cerito (with whom I danced in the ballet of 'Gisella') in 'La Sylphide,' which Taglioni had made famous, had her individuality marked as strongly as any one of the famous Pas de Quatre that electrified London when Mr. Lumley brought them to Her Majesty's, and Fanny Elssler was one of the greatest pantomimists of the day. I used to watch her with delight, and I do not mind saying that I modeled my style upon hers. She was as great a dancer as she was a charming woman. How I remember her farewell performance! It took place at the Imperial Opera House. In all my life I never saw such a scene. All the nobility of Austria filled stalls and boxes, every man and woman in the house stood up to wave handkerchiefs and to applaud. The flowers seemed to fill the stage."

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With female Hamlets, or a female Hamlet, the chief theatrical topic of the hour, portraits of two famous actresses who assumed the rôle of the Danish Prince are timely. Miss Marriott's Hamlet was well known both here and in England. Mme. Millicent Bandmann-Palmer has taken up the rôle quite late in her career, wherein she resembles Mme. Bernhardt, and intends to cling to it, too.

Talking about Bernhardt and the tremendous vogue she has, the excitement her comings and goings cause, the sarcastic London critic, Arthur Walkley, writes his opinion that the "enthusiasm of crowds for famous players attains to the monstrous, the chimerical. The proportions of things are lost; the world is out of perspective; the ordinary standards of life become a pedantic impertinence. And all because a woman has (or had) a 'golden voice,' a certain trick of hissing through her teeth, an exceptional aptitude for imitating the external aspect of emotions, love and hate, grief and terror, and, more especially, for 'shamming dead'! We have become so used to this fury of enthusiasm that we take it as an everyday matter of course; but, if you look into it, surely it is a more

**Martinius Nielsen,**
The Danish Cyrano de Bergerac.

SCENE IN "THE COUNTESS CATHLEEN."
May Whitty and Thomas Kingston.

Miss Marriott.

Millicent Bandmann-Palmer.

TWO NOTED ENGLISH ACTRESSES AS HAMLET.

LUMLEY'S FAMOUS PAS DE QUATRE.
Carlotta Grisi, Marie Taglioni, Lucile Grahn, and Fanny Cerito.

FRANK DANIELS AND HIS COMIC OPERA TROUPE,
In "The Idol's Eye" at Manhattan Beach.

wonderful, inexplicable thing than the art that excites it."

But it is always Mr. Walkley's way to be opposed to the multitude.

Probably the Irish Literary Theatre will not be a long-lived institution, but the sort of discussion caused in Dublin and London over W. B. Yeats's poetical play, "Countess Cathleen," never has an unwholesome effect on dramatic affairs. Mr. Yeats's play has been described as "a beautiful and penetrating piece of poetic symbolism." The Countess, in a time of famine, sells her soul to demons to buy food for her suffering neighbors.

The newest of the stage Cyranos is Martinius Nielsen, manager of the Dagmar Theatre, in Copenhagen. The translation of Rostand's play into Danish was made by P. A. Rosenberg. Nielsen's portrayal of the Gascon is said to be a trifle too finicky and dandified, but to have a fair measure of grace and power.

Sir Henry Irving lately made a speech to the boys of the City of London School on a "prize day." Sidney Lee, author of the admirable "Life of Shakespeare," and Toole, the famous comedian, were both educated at that school, which Sir Henry expressed the hope, would some day produce a great Shakespearean actor. Naturally, he talked "shop." Speaking of the inventions of writers who thought that Shakespeare needed to be adapted to a refined taste, he said that he had at home an old print of Romeo and Juliet with some verses attached to it, from which he learned that Juliet woke up before Romeo was dead, and that in the course of the conversation he remarked that he felt rather faint. And this was labeled "Shakespeare"! When he was the age of the young reciter who had given them such a spirited delivery of the quarrel between Brutus and Cassius, he used to take part in a scene between Coriolanus and Tullus Aufidius. Coriolanus, very moody, began thus:

"Tullus Aufidius now hath made new head."

This also was put down to Shakespeare, though the "new head" was the head of the ingenious Mr. James Thomson, the poet of "The Seasons," whose improvements upon Shakespeare were even as late as his boyhood still considered good enough for the use of schools. Happily, we lived in a generation which had changed all that. The most scrupulous regard was paid to what Shakespeare said, and the liveliest controversies were waged as to what he meant.

Naturally, with so much of the future of our own Daly's Theatre (now that its founder is gone) depending, as it seems, on the success or failure of the new Drury Lane melodrama, any information about that play, which Cecil Raleigh is now writing, will be interesting. It is said that one of the chief scenes will be Private View Day at the Royal Academy, Burlington House. The stage will be filled with pictures; people representing great figures in contemporary history and contemporary society will be strolling and chatting; the great world of London will be exemplified on the Drury Lane stage. It is also said, in all gravity, that artists who are among the "rejected" at the Royal Academy have been asked by Mr. Collins, the director of Drury Lane, to send their pictures to him. They will then be exhibited not only on the stage, but in the rotunda and vestibules of the big theatre, and they will have their own Private View, to which the art critics will be invited. This part of the show would scarcely repay the cost of an ocean voyage.

In the "review" called "Pot Pourri," at the Avenue Theatre, London, they have a parody of Mr. Pinero's "Gay Lord Quex," which, it will be remembered, a Bishop denounced as immoral. In the performance of the parody a make-believe Bishop rises in a proscenium box and protests. His conscience is satisfied when he is invited to go behind the scenes. This is only a variant of a very old comic device, but the deliberate caricaturing of a Bishop seems to be something new in English theatricals.

Some of the German dramatists have made a wise resolve not to go before the footlights in response to "calls." When English and American dramatists follow their example one drawback to the enjoyment of "first nights" will be removed. The author never looks well, whether he stands in the scene or in front of the curtain. He never has anything to say. Paul Lindau considers that the playwright has no business whatever behind the footlights. Herr Lugmann and Herr Herzel declare that they will never again figure on the stage under any provocation whatever, while Herr Ebermann regards it as an impertinence on the part of the author to obtrude his personality upon an audience which, for the most part, cares not a rap what he is like. On the other hand, Herr Kadelburg frankly confesses to a feeling of intense delight when he steps upon the stage and receives the acclamations of a well-filled house. Such occasions, he declares, provide the happiest moments in his artistic career.

MARGARET HALSTAN AS SEGISMUND,
In "Life's a Dream."

## THE ELEPHANT HUNT OF SIAM.

The annual festival of the elephant hunt of Siam recently took place in Ayuthia, the old capital of the kingdom, which is about sixty miles from Bangkok. As usual, there were present the resident Europeans and vast masses of natives, together with the King, Queen, and Court. Months had been occupied in the preparation of this immense exhibition. As many as 300 elephants had been secured from the wild country, and driven in into a kraal about 100 yards square, one day before the hunt. At a signal from his Majesty seven huge, tame tuskers entered the arena with drivers on their backs. Their appearance at once set the huge herd in motion. Says the correspondent of The London Field:

"Picture a moving mass of elephants from huge monsters to tiny babies within a limited inclosure chased by Siamese huntsmen plunging, roaring, trumpeting, with sounds from the sixteenth pipe of the pedal organ to the squeak of the penny trumpet, and the whole place in a thunderous smother with the dust of the infuriated beasts tossed with their trunks for want of water."

It would really seem that the character of this festival is as distinguished as the Derby of the Britisher, the bullfight of the Spaniard, or the baseball match of the American. As each elephant was captured, being successfully collared by the leg, he submitted himself in some measure to be led between two tame elephants, and treated to a bath from a hose near by, and induced to leave the arena. In the open the animal was fastened to a thick pile by one or two legs, and was offered food, which was invariably resented at the outset. The tame tuskers endeavored to assuage his wrath after some hours of patient treatment, and he eventually became sufficiently docile to be led away to a covered shed, where in a few days he became amenable to the dictates of circumstances. Much sagacity is often shown by the tame elephants, both in capturing the wild ones and in teaching them the ways of captivity.

### Consolation.

From The Boston Transcript.

Mrs. Jones—Your house is empty again, I see.

Mrs. Grimes—Yes; but what does it matter if it is empty all Summer, so long as I got rid of paying $10 for repairs that the last tenant insisted upon?

## WELLS COLLEGE.

THERE is a growing feeling among people who are interested in the problems of education that the small college has a real and worthy part to play in the educational world. Much may be said for the stimulating and absorbing life of a great university, for its advantages of costly equipment, of famous specialists, and of intellectual freedom. Yet there will always be a class of students to whom, at least for undergraduate work, the quiet and scholarly atmosphere, the closer and more homelike companionship, the sense of a more intimate and personal relation to one's Alma Mater, that life at a small college offers, will appeal with even greater force. There is less physical strain in a smaller community. There is a better chance in small classes for the student who is diffident and reticing to do himself justice. There is, above all, in the small college the atmosphere of culture rather than that of specialism, and surely there can be no question as to which of the two is preferable for influencing the life of immature students.

These considerations, which apply to collegiate education in general, apply with greater emphasis to the education of girls. If the friends of Wells College did not believe this, they would find it difficult to justify the existence of a small college for women, only twenty-six miles away from Cornell, where privileges are so generously open to women. But they are convinced that there is need for the small college as a factor in woman's education; that for many girls the advantages of the large college or the university are more than balanced by the disadvantages, physical, moral, and even mental. And so they desire to make of Wells the ideal place for just such girls.

Wells College dates its existence as a chartered institution of collegiate grade from the year 1870. Its founder, Mr. Henry Wells, the senior partner of the Wells-Fargo Express Company, gave the first building, and if it had not been for financial reverses in his later years, would have carried out generous plans for the further development and endowment of the college. His friend

Football Team, Wells College.

and business associate, Col. Edwin B. Morgan, continued the work begun by Mr. Wells, bequeathing the college its present endowment fund; and Col. Morgan's son, Mr. Henry A. Morgan, and his son-in-law, Mr. N. L. Zabriskie of Aurora, are still the devoted benefactors of Wells. During the Summer of 1888 the main building was destroyed by fire, but through the generosity of the Trustees and the efforts of the Alumnae, the present beautiful and convenient building was in occupation within two years. It is not only in meeting such grave needs as this that Mr. Morgan and Mr. Zabriskie show their readiness to help; they are always doing pleasant things for the girls, and many a project dear to the student heart, like the new boathouse just completed, has met final realization through the timely assistance of one or the other of these good friends.

The external surroundings of the life at Wells are all that one could wish. No woman's college in the country can surpass it for charm of location, on the eastern edge of Lake Cayuga. One who has watched from the college tower a sunset reflecting itself in the lake, or who has wandered

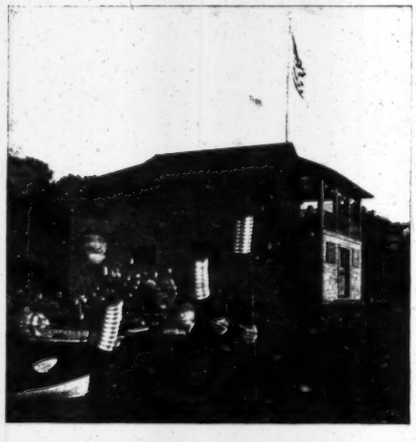
SENIORS AND '99'S TREE, WELLS COLLEGE.

through Clifton Ravine, or along the pine woods path to Moonshine Falls, will carry away, as many famous visitors have done, memories of haunting beauty. During the Spring and Autumn the girls spend every spare moment out of doors; picnics, like the one in our illustration, are highly popular, while basket ball, tennis, golf, and rowing, interest in which has recently been quickened by the completion of a fine boathouse, offer themselves for the more athletically inclined.

In the Winter there are lectures and concerts by well-known professors, writers, and musicians. Among the last named Mr. Bispham is a great favorite. There are class parties, and, of course, dramatics, which seem to flourish naturally in the soil of a woman's college. One of the pictures shows a group of this year's sophomores in the costumes for "Ralph Roister Doister," which they gave in March, an ambitious undertaking yet a highly successful one, for the 350-year-old jokes could hardly have been more relished by the original Eton audience.

Wells has always been known for thorough and honest work, and within the past few years much has been done to raise the standard of the institution. The departments of mathematics, French, philosophy, economics, and biology have been reorganized. Large additions have been made to the laboratory of physics; the biological laboratory has been wholly refitted this year, and a small laboratory for experimental psychology has been in use for the first time during the current semester. The requirements for the degree of Bachelor of Arts have been raised to the standard of other leading colleges, and are still being raised. Further, it would be hard to find an institution where the proportion of instructors to students is so large as at Wells, which has eighteen professors and instructors to about a hundred students. This fact says much for the possibilities of thorough instruction. Any one can see the disadvantage of placing, as is often done in the larger colleges, forty or fifty students under the charge of a single instructor in one recitation hour.

It is good work that Wells is doing; but better things must come in the future. Like every living institution—and Wells is emphatically alive—its hopes and ambitions are beyond its present achievement. It will be readily evident to those who know the executive side of college life that a small college needs a relatively larger endowment for its support than a large college does. No college ought, of course, to be dependent for its success on the number of its students—that would mean a sad lowering of intellectual standards and moral discipline. Yet it is a fact that the large college can safely rely on the income from students to a greater extent than the small college can; and the latter, if high standards are to be maintained, imperatively needs a heavy endowment. This need Wells feels in many directions. The gymnasium must be enlarged, there must be more books in the library, and more apparatus in the laboratories; a new building for the scientific departments is required, and, above all, a larger endowment for general purposes must be obtained. It is the hope of the friends of Wells College that those who give to educational objects will turn their attention to the earnest work that is being done at Wells, and will consider whether it is not worth their while to help realize the ideal of a woman's college that shall combine the advantages of a small community with the very best equipment and the highest collegiate standard.



New Boathouse, Wells College.

### In Luck.

From Tit-Bits.

He—My dear, the bank in which my money is deposited has failed.

She—What a mercy you've got your check book at home, love!

## MARK TWAIN'S FIRST SUCCESS.

When Mark Twain first struck the trail and made for Nevada with the hope of finding a golden fortune there the first town that he located was Aurora, which is situated about 100 miles south of Carson City. Aurora was so named because of the remarkable sunrise effects there. Every morning when the sun began to climb up from the distant margin of the sagebrush horizon and illumined the bleak arrays of prospecting holes the effect was one of such grandeur that the early settlers named their town Aurora.

Twain seemed to see in the town the makings of a great city. Like all other Comstock mining camps, it had its rows of logwood saloons, its scattered cabins, its jail, and its church; the Mayor was cheek by jowl with the "deacon," and no man dared to be better than any other man under penalty of losing his poker license.

Mark Twain took his stand with the others, and with the sturdy determination of a man who expects to see a twenty-pound nugget turn up with every thrust of the pick worked hard for many days. His little claim developed nothing, however, and the only gold he saw was the gold of his dreams. Finally he gave it up as a thankless job, and he would go about town making jokes and telling stories until he became the centre of attraction at every social gathering.

The Fourth of July was at hand, and it had been decided to give a grand celebration. Twain was selected to arrange the programme, and he put the Mayor on the list as orator of the day. Now it so happened, as all old Comstockers can attest, that the Mayor of Aurora was not elected for his judicial or scholarly qualifications, but because he was in the habit of opening more jackpots than any other man in town. Twain was told by the Mayor that he could not make a speech, so Twain agreed to write one for him if he would read it.

This was agreed on, and Twain saw a chance for a joke. He wrote a burlesque speech which he began with these words: "I was sired by the great American eagle and born by a Continental dam," and winding up with "the only mistake that Washington made was that he was not born in Aurora."

The Mayor could never tell why the populace laughed at him instead of taking him seriously. Mr. Joseph T. Goodman, then the editor of The Virginia City Enterprise, heard of the speech and wrote for it for publication. When he learned that Twain was the author he sent him a letter saying that if he was not making more money than a certain weekly salary would make him he had better quit mining and become a reporter on The Enterprise. The first response was when Mark Twain walked into The Enterprise office. He did not even have a bundle tied up in a handkerchief. Instead it was a roll of dirty blankets, which he carried on his shoulder, and which with a shrug he dropped. The next morning he did not change his raiment, nor did he seem to care to do so until his friends spoke to him about it. Usually it was hard to decide whether his shirt front was lined with tobacco splashings, or tobacco with here and there a suspicion of linen. But he wrote droll stories, and the life of Virginia City was materalized by his pen from day to day either by a real literary picture or a literary caricature, some of which, it is said, were as fine as anything he has written since.

## A MODERN MIRACLE.

Credulity is evermore a factor in the compound called human nature, says Appleton's Popular Science Monthly. Men love to be fooled, or to find some support for belief in manifest absurdity. There is nothing so silly but has its advocates among men who ought to know better.

A year or two since a man brought from Ohio to the University of Iowa an innocent five-parted, digitate, black fungus. It was treasured in alcohol. Why? Because of its origin. An honest mechanic, meeting with accident lost his fingers under the surgeon's knife. The amputated members were neglected, but presently discovered and duly buried in the garden. The following Spring from the "identical spot" uprose a swarthy hand, black without, white within. The hand was a perfect main-de-gloire for that sensation-loving community. The matter was discussed in newspapers. A long and careful account of the wonder was prepared, put in print, and circulated among the friends of the deceased—fingers! "What fools we mortals be!" For sheer superstition and crass stupidity who may say that the nineteenth century may not yet discount the days of the Virgin Queen?

## THE UNATTAINABLE.

TO A NORMAL COLLEGE GIRL.

I do not wish to seem severe,
Nor would I be at all informal,
But I would like to say right here
Of college maids I hold most dear
The one that's always normal.
So many of them are extreme,
The wide-awake as well as dormal,
They make me feel that life's a dream
Of Greek and Latin, which I deem
So very far from normal.
But you, despite the things you know
Of Horace, Euclid, and Plato,
Of Adam Smith and Homer, and
The balance of that awful band
That used to give me trouble when
I mixed in with those college men—
You still have kept that guileless way
That went with them of other day,
When women who would keep in touch
With life did not learn quite so much,
And so were not too full of fads
To share the fortunes of our dads.
Wherefore, I say, I judge that you
Are of the old kind, tried and true.

We've never met,
But yet, but yet,
My beating heart is all awhirl
To think life holds
Within its folds
A truly Normal College girl—
E'en though, alas! she's not for me
At twenty when I'm ninety-three.

—Harper's Bazar.

## THE END OF THE LONG BOW.

There was once an order in Council, says a writer in Notes and Queries, dated the

Wells College Girls Enjoying a Picnic.

26th of October, 1595, in which the Government of the day—that is of Queen Elizabeth—directed that the bows of the trained bands be exchanged for calivers and muskets. This order substituting firearms for bows seems to mark the time at which the bow as a military weapon was superseded, consequently it may be assumed that military archery in England ceased at that time. It is believed that the last active service of the war bow was in the contest between King Charles and his Scottish subjects, bowmen forming part of the forces commanded by Montrose. It is significant of the decline in archery, which had set in before 1595, that in 1627, or thirty-two years after the date of the Order in Council referred to, there were only four makers of the long bow in the City of London.

### One Way to Define It.

From Jewish Comment.

She—Did you argue the matter with father when he put you out?

He—Yes. We had a sort of running debate.

Scene in the Sophomore Play "Ralph Roister Doister."

## THE GERMAN EMBASSY.

THE Empire of Germany lodges its Ambassador to the United States in its own house. Great Britain and Mexico are the only other nations that have provided homes for their diplomatic representatives. Germany, or Prussia, rather, followed the example of Great Britain as long ago as 1861, when the King of Prussia sanctioned the purchase for the Minister of Prussia of a large but plain and comfortable house on Fifteenth Street, near Pennsylvania Avenue. Although it was just behind the old United States Bank, it was then in a very quiet neighborhood; but the development of Washington brought hotels, shops, political headquarters, and other business about the legation, and, as it was becoming too cramped for the more extensive affairs of the representative of an enlarged empire, the old house was exchanged for the fine residence of Major Ferguson, recently Minister to Sweden, on Massachusetts Avenue.

The German Embassy is on the north side of Massachusetts Avenue, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth Streets. When Massachusetts Avenue was graded some years ago upon a general improvement plan, the houses on the north side were left upon an elevation some fifteen or twenty feet above the level of the avenue, with a substantial stone retaining wall abutting on the street and a private roadway on the upper level running the length of Highland Terrace, as the higher side of the street is called. The German Embassy occupies the highest and most central position in the block. Standing back from the building line, it presents a fine frontage of about 100 feet.

While not a showy structure, it is conspicuous not only for its size, but for its central brownstone porch, covering the curved driveway from the private road. There is a main building and a western extension, of brick, three stories and an attic in height. A round tower with a peaked roof adorns the eastern corner, a bold central gable is an agreeable feature, and the extension is quite plain and in keeping with the style of the older part of the house. When Dr. von Holleben, the Ambassador, assumed charge of this Embassy, he found that additional office room was needed, and that a ballroom was indispensable for social functions. So the lot adjoining the original building was purchased, a new building erected, and the necessary rooms were thus obtained. It is a little bit of German territory, this plot in the preferred district of Washington, and the Ambassador has every property and international right to fly the German flag from the flagstaff that rises from the central gable, as he does when occasion arises.

Dr. von Holleben is a soldier and a bachelor, as well as a diplomatic officer. He keeps a very handsome and hospitable bachelor's hall, in this big house. The entire lower floor, at right and left of the English basement entrance, is given up to business purposes. For there is plenty of real business for the Ambassador of the Kaiser. Each of the Secretaries has an office. Freiherr Speck von Sternburg, who is now away with the Samoan Commission, occupies one, another is set apart for Count von Hacke, Second Secretary; Dr. von Bohlen has another, Lieut. Commander von Rebeur-Paschwitz, Naval Attaché, who has recently given an appreciative opinion of our naval service during the war, has another office, and not the least important office is that of Freiherr Beno von Herman, expert of the Embassy for Agriculture and Forestry. Besides attending to the voluminous diplomatic business that requires constant attention, the Embassy is expected, among other things, to look out for some 5,000 or 6,000 German pensioners who continue to receive pensions from the empire, although they have selected the United States to live in.

DR. VON HOLLEBEN.
The German Ambassador to the United States.

Through a passage wainscoted in oak to the ceiling the main floor is reached by a broad side stairway to the upper hall. This hall leads to the main drawing room, a cheerful and handsomely furnished apartment, lighted by windows toward the south and east. The tower room, at the corner, is a pretty extension of the room, framed in rich hangings and furnished with artistic furniture, which does not detract from its coziness. At one side of the large room stands a full-length portrait of Kaiser Wilhelm I., which has adorned the home of the German representative since soon after the coronation of the Emperor. Opening upon this room by large folding doors is the Japanese parlor, the beautiful and expensive fittings of which were all obtained by Ambassador Holleben during his service in Japan as Minister for about six years. Everything is Japanese, including the handsome teakwood furniture, the upholstering of the sofas and chairs, the exquisite vases and lacquer ware, and the large and superbly framed mirror, the frame of which is carved in a very intricate pattern in the most skillful manner. The collection of Japanese arms is one of which the Ambassador is naturally proud.

These parlors open upon the hall as well as upon the ball room, the apartments having been arranged with reference to the comfortable entertainment of a large company, when no single room would begin to hold the throng of guests invited to enjoy the hospitality of the host. The ballroom is a spacious one, about fifty feet wide by seventy-five feet in length, with twenty feet between floor and ceiling. It is floored with polished hardwood, so that dancing upon it shall be no hardship. To a height of ten feet it appears to be wainscoted with oak, but on the house side some of the panels are doors leading into the hall, the parlors, or the dining room. Upon the wall of the ballroom, high up toward the ceiling, are large and fine portraits of the Emperor and the Empress. They were sent from Berlin at the request of Ambassador von Holleben. The room is illuminated with electric lamps, placed well up toward the bases of the arches that support the ceiling.

The state dining room is at the rear of the house, and opens upon the ballroom or the hall, as well as upon the main parlor. It is a commodious apartment, in which a company of twenty-five or thirty persons may be seated without discomfort. The finish is of polished hardwood throughout. At the east end of the room, in a niche, is a portrait of the Kaiser, and by an arrangement of electric lamps it may be made the most conspicuous object in the room, the lamps being shielded and the light thrown upon the portrait so as to make it stand forth with great prominence.

Above the main floor are the private apartments of the Ambassador and some of his suite, which are comfortably but not luxuriously furnished. A military atmosphere seems to pervade the Embassy. That may be quite a matter of early habit with the Ambassador, who was transferred from the army as an officer of the Leibgarde Husaren Regiment to the diplomatic corps. Long before that he was an ardent student, with a student's fancy for getting into conflicts that have left his face irretrievably furrowed with proofs of youthful courage and ardor. A long apprenticeship in the lower diplomatic ranks prepared him for the charge of Germany's affairs in the Argentine Republic, where he was Minister for seven years. Promotion followed, the next post confided to him being Japan, where he served the Kaiser for six years.

Dr. von Holleben's next diplomatic service was here in Washington as Minister. He had just become favorably known when it was considered desirable to send him to Stuttgart, a Court considered highly attractive to German diplomatic officers. Upon the recall of Ambassador Thielmann, to take a position near the Court, Dr. von Holleben was advanced to the grade of Ambassador, and has since November, 1897, a period of some diplomatic anxiety, served Germany and the United States with great fidelity and discretion. He has at all times been cheerfully indifferent, outwardly, to all mischievous reports of possible interruption of amicable relations between the powers. Even when reports were most circumstantial and disquieting, Dr. von Holleben has scouted them as contrived by designing mischiefmakers.

Diplomatic life in Washington calls for some display, and Ambassador von Holleben indulges in it as a soldier rather than as a courtier. When he appears at a function requiring full dress it is in the uniform of his military rank, and his suite follows the example. This gives variety to the appearance of the German Diplomatic Corps, for, while each member of it has at some time been a soldier, no two of them wear the uniform of the same organization.

E. G. D.

JAPANESE SALON IN THE GERMAN EMBASSY, WASHINGTON.

## THE FRENCH SPY SYSTEM.

It is quite understood that the practices of the Cabinet Noir in the Post Office are never quite in abeyance in France, says Chambers's Journal. The weapon is too good a one for any Government to voluntarily relinquish, unless under extreme pressure of public opinion. To discover what your opponent's intentions are by opening and reading his letters, which he has rashly intrusted to your charge, is a chance not to be missed. During the Boulangist troubles it was an open secret that the Cabinet Noir was working night and day; and, not more than a year ago, M. Lockroy, a few weeks before he was appointed Minister of Marine, publicly complained that his correspondence was being systematically violated.

M. Goron, the late head of the Paris detective department, is even now publishing his memoirs; and in the course of them he asserts that almost every person, man or woman, of note in the French capital, and many persons of no note whatever, have their secret dossiers in the police archives—dossiers composed of all sorts of scurrilous tittle-tattle gleaned from the most suspicious sources—your door porter, your cook, and your tradesmen's assistants—and, of course, open to the inspection of the powers that be for the moment. These dossiers, the late head of the detective department categorically declares, are often the fons et origo of the many mysterious Ministerial shuffings that are so often inexplicable to the outside world. Blackmailing is, in fact—if M. Goron is to be believed—the very commonest offense in France to-day.

## THE BOY WITH A QUEER NAME.

I remember hearing the following story from the late Canon Bardsley, author of "English Names and Surnames," says a writer in Notes and Queries. There was once a woman—a little "cracky," I think, said the Canon, by way of parenthesis—who had a son whom she had christened "What." Her idea seems to have been that when in after days he was asked his name, and kept saying "What," amusing scenes would follow, which was likely enough, especially if the boy was careful to pronounce the aspirate. Such a scene did, I believe, occur once when he went to school, and was told, as a new-comer, to stand up and furnish certain particulars. "What is your name?" asked the teacher. "What," blurted out the boy, amid the laughter of the class. "What is your name?" asked the master again with more emphasis. "What," replied the boy. "Your name, Sir!" roared out the infuriated pedagogue. "What, What!" roared back the terrified urchin. The sequel I forget, but I believe it was one of those cases in which the follies of the parents are visited on the children of the first generation.

## THE LEGIONS OF THE WIND.

In the silences of the woods,
I have heard all day and all night
The moving multitudes
Of the Wind in flight.
He is named Myriad:
And I am sad
Often, and often I am glad,
But oftener I am white
With fear of the dim broods
That are his multitudes.

FIONA MACLEOD in The Sketch.

### Literally True.

From The Chicago Post.

"I told him he didn't dare kiss me," she said. Then she added regretfully: "I sized him up just right."

**Baron Speck von Sternburg,**
First Secretary of the German Legation at Washington, and Member of the Samoan Commission.

RETURNING TO THE JUDGES' STAND AND PREPARING TO DISMOUNT.

A

"ON THE LINE"—WAITING TO PURCHASE TICKETS.

"NASH" TURNER, THE JOCKEY THAT PILOTED THE WINNER.

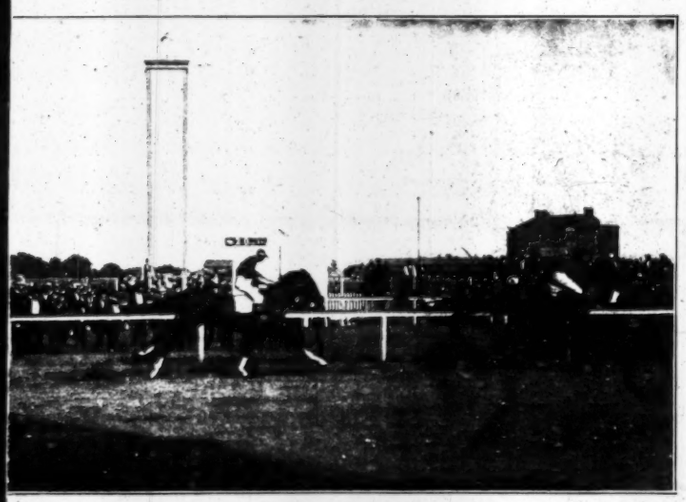
IN THE FIELD—ONE OF THE COACHING PARTIES.

THE HORSES A

SCENES IN CONNECTION WITH IMP'S GREAT R

GROUP OF FAIR "RAIL-BIRDS."

WARRINGTON GOING FROM THE PADDOCK.



THE FINISH—IMP FIRST AND BANNOCKBURN SECOND.

BOOKMAKER "JOE" VENDIG ON A STOOL WATCHING THE HORSES AT THE POST.

T THE POST, LINED UP FOR THE START.

A RUSH FOR THE TRACK.

ACE FOR THE SUBURBAN HANDICAP, JUNE 17, 1899.

## AMERICANS IN THE FAR EAST.

THE first shot fired over a year ago in Manila Bay has been regarded as the signal gun of American civilization in the Far East. It was at least a revelation, for it, together with subsequent events, brought home to the American people the achievements of their own mercantile pioneers in the Pacific since the Revolution. The American flag was first carried round the world and American business was begun at Canton in 1784. Since then pioneers have replaced pioneers, missionaries have succeeded missionaries, and diplomatists diplomatists in those far-off regions known as China, Japan, and Korea, and the realization of contemporary facts made evident by Dewey's "signal gun" has demanded a knowledge of these countries and of the evolution of American influences therein developed for a sure guide to present matters of international policy.

Mr. William Elliot Griffis, author of "The Mikado's Empire," "Corea, the Hermit Nation," and other similar works, has recently brought out through A. S. Barnes & Co. a little volume which is a compilation of some of this author's articles published in the magazines. In many places the text has been rearranged, and the whole forms a glance at what the title signifies, "America in the East."

With all the mighty effects that are present with Dewey's victory in the Philippines and the infinite prophecies of the future, the American Admiral was not a pioneer in his task. In July, 1853, Perry's flagship, the foremost of a peaceful armada, dropped anchor in Yedo Bay, Japan, and it may be truthfully said with the author of this volume before us, that "His sunset gun tolled the knell of old Japan and began the raising of the curtain on a new panorama of history." It had been so in China sixty-nine years before. It became so in Korea thirteen years later. Dewey's guns and the Chinese-Japanese war produced an enlightenment in both the Western and Eastern Hemispheres which the author illustrates by an episode in the career of the first American envoy to Japan. In 1856, When Mr. Townsend Harris arrived at Hongkong on the steam frigate San Jacinto, the Chinamen brought up on deck for sale "a wild cat." "Even the epauletted sons of Mars and Neptune stood off nervously as the New York merchant diplomatist boldly proceeded to unwind the defensive coils of twine and rope which paralyzed the creature. Even slight knowledge of zoology enabled him to see the difference between panthers and pussies. A prolonged unwrapping, as of a mummy, revealed an ordinary roof scrambler and back-yard vocalist, only too happy to have her artificial spots sponged off, and, when able, to stand up, lap milk, and purr. So in like manner in 1894 the colossal Chinese tiger daubed out on paper was shown by a little Japanese army to be a sham. Again, Dewey's guns showed Spain in the Far East to be only a painted power. The once world dominators of the East and West, China and Spain, are now the 'broken-backed tigers' of Korean proverb."

But the interest of the United States in distant seas might readily rest on other bases than the excursions of the missionaries or the tours of merchants or diplomatists, or even the right of conquest. It is a fact not generally known that were the United States to claim the land discovered by ships bearing her flag her map would show a large share in the ownership of the earth's surface. By the same right through which Russia retained Siberia and Great Britain Australia, the American Government might call the whole northwestern part of Greenland, Lincoln, and Grant Land from the seventy-eighth to the eighty-third degree north latitude, besides the Antartic Continent, estimated to contain 2,000,000 square miles, United States territory.

"How strange does the very suggestion, (as if it were a novelty,") remarks Griffis, "of our being a world power seem! As a matter of simple fact, the United States in 1890 were in closer touch with the world at large then than at any time since until the wonder year of 1898. Our American explorers, diplomatists, merchants, missionaries, educators in the Pacific, have not made a failure of their delicate and difficult tasks. They have shown what American wit, grit, perseverance, and character can do at the ends of the earth, and even amidst the most unpromising circumstances among savages and semi-savages. With all due respect to our academic friends in sanctum and study, we believe that the story of American triumphs in the Far East affords a surer guide for decision and action than certain recent utterances which seem to smell more of the lamp than of outdoor acquaintance with facts. Indeed, some deliverances against expansion savor more of weariness and despair than of real insight into the problem."

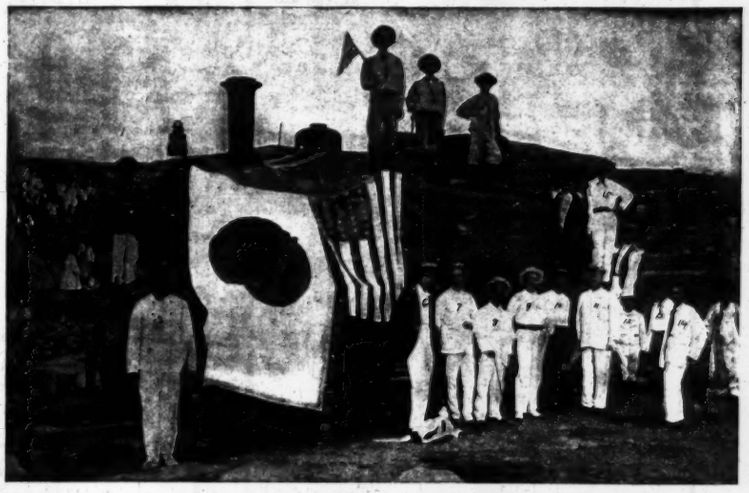
The author shows that the problem which confronts the American people has been met by the Dutch and English in the same territories where Americans have won commercial prizes from both the Englishman and the Hollander. The Dutch have displayed good aptitude for governing Asiatic peoples; the English have displayed better. We, being their children, have so much in our favor to start with, says the author. We may profit by their experience, we may bring to bear new and valuable ideas where their innovations cease to prove fruitful, and we may receivesome instruction from our own brief experience—all elements which will go far toward solving the problem in the Philippines. The greatest obstructions tending to discourage American proprietorship are, of course, the natural condition, the abnormal heat, moisture, the tornadoes, typhoons, the earthquakes, tidal waves, and volcanoes, and the inclemency of the climate itself. It has been said by many eminent writers that the white man, and, least of all, the Anglo-Saxon, cannot live and bring up families in the tropics. Some recent writers have disputed this point as far as the Philippines are concerned, by showing that the worst propagator of disease in those islands has been the generations on generations of Spanish misrule and disregard of sanitary precautions, and that the natural inclement conditions of the islands may be eventually, if not immediately, overcome. Mr. Benjamin Kidd, in his suggestive little book "The Control of the Tropics," maintains that the white man can neither live in the tropics nor be acclimated within them. Mr. Griffis considers this a blunder of the first magnitude. He writes:

"I cannot think so. I believe with him that the idea of exploiting any tropical region by regarding it primarily as an estate to be worked for gain must be abandoned; that to surround the regions thus occupied with laws and tariffs operating in the exclusive interest of the power in possession is also folly and a retrograde principle. I believe, further, that to develop a permanently resident European caste cut off from the conditions political, moral, and physical, which have produced the European, means degradation and failure. The tropics must be governed as a trust for civilization, and with a full sense of the responsibility of such a trust involved. We must respect native systems of religion, native institutions, and political rights. Those who administer the Government for us and represent our civilization must be kept in direct and immediate contact with the standard of that civilization at its best. * * * The modern man, with his more complex life, is even more dependent upon the product of the tropics than were his ancient ancestors, yet it has sometimes been supposed that the tropics were never meant for the white man to live in or to greatly concern himself about. This region of the earth is supposed, by some, to be the white man's graveyard. How can Americans live in the Philippines, for example, where the thermometer stands on the average so far above the records between Florida and Maine? Many regions in the tropics are like a steam bath, and the heat and moisture together are oppressive, apparently, beyond the power of the Anglo-Saxon to endure."

In replying more directly to Mr. Kidd, the writer continues by asking, What are the facts? "The English and Dutch have for centuries lived not only within the tropics, but along the equator. Some of the most brilliant achievements of the Anglo-Saxon are to be noted in this region. More wonderful than many a fairy romance is the story of the British conquest of India and of the making of the Queen's highway in India and China, and the government of 300,000,000 on 2,000,000 square miles of Asiatic territory most tropical. Who doubts that within a few years there will be a highway of iron, built by British capital, from the Cape of Good Hope to the Isthmus of Suez? In Southern India, in Burmah and the Malay Peninsula, in Hongkong and Borneo, and the islands of the sea, see what British energy in government, education, engineering, and irrigation has done! * * * More than 10,000,000 of white men and their descendants are to-day settled within the tropics, laying the foundations of new and possibly greater civilizations. With the reconciliation and fusion of Oriental and Occidental factors and of the contributions from tropic and temperate man and nature under the one recreated force of Christianity, who doubts but that 'Time's noblest offspring' is yet to come?"

History has shown that the Americans, with no desire of territorial expansion, have been able to live and work in the tropics with their British kinsmen. "It was in tropical and African waters that Matthew Perry and Andrew Hull Foote demonstrated that a ship could be made more sanitary than the average house. Human health on the American merchant marine and the African and Asiatic Squadrons of the United States Navy shows that climate is no bar to enterprise or hindrance to endeavor. * * * It is not alone the resources of civilization which enable the Englishman and the Englishwoman to excel all others as empire builders. Look at those streams of Scottish and English people who pass every year through Egypt to India and the distant East. Think what nation makers they are. Reflect on the moral courage that sustains mothers and fathers who give up, during eight or ten of the most interesting years of their life, their children born in the tropics in order that these may be trained in the more bracing moral atmosphere and hardier climate, even in the old home in the northern seas, before coming back, as most of them do, to earn the Queen's shilling, or the civil service stipend, or the missionary pittance. Cannot Americans do what British folk have done?"

But prior to that May morning in 1898 what had Americans done in the East, how have the Stars and Stripes covered in a measure the same work that has been performed under the union jack? Long before there was a talk of the new Far East, piratical hordes of Portuguese, Malays, and mixed races sought shelter and obtained it in the harbors of China and of Japan. Against this piratical business the Americans and British joined hands, and there stands to-day in Hongkong one monument to the memory of American and British sailors slain in suppressing piracy. It is a touching sight, says the author, in speaking of the British custom of observing an Anglo-American memorial day there, "to see marines and sailors under the union jack and the Stars and Stripes make one procession to decorate the graves of comrades who spoke the same tongue. In Korea, Japan, China, Siam, India, or the islands of the sea this is seen." The traffic of slavery that once dominated the coasts of Africa and the high seas has been abolished by the warships of Great Britain and the United States. For from the time when Matthew Perry located Monrovia and with Foote helped to lay the foundation of Liberia, but more especially after the Webster-Ashburton treaty of 1842, the United States Navy was busy in the tropical waters of Africa in promoting civilization by destroying the abuses of centuries. In the Dark Continent, as well as in the West



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FIRST ENGINE ON THE SEOUL-CHEMULPO, RAILWAY.

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TOWNSEND HARRIS, NEW YORK, 1846.
First Minister to Japan.

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HIGH SCHOOL AND STUDENTS, FUKUI, JAPAN.

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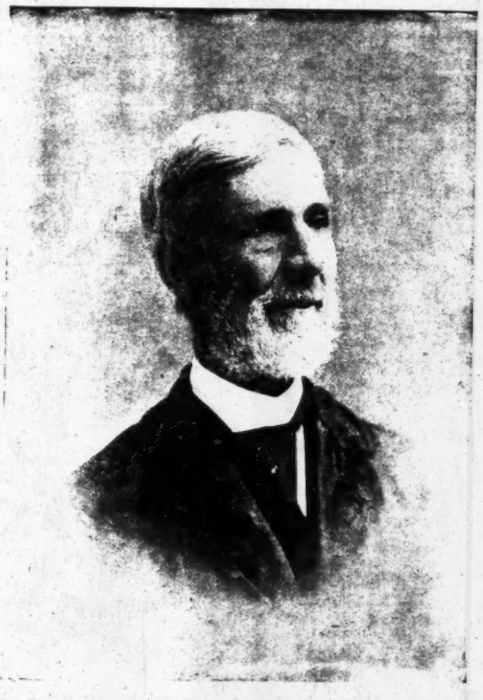
THE CROWN PRINCE OF KOREA, 1899.



From "America in the Far East." Copyright, 1899, by A. S. Barnes & Co., N. Y.
JOHN L. STEVENS.

Indies, Americans joined with the British in the good work for all humanity.

During the last century American seamen were to be found in the waters of Nippon, and in 1837 the American firm of C. W. King & Co. dispatched the ship Morrison into Yedo Bay. This was the Mr. King who later wrote the first American book on Japan, in which he uttered this prophecy: "America is the hope of Asia beyond the Malay Peninsula, and her noblest effort shall find a becoming theatre there." Through interpreters like Dr. S. Wells Williams the language of Nippon was learned, and Japanese young men were brought to the United States and educated. Among them were Kinzo Manjiro, who was the interpreter (in the rear sent unknown to Perry) in the first American treaty negotiations, and Heco, who started the first newspaper in Japan, the forerunner of the Hiogo News, The Tokio Times, and The Tokio Independent, in which Messrs. Wainwright, E. H. House, and E. W. Eastlake have won journalistic honors if not emolument. But for years, with continued insult and determination, official Japan had repelled every attempt of foreigners to secure a humane treatment for sailors cast ashore on her coasts or to have her receive back shipwrecked natives picked up at sea. It became necessary to break down Japanese barbarism.

"With firmness, but without bloodshed, Commander Glynn in 1848, with his little ten-gun brig, gave the insolent officers at Nagasaki a lesson not speedily forgotten." It was during the civil war that McDougal, in the Wyoming, fired his eleven-inch Dahlgrens upon the batteries of the insurgents, who objected to their sovereign's signing a commercial treaty with the Americans. "Townsend Harris had, on Feb. 17, 1858, secured the written promise of the Yedo Government to sign the treaty, and on the 27th of July the American envoy at Yokohama, with Tatnall, on the Powhatan, delivered his letter, urging the Premier Li's signature 'without the loss of a single day.' Yet so far the anti-Tycoon party at Kioto had withheld the Mikado's signature. The country seemed ready either for intestine war or conquest by the 'hairy alien.' Should Japan become as India or China? The Regent Premier Li answered, No. He signed the Harris treaty July 29, and opened Japan first to the United States and thus to twenty nations. For this act he was assassinated, March 23, 1860, while the Japanese Embassy sent by him was in America." But the opposition to the invitation extended to the foreigners became violent, and reached the stages of an insurrection after his death, and it became necessary for an American naval officer, in the command of a single ship, to run the batteries at Shimonoseki and silence them and sink Japanese war vessels. "Four days after McDougal's exploit the French thirty-five-gun frigate and a gunboat, the Tancrede, with a land force of 350 men, with maps made by the Dutch Captain, shelled the fort, took one five-gun battery of twenty-four-pounders, and came away. Nevertheless, Choshiu became the centre of opposition to the Showgun Government at Yedo. The clansmen, reinforced by Ronins, or free lances, from all parts of the empire, repaired their losses, built new batteries, mounted heavier guns, and succeeded for fifteen months in closing the strait against foreign commerce. The Tycoon being helpless, it became necessary for the treaty powers then represented in Japan to force the passage and destroy the forts."

**The gallant actions of Foote and Tatnall in China are also matters of American history.** Foote, in the late fifties, on board the Portsmouth, recalls the only passage at arms between the Governments of China and the United States. Several American vessels had been fired upon by the forts near Canton, and Commodore Armstrong ordered Capt. Foote to bombard, capture, and destroy these forts. The Portsmouth was a sailing vessel, but she was towed within 500 yards of the largest and lowest fort, which was built of great blocks of granite, and mounted heavy cannon. "The Chinese began the war. For one moment that day the long granite walls and darkened embrasures of the fort seemed in harmony with the sleepy repose of the beautiful soft afternoon, but before anchor was dropped grape and round shot flew around and over the ship. Loud and long were Foote's orders, as without steam and without wind, in a narrow and unknown channel, and with only the precarious expedient of a spring cable the Portsmouth got into position." How well she employed her eight starboard broadside guns, how well were hurled the shells from her columbiads, the witnesses of that day's fight have often told. On the following day the Levant, another of Commodore Armstrong's ships, got into position and silenced a fort which had been unharmed by the Portsmouth's cannonade. It was then that United States marines and sailors moved landward over the muddy fields, charged the forts that remained, and planted the Stars and Stripes on Chinese territory.

A few months later Commodore Tatnall, on a peaceful mission, conveyed Mr. Ward, the United States Minister, into the Pei-Ho River, and witnessed the attack of the allied British and French gunboats under the British Admiral Hope on the remaining fortifications. The British ships fared badly, and on board the Plover the Admiral was wounded and nearly all the men were killed or disabled; only a weary squad could work a single gun. It was then that the American Commodore ordered his cutter, and in the very thick of the fight passed through the fleet to visit and cheer Admiral Hope. Round shot flew about him, one killing his coxswain. "To the British officer's query of surprise at this act of a neutral, Tatnall exclaimed that blood was thicker than water. Meanwhile the American sailors moved up to the bow, leaped on board the Plover, and actually relieved their exhausted British sailor-mates, serving the gun during a round or two, until Tatnall ordered them off, even while approval twinkled in his eye. His excuse for towing British marines into action, for assisting in an assault on a Chinese fort, and for other technical violations of international law, was in a phrase, a sentiment, but one destined to strengthen and deepen as the years flow on."

And what Americans wrought in Japan and China they succeeded in doing in Korea, although here, as in the two former cases, respect for their flag had to be taught through shot and shell. The events which led up to the American expedition of 1870 were graphically recorded in the newspapers of the late sixties. On the Korean coast American seamen, if cast ashore, met with a horrible fate. Did a ship lie becalmed, the Koreans with their fire rafts attacked the crew and slew them all. When the crew of the General Sherman met violent deaths, in August, 1866, "Fighting John Rodgers" was placed in command of an American force and ordered to "inquire" into the affair. With the Colorado, the Alaska, the Benicia, the Palos, the Ashuelot, and the Monocacy, he moved into the Han River, on which Han-Yang, the Seoul, or capital, of Korea, is situated. Leaving the heaviest vessels behind, four steam launches and two gunboats moved around the bend of the river to take the lay of the land, and to their surprise, found a fort and new earthwork, mounting several thirty-two-pounders, and hundreds of jingals lashed by fives to logs. "The treacherous Korean commander was one second too late. A storm of fire burst and clouds of smoke rose over the fort, while the water was torn into foam and our men soused in the splash. One American was wounded, but of the two or three hundred Korean missiles of many sizes not one injured a ship or boat. The bow guns of the launches, the cannon of the moving Palos, and the ten-inch shells of the Monocacy at anchor quickly cleared the fort of its defenders, the white-coated Koreans flying like sheep before the well-dropped shells." The next day the American flag was planted upon Korean territory and a land campaign was begun, which ended only when Commodore Rodgers had satisfactorily "inquired" into the General Sherman affair.

"In 1882 Commodore Shufeldt, in the United States steamer Swatara, after previous failures and great perseverance made the first treaty of a Western nation with the Land of the Morning Calm. Soon white-clothed Koreans were seen on Broadway, President Arthur, in the Fifth Avenue Hotel receiving, on Evacuation Day, these envoys with heads caged in horsehair. In June, 1884, after the riot and coup d'état of Dec. 4, when with the hoary old weapons of assassination, some hasty reformers 'moved a vote of censure' upon their enemies, the King's Ministers, and blew a hurricane of reform for forty-eight hours, there were heads off and a battlefield. Such attempted condensation of centuries of evolution into a space of time between two sunrises failed." But ten years later the war undertaken by Japan in defense of Korean rights, wrought mighty changes.

Mr. Griffis presents interesting details concerning the development of American spirit in Hawaii, which, unfortunately, limited space will not permit me to cite. Hawaii is now American territory. Its future seems assured. The Philippines are held "in trust." But the commercial achievements that must follow in Japan, China, and Korea are, as has been seen, formed upon a more local contact and a more remote historical basis than that founded by the victory in Manila Bay.

W. L.

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NATIVE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, TOKIO.

## "APPALLING DISASTER" FURNISHES DINNER.

The English "liner," whose business is to send short paragraphs to the daily papers, fairly revels in "appalling disasters." He is out of spirits, and his pockets are empty in the piping times of peace, when even an assault on a policeman is of rare occurrence. But a strange suicide, a mysterious murder, a fatal fire, or a sensational burglary make a new man of him, and convinces him that really, after all, life is worth living.

There is a grisly story of a "liner," says a writer in The Cornhill, who had not had material for a paragraph for weeks. People persisted in not murdering any one; they would not even commit suicide or drop down dead; fires would not burst out, and the burglar and pickpocket had evidently temporarily given up business. He lived in a cheap suburb, and one afternoon was walking dolefully in his scrap of back garden, smoking his pipe and racking his brains to find out where the next week's dinners for his wife and children were to come from, when he suddenly heard screams proceeding from adjoining premises. He dropped his pipe and rushed out, but soon returned.

"Mary! Mary!" he cried to his long-suffering partner, "fetch my hat. Thank God! a woman a few doors up has cut her three children's throats, and we shall have a good dinner on Sunday!"

**A double murder will pay his quarter's rent, and a romantic suicide in high life will give him a pleasant holiday.**

## NEW YORK'S JAPANESE COLONY.

SHOULD the American woman wish to know of the ways and ideas of her Japanese sister she will have to go to Japan, for there are only five Japanese families living in New York, and they are what a Yankee would term "unsociable." This is partly due, no doubt, to their lacking command of our language, for while the men speak very good English the women do not. Then also the women of Japan have always been literally hedged in by conventionalities, which naturally retard any spontaneity of speech or manner which might be theirs. So in America, as in Japan, if one asks the women to give their opinion of something or to tell how they divert themselves from domestic cares, they timidly refer you to their husbands; the manner, together with their diminutive persons, reminding one of a child rather than a woman.

We are told that they are most devoted wives and mothers, and I doubt it not. I can imagine no greater symbol of wifely devotion than to turn to your lord with, "Tell the lady what I think, dear."

Nevertheless, the Japanese woman is immensely attractive, despite her absence of coquetry and wit. She does not toss her head or pout as her sister femininity are wont to do, but has a way of looking at the toes of her tiny boots all the time you are talking to her, which makes you very appreciative of the dark, almond eyes when they at last meet yours. Her voice is full of dreamy melody, and the faintest of pink comes and goes beneath her pale olive skin.

Everybody has heard of the aversion to stairs in Japan, and how the houses are built with but one story. So it will seem queer to learn that every Japanese family in New York lives in a flat. Very swell apartment buildings they are, too, but all minus elevators. After trudging up several flights of well-carpeted stairs I rang the bell of a Japanese gentleman who, I had learned, was a rich banker. There was a soft rustling of silken skirts inside, and the door was opened by a diminutive bit of Japanese femininity, who bowed ridiculously low and looked very much as though she would like to turn and run. The little hostess was simply gowned in the latest European mode, and looked a very pretty woman withal. Her coiffure was elaborate, yet resembling to a degree that of our women of fashion. She wore the conventional marriage ring, and the fittings of her apartment were not unlike those of hundreds of well-ordered American homes, though I confess there was a total lack of individuality in its appointments and a most uninviting air of stiffness about it all. There was nothing in the fittings or hangings to tell one that the family was Japanese, other than a few pieces of bric-à-brac which one might pick up here in New York. The bronze clock ticking away on the mantel shelf was of American make, while the discarded "dolly" of the little one sleeping in the room adjoining looked very much as though it had dropped from the pack of our very own Kris Kringle.

The little Japanese woman is very happy in America, and says not a word about going back to Tokio. She keeps American servants, relishes American delicacies, and goes to American theatres and concerts. She thinks our women are wonderful, and is every day more astonished at their independence and cleverness.

At another flat I was ushered into the family sitting room where a little beauty from the Orient was tantalizing a benign-looking tabby, and in a wicker cradle near by a chubby Jap was drawing sustenance from an American nursing bottle. In this family a Japanese nurse girl is kept. She speaks good English, and the little ones are taught our mother tongue.

While this is all very interesting to know, yet it cannot be questioned that to study the women of Japan as a type of feminine beauty and charm one needs to view them against their native background. It is to Theodore Wores, a local artist, that New York is indebted for much of its insight and appreciation of the characteristic of Japan's beautiful women. Mr. Wores asserts that the faces of the Japanese women are more symmetrical than are any other type of womanly beauty to be found the world over. On this topic he says.

"Their figures are not good, they have no hips and are too short-limbed, but the faces of Japanese women are full of picturesque loveliness. Their arms and hands are beautifully formed, and every movement is of natural grace.

"Like any other foreigners, it requires study to see the characteristic distinctions between the American ideal of beauty and those of the Japanese, and not until one becomes familiar with the country as an artistic whole can the highest ideal be appreciated.

"I once asked a Japanese gentleman what he thought of our American women.

"'They walk like men.'

"Again, a woman of Japan said our American girls looked 'so fierce.'

"There are two distinct types of feminine beauty in Japan. The type most admired is of a slender, ethereal order, with oval face, slightly aquiline nose, and pallid color. This represents the aristocratic type, and one can but concede to many examples of this class a high degree of beauty; but when one ventures to express admiration for another type—the robust, red-cheeked and well-developed country girl—one's taste is looked upon as nothing less than barbarous.

"The speech and movement of the Japanese women are so conventional, and each so like another's, that they impress one as being mechanical. Their ideas are formed and expressed with the greatest deliberation, and with never the slightest indication of eagerness or originality of speech.

"The girls of the aristocratic class are well educated. They are all musical, and it is not uncommon for them to play on six different instruments. In addition, they receive instruction in flower arrangement, poetry, and in cha-no-yu, or ceremonious tea service. Besides the Japanese portion of their education they also attend a school where they are instructed in English, French, and German, as well as arithmetic, grammar, geography, and the usual common school education. They go to dancing school, too, for it is now considered quite as important for a Japanese as for an American girl to learn to waltz. The Japanese artists do not paint from models, but from memory impressions, and so one finds it difficult to make the women understand that one means serious work when engaging them to pose. They promise to come to the studio, and are delightfully courteous in agreeing to one's ideas and suggestions for a picture, but when the hour comes around they fail to appear. This is simply through their lack of appreciating one's seriousness, and they look upon it merely as a joke. It takes a long while to make them understand that they are really to sit for you in the ideal talked of.

"The Japanese girl is not in the least coquettish, and her dark, oblique eyes are full of dreamy sentiment. There is great beauty in the glossy richness of her hair, which is done in a most elaborate coiffure. It is dressed by an artist twice a week. In sleeping, the head rests upon a cushion so arranged as to protect the coiffure.

"The general belief is that the Japanese woman has the simple, lightsome nature of a child, whereas there is a depth and intensity of feeling which sometimes makes death preferable to separation from her lover. Marriages in Japan are conventional arrangements, made by the parents regardless of the feelings of those mostly concerned. Not infrequently the little bride chooses death with her lover instead.

"Take the finest type of Japanese beauty, with its general effect of costume and surroundings, and she is a perfect ideal of feminine loveliness; but change the costume and background to that of an American and she loses it all. Her face, her poise, and her movements are in perfect harmony with her costume and surroundings, and 'tis there only she makes a perfect whole.

"This was clearly demonstrated by the utter failure of the attempt to introduce European costumes in Japan.

"The absence of hats and ornaments of every sort adds to their picturesqueness. They wear no jewelry whatever, and the use of gold chains, bracelets, rings, and other ornaments, which can only be regarded as relics of barbarism, they have long since outgrown. Nothing could be more shocking to a Japanese lady than the custom of piercing the ears and suspending rings from them. In their freedom from this custom they perhaps stand alone among nations.

"The men of Japan are about the stature of the average American woman, and the women are correspondingly smaller.

"The women have most conventional ideas of modesty, and while they do not hesitate at being observed while bathing in the public resorts, they are greatly concerned to be seen elsewhere with a robe which displays the throat and shoulders.

"The nude does not figure in Japanese art. An artist may paint a figure nude when the sentiment of the picture requires it, but never from our standpoint of the undraped figure as the highest form of beauty."

As Mr. Wores talked on he told how his interest in Japanese life grew out of his studies in the Chinese quarter of San Francisco.

"The California Chinatown is a perfect miniature reproduction of the Chinese land across the sea, and I grew wildly enthusiastic over the life studies found there. In spite of protests from friends I opened a studio there on my return from Munich. 'You are a fool,' they said, 'to waste your time in painting such dirty, despised creatures. No one wants pictures of their nasty houses and streets.'

"But I worked serenely away until by and by, when I had quite a collection of Chinese studies I gave a little exhibition, first in San Francisco, then in New York. They attracted the attention of Englishmen mostly. One I sold to Sir Thomas Hesketh. Then I went back and worked a while longer, when I exhibited at an art dealer's. There Lord Rosebery gave an order for three paintings, and my collection soon dwindled down to a few canvases.

"During these four years of work among the Chinese I had gradually grown interested in the art of Japan. On my first visit I thought I should stay two or three months, but instead I worked on for three years, and I returned to America with an exhibit of Japanese studies which were seen in San Francisco, New York, Boston, and Washington. When I returned to London they were exhibited on Bond Street, and received such flattering attention that I re-

A SAMISA PLAYER.

MAKING HER TOILET.

A JAPANESE MUSICIAN.

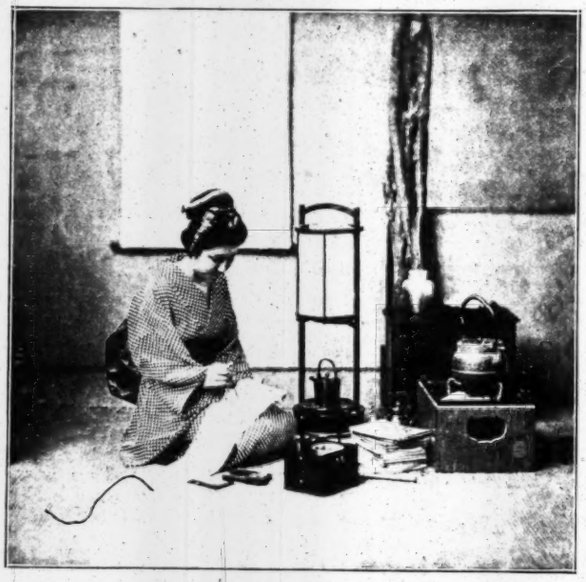
In Winter Attire.

A JAPANESE MUSICIAN.

'tis there only she makes a perfect whole.

In Winter Attire.





JAPANESE WOMAN WRITING.

turned for two more years of delightful Japan.

"What impressed me most on my first visit where the bright faces, happy dispositions, and general appearance of contentment I met with everywhere amid sunny gardens and cheerful homes, and the scrupulous cleanliness of the people and their surroundings, combining at once to make a most delightful impression on my mind. The contrast in coming from a purely commercial community, with its prosaic and practical spirit, made this seem almost like another world.

"I found the people polite, refined, and considerate to one another, where there seemed to be an utter absence, in any form, of that brutality which prevails more or less elsewhere. This fact I found to be true of all classes, and in order to solve the question of this general contentment and happiness and to gain an insight into their life and customs, I concluded that it would be necessary for me to acquire at least a partial knowledge of their language and live the life of the people. This entailed no sacrifice of comfort, for a Japanese house is clean, neat, and artistically constructed; in fact, 'a thing of beauty' and 'a joy' as long as one lives in it. One's neighbors are all that can be desired, and, what is more unusual, servants are honest and efficient.

"A bachelor friend of mine suggested I secure a man and his wife for my house servants, and after running through the list of applicants I came to a man who just suited me, until I learned that he was unmarried. I told him he would not do; I must have a man and wife. 'Well,' he said dolefully, 'I think I can fix it all right.'

"'But no, I want you in the morning.'

"'All right,' he said; 'I'll be on hand.' And sure enough, the following morning he appeared at my door with a little bride beside him. They were my faithful attendants during my sojourn in their country.

"But there was an obstacle in the way that had to be overcome. Foreigners residing in Japan are required to live within treaty limits, and my desire to live beyond them did not seem likely to be realized. However, there is an exception made to this law in favor of Government employes. A young Japanese friend of mine, Yasumaru by name, explained the case to his father, who was a high official, and he kindly arranged the matter by engaging me nominally as teacher of painting for his children. In this way we managed between us to evade the law, a proceeding, however, which I had to admit was not confined to Japan.

Admiring Herself.

A neat little Japanese house, surrounded by a pretty garden, was rented by my friend in the vicinity of his home, and I was soon established in these new and quaint surroundings.

"Having determined to conform as far as possible to the custom of the country, at my friend's suggestion I sent my servant with a tray of buckwheat cakes to each of my neighbors. This, he informed me, was de rigueur in moving into a new house. In return my neighbors made a most ceremonious call and expressed unbounded astonishment that a foreigner should be so well versed in Japanese etiquette. I also duly impressed upon my servants the fact that my household was to be managed in the same orderly manner as is expected of them by a Japanese master, and even made a point of conforming to the general custom of removing my shoes at the threshold of my house. By degrees, and under these favorable conditions for general observation, some of the causes of the people's happy spirit of independence began to be revealed to me. The simplicity of their lives, into which enters no selfish rivalry to outdo one another, accounts in a large measure for this enviable result. Regarding one another very much as belonging to one family, their mode of life is more or less on the same plane, and consequently a spirit of great harmony prevails. A very small income is sufficient to supply the ordinary necessities of life, and everything else is secured with but little effort.

"Although I entered into my new life with great zest, I cannot say that my arrival was regarded with unmixed pleasure by my neighbors. I was the first foreigner who had come to live in the midst of them. So I was the subject for daily discussion in the adjoining houses.

"I was greatly amused at the terror displayed by the little children, who at first fled at my approach. But in a little while they grew more trustful and stood as I passed, gravely bowing their little shaved heads. I invariably found them well behaved and respectful, as they are treated with great kindness and consideration by their elders, who never under any circumstances resort to corporal punishment. They retain in consequence much self-respect and pride, and resent being treated with patronizing condescension. Nevertheless they are thoroughly childlike and indulge in all plays and frolics with the same enjoyment as other children. The love of flowers in Japan amounts almost to adoration. They are inseparable from the life, art, and literature of the people, and to deprive the Japanese of them would be to take the sunshine out of their lives.

"Japan, more than any other country, perhaps, owes much of its general beauty and attractiveness to the hand of man, but so successful is the harmonious combination of man and nature that one at first fails to realize how much each has contributed to form the character of the country. But there is no conflict between them. Man has made no attempt to supplant or to improve nature, and has been but a loving assistant. Thus has this process gone on for ages and ages, until the people and their surroundings form one harmonious whole."

L. VAN DER VEER.

"THREE LITTLE MAIDS FROM SCHOOL."

## THE REV. DR. A. H. STUDEBAKER.

The Rev. Dr. A. H. Studebaker, the new pastor of St. Matthew's Church, Brooklyn, is one of the largest men in the Lutheran Church, and that in two senses. He is prominent in the work of the General Council, and as such will take his place among New York Lutherans as a leader, and he is much above six feet in height and broad in proportion.

He is a native of Ohio, and was educated at Wittenberg College, Springfield. He began to preach when only nineteen, and has held pastorates in small Ohio and Indiana towns, in Harrisburg, Penn., and in Baltimore. He has been pastor of the First Church, Baltimore, for the last twelve years. He has been President of the General Council, the largest of Lutheran general bodies; has long been connected with its leading orphans' home, and is a member of its Publication, Foreign Mission, and Deaconness Boards. He led in the organization of the Baltimore Church Extension Society, and established the Lutheran Deaconess Mother House there. During the Spanish war he was Chaplain of the Fourth Maryland Regiment, but never saw actual service in war.

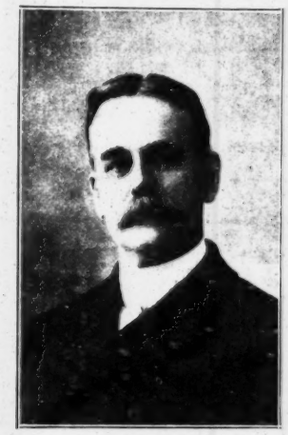
St. Matthew's is the wealthiest Lutheran congregation in Brooklyn. Its best known member was ex-Mayor Schieren, who is very active in Lutheran church extension. The pastor was the Rev. W. E. Main. There was trouble concerning him, and the ex-Mayor left, to go to the Church of the Redeemer, in Bedford Avenue. Those who remained called the Rev. Dr. Studebaker, he accepted, and now they believe the ex-Mayor will return.

## PUERTO RICO A WET ISLAND.

Puerto Rico is a wet island. We hear of a wet season and a dry season, of a wet side and a dry side. A writer in The Forum says these terms are merely local relatives, and that they convey no meaning to the American mind. Within the island there are considerable differences of precipitation. The larger mountainous portion, which constitutes nine-tenths of the island, is always much wetter than the coasts. The eastern end is not only wet, but literally saturated, the rainfall averaging 120 inches a year. To the westward this rainfall decreases less rapidly on the north side than on the south, hence the former is called the rainy region and the latter the arid. The island is bathed in nightly showers of mist. Language can hardly describe the dampness of those daily showers and nightly downpours, to say nothing of the atmosphere, which usually is heavily laden with moisture. The sun weeps and the stars drop tears upon Puerto Rico, for often these showers make their appearance out of an almost cloudless sky. The south side of the island is commonly called dry; yet even there rain is excessive, judged by the American standard, although irrigation is a necessity for certain tropical crops, which cannot live unless constantly watered. Upon this drier coast the roads are bogs and puddles for two-thirds of the year, and in order to prevent the hoofs of horses from rotting from excessive moisture, it is necessary to build platforms for them to stand upon. Yet, with all its dampness, the air is pleasant and refreshing, and the sensation of sultriness which accompanies the low barometer waves in our own country is never experienced.

The temperature of Puerto Rico is agreeable, but the conditions of warmth and humidity are conducive to the growth of fungi and bacteria.

As the saying "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure" has not yet been incorporated into the otherwise rich stock of Spanish proverbs, the natives of the island are largely affected with tuberculosis and zymotic diseases, the possession of which does not bring pleasant contemplation to the American mind.



The Rev. Dr. A. H. Studebaker,
The New Pastor of St. Matthew's Lutheran Church, Brooklyn.

### Went Her One Better.

From Jewish Comment.

"We have been having a gay time at our hotel—having dances every night."

"That's nothing; we've had a man at our hotel for nearly a week."

LIEUT. JOSEPH LAVAILLE DONOVAN, 21ST INFANTRY, U. S. A., LATE LIEUTENANT COLONEL 69TH REGT., U. S. V.,
Whose Left Leg Was Shattered by a Filipino Bullet While Leading a Brilliant Charge Against the Rebels, Friday, June 16.

# STEPS IN THE SAND.

By Heloise Durant Rose.

OSWALD HARDING did not agree with his doctor when told that he was overworked, but he knew that he was "a bit done up," as he expressed it; that his eyes had somewhat failed him of late, that his hand had somehow lost its cunning. General lassitude, accompanied by headache and troubled eyesight, had been the cause of his asking his friend, Dr. Peterson, for a medical opinion.

"Take a blow across the Channel," said the hearty Scotch medico.

So Harding had straightway packed his traps and left for Boulogne. He was a bachelor of about thirty-five years, possessing a moderate income, which he increased considerably by contributions to The London Daily Chronicle, generally illustrated by himself, he being quite as much artist as he was writer. Not wishing to be far from his work, he decided that Boulogne was enough of an outing to comply with the doctor's suggestion and yet be within reach of the daily London post. Having investigated the town, looked up the various buildings of interest, spent some hours in the churches, and taken a drive or two around the neighborhood, time began to hang heavily on his hands. He used to lounge down every day to watch the packet boat arrive, and, leaning over the rail, enjoy, with other heartless spectators, the woe-begone aspect of passengers who had succumbed to the tosses of a rough passage. On fine days this was not so amusing, and the diversion finally lost its charm. Sometimes of an evening he would stroll down to the pier and walk out on the beach beyond the limits of the ordinary crowd. Here, one afternoon about a week after his arrival, he was walking on the sand some distance from the town. The sun was setting, and he had been watching with an artist's pleasure the changing colors in the west, feeling particularly idle and inclined to dream, his hands clasped behind and holding his walking stick loosely dragging after him, when suddenly his attention was arrested by a footprint in the sand. Now, footprints on the seashore are not uncommon, with children paddling about and fisher folk going to and fro, but this was something quite out of the ordinary. Oswald Harding had made a study of feet and hands; it had been a fad of his. He had photographs and models of feet in all positions, soles turned upward, fronts, backs, sides; he had studied them at every point. This was the imprint, evidently, of a very beautiful foot. He looked further, and saw another resembling it, when, slightly roused from his dreaming, he followed the footprints for a considerable distance, until they lost themselves in the higher, drier sand of the shore. It was a trifling occurrence to alter the trend of his thoughts, yet somehow all that evening he could think of nothing else, and wondered what the foot was like. He drew two or three imaginary sketches, and fell asleep that night dreaming of the most beautiful feet flitting about his couch. Next morning, though not expecting to have his wish realized, yet in hopes of finding more of those footprints, he actually took the trouble of retracing his steps of the previous day. On arriving at the place where he had first noticed them, he abruptly saw them again, clear and firm, as if freshly made, and pointing always in the same direction. Again he followed them, and this time for a longer distance, until they disappeared among the pebbles, seaweed, and general sea wash which had been thrown up on the dry bank.

His curiosity thoroughly aroused, he determined to come, often, until he discovered the owner of the mysterious feet. That afternoon and the next morning he devoted his time to the search without results. There was only a long stretch of sea wall in front of him as he walked, and barren sand going on indefinitely. Much perplexed, he made some remark about his discovery to his table d'hôte neighbor, M. Lecoq, a marine artist.

"So Monsieur is looking for some fleeing fairy feet?" he observed, as Harding finished his tale.

"Well, you see," said the Englishman, "somebody must have made the impression, and, as they are evidently most beautiful feet, I should like to see their owner."

"There are always children running about, hunting for treasures, when the tide is out."

"This is no child's foot."

"And are you so sure about it, my confrère!"

"Positive," said Harding, rising, and putting an end to the conversation.

Next day, M. Lecoq, asking his neighbor whether his search had been rewarded, Harding observed, laughing: "I think you had better come and see."

"Bien, Monsieur, I shall do it with pleasure."

Leaving the hotel, Harding for the seventh time went in search of the mysterious feet and wandered still further from the town. It was a beautiful afternoon, but somehow he felt out of tune with the gay sunlight. He had slept badly for two nights, seeing nothing but visions of white dancing feet around him, surmounted by beautifully shaped little ankles. They seemed to come out of the darkness from nowhere. Sometimes they paused in quiet rest; sometimes they flew from side to side of the room, twinkling like fairy feet to a rhythmic measure, and again, (and this always brought a shiver upon him,) they would point at him out of the gloom, stark and stiff, as though the life had all gone out of them. Some of the symptoms against which Dr. Peterson had warned him returned. He felt unnerved, and his eyes and head ached. He took off his hat as he walked and let the fresh air blow on his forehead.

"It is all perfectly absurd," he said, "but this confounded thing is making me ill." Just then he espied the footprints again, fresher and firmer than ever.

"By heavens!" he exclaimed, "I shall follow them this time, if I die in the attempt."

When he arrived at a place where they vanished in the dry sand, instead of turning back, he went on, looking carefully in the sand as he walked in the direction toward which the disappearing footprints had pointed, which led toward an old abandoned fishing boat. It was weather beaten and full of holes, lying on its side, and drying in the sunshine. As he approached he saw that it must have lain there a long time, but, on drawing closer, he also noticed that the sand around it had recently been disturbed, and the boat moved from its original position. Feeling tired, he was about to take a seat on it, when suddenly he saw, or imagined he saw, the faintest impression of the footprints he had followed leading under the boat. He started up, and, seizing the old craft with both hands, and using all his strength, he rolled it completely over.

As it turned out, it was well for Oswald Harding that M. Lecoq had decided that afternoon to follow his confrère down to the beach. The Frenchman had smoked a cigar, leisurely walking around the little courtyard of the hotel, and then started down to the shore. As he reached the shingles he saw his English friend at some distance beyond on the smooth sand, walking with head slightly inclined forward.

"He has found the footprints," exclaimed Lecoq, delighted at the thought of a slight adventure, and, after lighting a second cigar, he accelerated his steps. When within hailing distance of Harding, he saw the latter strike across the sand dunes toward the old boat.

"Tiens!" muttered the Frenchman. "How can he expect to find anything there?" He was just going to call out, when he saw Harding turn the boat and stoop over something which had been beneath, and then, to his amazement, the Englishman started up violently, flung up his hands, and fell face downward in the sand.

It was owing to M. Lecoq being so well known in Boulogne, and to the fact that Oswald Harding, when searched by the police, had nothing more dangerous in his possession than two stub pencils and a drawing pad, with indistinct sketches on it, that the two artists did not spend that night in the town prison. The police, having assured themselves that it was only by merest accident that the English artist was near the spot of what the newspapers next day announced as "A Tragedy of the Beach," and that his fainting condition was due to "une crise de nerfs," that they allowed him to go with M. Lecoq to the hotel and next morning to depart for England. He lost no time in joining his mother and sister at their country home, where the domestic influence and the balmy air aided in his rapid restoration to a normal condition.

The newspapers contained an exaggerated account of the finding of the mutilated body of a lovely young girl, wrapped in a coarse sheet, dwelling particularly upon the symmetry and beauty of the little naked feet, which, stark and stiff, pointing pathetically toward the sky, were what first met the horrified gaze of the English artist.

"DORDRECHT, HOLLAND."
From the Painting by George H. Bogert.

## BARBAROUS TRIBES IN SIBERIA.

The barbarism which still prevails among some of the Siberian tribes is hardly realized by civilized people. Mr. Nossilow, the Russian explorer who has recently penetrated the most remote regions of Siberia, has found that cannibalism still prevails among the Samoyedes and the Ostiaks, and along the River Tason human flesh is held in the highest repute. It is said the Ostiaks are the people from whom the Hungarians trace their descent.

In the immense Volga Basin, where the total population is not less than 1,700,000, dwell the most primitive and barbarous of the Siberian tribes—the Tcheremisses. Most of the men and women of this tribe are ignorant of the Russian language. Many are pagans. Most of them have been baptized, but they make secret sacrifices to their idols, hanging animal skins and heads on the branches of certain sacred trees. Any child born with the slightest deformity is immediately strangled. Men and women who have become enfeebled with age and unable to bear the hardship of the nomadic life led by the Tcheremisses are mercilessly killed. This custom is so thoroughly rooted into the minds of the people that the old men themselves ask their children to put an end to an existence which has become a burden. Missionaries have been sent to these people by the Russian Government, yet they accomplish but little.

Physically the Tcheremisses are a magnificent race. Those who are unable to stand the fatigue of their wandering life are killed in the same manner as the old men and women. The survivors are as nearly perfect specimens of the human race as can be found anywhere.

TYPES OF TCHEREMISSE WOMEN OF SIBERIA, FROM RECENT PHOTOGRAPHS.

### NOCTURNE.

Night on the gray sea,
And one gray ship;
It has hung out a light,
Gold in the gray night;
And over sea to me
The silence brings
A foreign air
A sailor sings.

Remote as a dream, the sea
Breathes, asleep;
Remote as a dream, the hour
Has a dream's power;
And out of the dream to me
Comes, with the song,
The face of one unseen,
O, how long!

Your myriad-mazed hair
Never, I know,
Shall blind my eyes with a night
Dearer than day's light:
Be it so; but where,
Girl, are you gone?
It is my heart's cry,
And my heart cries oh.

Night falls, and a star
Flutters white in the gray.
Hushed is the song; to me
Whispers the warm sea:
"Hush, hush, heart!
But if I could only tell
If she be near or far
Ah! it were well!"

—Pall Mall Gazette.

### Annoying.

From The Washington Star.

"I thought you expected some advantage from the arrival of the rainy season?"

"I did expect some advantage," answered Aguinaldo; "but there is no gain without some loss; no happiness without some sorrow."

"What's the matter?"

"I just happened to think that most of my towns will probably be too wet to burn."

### The Insult.

From Tit-Bits.

Bragg—What'll you take for the dog, Mr. Jumbo? I'll give you a crown for him.

Mr. Jumbo—A crown? No, Sah! Dat dog save my life from gittin' drowned. Think I'll sell him for a five shillin's? No, Sah! I want six shillin's, Sah!"

### A Well-Defined Season.

From The Chicago Record.

"We don't have any stated rainy season in this country."

"Yes, we do; it sets in when our picnics begin."

# THE WORLD OF SPORT

## THE COLUMBIA.

As the days pass and the first race of the Columbia against the Defender slowly approaches, the general interest in the work of the two yachts increases. There is a good deal of curiosity among those yachtsmen who have not seen the new aspirant for America's Cup honors as to the precise nature of the differences between her and the Defender. Those who have seen the two yachts are almost inclined to call these radical. Indeed, the Defender is much more like the old wide-beam cutter than the Columbia is. When Watson designed the Thistle, which was so handsomely beaten by Mr. Edward Burgess's splendid creation, the Volunteer, he produced a yacht which was a pronounced departure from the type then prevailing in English waters. She was both wide of hull and deep of keel, and some yachtsmen said she was practically an American sloop with a fixed centreboard.

The same thing has been said lately of the Columbia, and it is far nearer the truth in her case than it was in that of the Thistle. The latter's bilges were not sharply turned and her dead rise was considerable. She wholly lacked the flat floor and high, wide-shouldered bilge of the Columbia. The latter is something like a centreboard yacht in the general appearance of her underbody, yet not so much so as the fin-keel vessels which were in vogue a few years ago. One has only to recall the Pilgrim, designed by George Stewart, as one of the competitors for the honor of defending the cup against Valkyrie I. She was the first and only fin-keel ninety-footer. Her hull proper was shaped much like that of a huge canoe, and without the fin it would have drawn only five feet of water. The fin was a thin plate with a great sausage of lead on its lower edge, and it increased the yacht's draught to some twenty feet.

Except for the leaden bulb on its lower edge, that fin was much like a fixed centreboard, and the hull of the yacht without it drew about what an old-fashioned skimming dish of the same length would have drawn with her board hauled up for running before the wind. The Columbia's hull, deprived of its keel, would draw more water than that of the Pilgrim. But this increased depth of hull proper was seen in the Volunteer, a centreboard yacht, which drew ten feet with the board hauled up. The return toward the old centreboard type is seen in the Columbia in the shape of her midship section, rather than in the draught of her hull proper.

The curve of the vessel's side shows a decided shoulder at the bilge, instead of an easy sweep like the Hogarthian line of beauty. This shoulder is quite high above the bottom of the keel, and in the high bilge the yacht differs radically from the English cutter type, even the wide-beam variety of which the Thistle was an example. This high bilge is a distinctive characteristic of a light weather vessel. When Mr. Burgess designed the Mayflower and gave her a lower bilge than the Puritan had, he said that he did it to make her easier in a sea-way. It is universally admitted that the narrow and deep cutter is a better craft for rough seas than a wide and shallow yacht.

But our cup races are almost invariably sailed in smooth water. Seldom do the racers encounter anything worse than a hard nor'west squall with the consequent choppy sea. The Columbia displays elements of power which will enable her to keep moving at a fast pace in such weather. Her high bilge and wide beam give her great initial stability. This means tendency to stand up under canvas without the aid of ballast. But she will also have ninety tons of outside ballast situated nearly ten feet lower than the outside ballast of the Volunteer, the queen of all old centreboard yachts. The result is that the Columbia is prepared to carry an enormous spread of lower canvas. Her mainsail will be an immense one, and it may be accepted as a foregone conclusion that it will never be reefed in a race. Consequently the yacht in housed topmast weather ought to be as stiff as a church and as speedy as a gull.

Those who examine the picture of her hull as it lies alongside a pier at Bristol will hardly get a fair conception of the wonderful fineness of her lines, yet the long, keen blade of her bow may be seen, and it is suggestive of high speed. The great overhang of the yacht both forward and aft will give her a long side to lie upon when she is on a wind, while her short and fine underbody will reduce the wetted surface to a mimimum when she is running off. It is confidently expected that she will be fully three minutes better than the Defender over a thirty-mile course. Some estimates have placed her superiority as high as seven minutes, but this is a wild guess. The Defender is a very fast yacht, and it will take a wonder to beat her by such a margin.

The Shamrock, the challenger for the cup, is as yet an unknown quantity, but rumor says she is to be a light weather craft, and an improvement on the Valkyrie III. in running and reaching. If that be true, the struggle between her and the Columbia will be a royal one, and the element of smart seamanship will perhaps count for more than it ever has before.

W. J. HENDERSON.

## HERE AND THERE.

Mr. Tyng, the champion golfer, was making for the links near Westchester the other day when he chanced to see a man approaching whose most ambitious point of observation was a pair of bright red golf stockings. As he drew closer and closer Mr. Tyng noticed that the man would stop and hold short conversations with almost every man he met, and frequently some players of the fair sex. In each case the man would raise one of his legs and point to his stocking. Mr. Tyng was more than curious to know what was troubling the crank, so when he was almost abreast of him he stopped to hear what he had to say.

"Excuse me, Sir," said the red-stockinged golfer, with a gentle smile and a tone of assurance, "but I am Mr. Tyng, the champion golfer, and in these stockings I've won all my big games. I'm pretty near broke, old man, and must raise some money, so if you want these stockings you can have them for $7."

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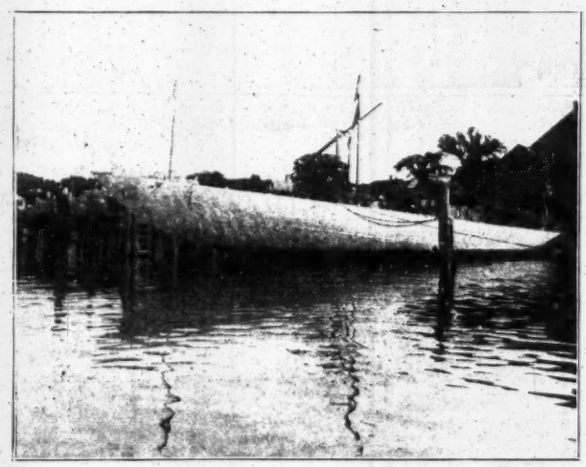
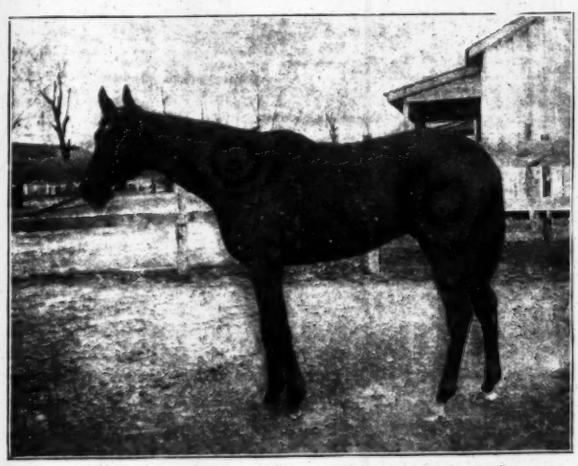
There is considerable talk that there is to be a big interest taken in cricket, and many amateur sportsmen predict that it will ultimately take the place of golf, just as golf has taken the place of polo. Already there is an increase in the number of cricket clubs, and an increase in the price of cricket goods—a fact which always attests the popularity of any game. Cricket is certainly an interesting game. It is just as exciting as baseball, and fully as interesting to those who understand it. But a sportsman who has traveled the wide, wide world and knows the athletic pastimes of all the nations told the writer that the English game would never become popular in this country because the women could not take part in it. Unlike baseball, it is more interesting when played by amateurs than by professionals, and in America no amateur game is worth a dot without the interest of the women. Take all our successful pastimes, said my friend, and you will find that with but one exception—football—they have been equally enjoyed by the sexes. Tennis, cycling, golf, lacrosse, boating, and riding all have their feminine fringes, but cricket cannot unless the fringe is on the benches. "No," he said, "I'm afraid cricket will never become too popular on this side."

***

Capt. Biddle of the Harvard football team of '99 was Captain of last year's team which won the first victory for the crimson college over Yale in twenty years. He has been selected again for this year because of his wonderful tact as a football player, and because no Captain in years has worked as hard to bring out the true merit of every member of his team. Walter Camp says he is one of the most progressive enthusiasts in the football team, and even though he passes from the golden vale of college life this year into the world that lies beyond, he will be able to keep up a college interest in the game by becoming a coach. And Biddle can find a wide field for such labors in his own State, California, where the annual game between the Stanford and California Universities has become the most excitable amateurs' event in the State.



THE COLUMBIA AFTER THE LAUNCHING.



THE KENTUCKIAN.

One of the Crack Two-Year-Olds of Last Season.

## THE IDEAL BICYCLE MAP.

The growing demand for good road maps to assist the touring wheelman in his rides has produced a great variety of more or less convenient charts. To an outsider the bicycle map seems a very simple apparatus indeed, but to the much-traveled wheelman this is not so. Two features must be possessed by the ideal map—smallness of compass when folded and variety and detail of information contained. It is not the ideal map which has simply the main bicycle roads marked out, and the hills and taverns indicated. The bicyclist nowadays demands more than this. All tours are more or less circuitous, and the bicyclist, who is out for pleasure, by no means wishes to be tied to the nearest and most direct road from place to place. He desires to combine, as far as possible, the best roads with the finest scenery, and to have a choice even in that. Most of the maps now in use leave much to be desired. In one particular they are conspicuously lacking—the indication of types of scenery along the routes and the varying acceptability of roads. This might easily be remedied. Scenery could be indicated either on the map or by accompanying notes, and the ridable roads could be divided into three classes—good, fair, and bad, and colored accordingly.

## THE PASSING OF SAILING CANOE RACING.

A writer in a recent number of The Forest and Stream evinces surprise that with such perfect waters close at hand sailing canoe racing has so decidedly fallen off. The answer is simple enough. The old-time seamanship and competition in the science of sailing has been pushed to the wall by the canoe acrobat, whose one idea is to capsize or win the race. Although the acrobats are greatly in the minority, still the presence of one in a race with the certainty of his winning breeds a broadfelt discouragement in the sport. In England they are taking measures to remedy this by reconstructing the rules regulating the type of canoe and thereby allowing a more comfortable and stable canoe to be used. In consequence there have been very few racing machine canoes built over there this season, while, on the other hand, a very large number of cruisers have been launched. The great mistake in this country seems to be that no distinction of class between racers and cruisers has yet been made. As has been found in England, the only way to revive the sport of canoe racing is to race the two classes for separate prizes.

## THE PROFESSIONAL CANOE COACH

Advertisements have recently appeared in sporting papers announcing that professional canoe sailing coaches are ready to teach novices. This is a novel idea. So far, however, it has called forth nothing but unfriendly criticism, as though it were the introduction of professionalism into the only sport at present clear of that element. It should not be forgotten that canoe sailing and the mysteries of rigging and fitting are not learned in a day. Many a man, after a futile attempt to learn the secrets of the craft, has deserted his canoe for the catboat. Many a novice would buy a canoe if he were not obliged to rely entirely upon his meagre knowledge of seamanship and on the hints that by chance he may be able to pick up from older hands when they happen to be near him. There is no doubt that a professional teacher—a man who knows not only how to sail a canoe, but who is, as well, an expert at rigging and fitting—would be very useful to the sport. It really seems that the only danger of professionalism would be if several coaches came into existence and professional racing were to be put on.

## SOME FALLACIES ABOUT DOGS REMOVED.

Possibly it may not have been generally noticed that with the increased value of the dog and his treatment, when ill, in a scientific manner have gone far to remove many fallacies and superstitions in regard to "man's faithful friend." The dog fancier of average intelligence now no longer believes that the shortening of his dog's tail gives increased strength, nor that the choicest puppy of the newly born litter can be told by holding the little creature up by the tail, or by finding out which pup is the best favored by its mother. With the destruction of these fallacies have also disappeared certain superstitions. Not so very many years ago people of more than average intelligence believed that the howling of a dog was prophetic of death in the family to which the dog belonged. It was also believed that dogs were more liable to madness at a certain period of the year than at any other. This was supposed to be between the end of July and the month of September, when Sirius, the Dog Star, rises and sets with the sun. These are the so-called "dog days," and we doubt not that village Magistrates are still to be found in New England who will at that season this year order the muzzling of the canine breed within their jurisdiction. The control of the county or town over the dogs within its territory, however, has done much to benefit the dog in other ways. It has kept down the unnecessary mongrels and has thus tended to enforce better care by the owners of those dogs that remain.

THE INJUSTICE OF IT ALL.

The Star—Do you think you've treated me fairly in allowing that pretty chorus girl to attract so much attention?

The Manager—But why do you blame me?

The Star—Because they say it was quite with your consent that she had her diamonds stolen.

## MASONS OF HIGH DEGREE.

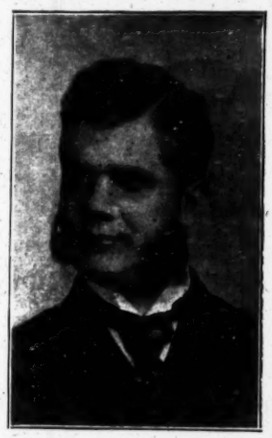
THE one hundred and eighteenth annual communication of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons in the State of New York, which was recently held at the Masonic Hall, in this city, drew together some 900 delegates and officials, representing nearly 100,000 Master Masons. It was a notable gathering in many ways, and in none more so than the unanimity with which the officials for the current year were elected. It is seldom that a Grand Lodge meeting passes over without a more or less heated contest for some, at least, of its official honors, there being so many brethren anxious to wear "the purple" of the fraternity. In these contests, oftener than otherwise, all sense of Masonic courtesy is often thrown aside, and at times in the eagerness of the opposing forces to win a victory, things are done, sentiments are uttered, and charges are made more in keeping with the traditions of ward politics than in accordance with the tenets and practices of the "ancient and honorable institution." Fortunately, nothing of this appeared this year, and the new officials enter upon their respective offices with the best wishes of the entire brotherhood.

Wright D. Pownall, the newly elected Grand Master, was born in this city May 15, 1855. His entire business career has been spent with the Marvin Safe Company. He was made a Mason in Chancellor Walworth Lodge, No. 241, and became its Master in 1884 and 1885. In the latter year he was appointed by Grand Master Frank R. Lawrence Deputy Grand Master for the Fifth Masonic district, and he proved one of the ablest and most indefatigable lieutenants of that great leader during the four years' campaign which resulted in the removal of all indebtedness from the Masonic Hall in this city and the erection of the Home at Utica. In 1889 Mr. Pownall was appointed a Commissioner of Appeals, and he held that office until 1894. He is a member of Triune Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, of Columbian Commandery, Knights Templars, and in the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite is a member of the New York Consistory. By previous training, by constant association with Grand Lodge work for many years, by his thorough appreciation of and entire sympathy with the aspirations of the craft, Mr. Pownall's administration of the high office to which he has been called, is certain to still further increase the wonderful popularity which Freemasonry has won in this State, particularly during the past quarter of a century.

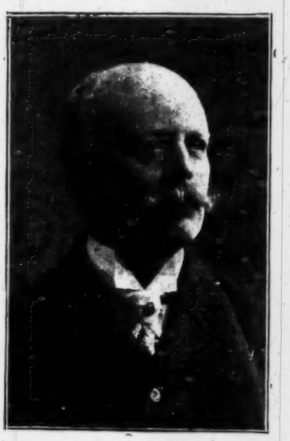
Brother Charles W. Mead, the newly elected Deputy Grand Master, is a lawyer whose home is in Albany. For many years he has been active in Grand Lodge councils as a Commissioner of Appeals. The holder of the historic office of Senior Grand Warden, Charles W. Cushman of Buffalo, is a veteran of the civil war, having served in several campaigns in that conflict, including the famous march through Georgia to the sea under Sherman. For years he has been active in all Masonic affairs in Buffalo, and been a leader in every body—lodge, chapter, council, commandery, and consistory. In the Grand Lodge he has served as Grand Marshal, Junior Grand Deacon, and Junior Grand Warden. The latter office he vacated at the last election and was succeeded by Judge Frank H. Robinson of Hornellsville, who for two years previously had served as a Commissioner of Appeals.

George White, re-elected Grand Treasurer, was born at Nyack in 1849. For many years he was Finance Clerk to the New York Board of Education and Secretary to the Board of Trustees of the College of the City of New York. He is now Secretary and chief accountant of the National Wall Paper Company. In Masonic circles he has long been active and popular, and a significant evidence of that is found in his unanimous re-election to the Grand Treasurership.

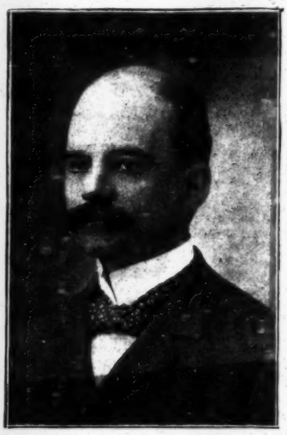
Since 1861 Col. Edward M. L. Ehlers has held the office of Grand Secretary, being re-elected by acclamation at each succeeding annual communication. He has served twelve Grand Masters and enjoyed the unstinted confidence of them all. On all matters pertaining to Masonic law and procedure he is a recognized authority everywhere, and the masterful manner in which he has managed his office, with its multiplicity of detail, has won him repeated compliments from his official associates. One of the veterans of the civil war, he is a brilliant orator and a man of many social affiliations.



**Wright D. Pownall,**
Grand Master of Masons of the State of New York.



**Charles W. Cushman,**
Senior Grand Warden, Grand Lodge, F. & A. M.



**Frank Hurd Robinson,**
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